Result *of* Referendum Vote

on the Following Proposition, Ordered Submitted to our Membership in accordance with a requisition endorsed by more than twenty-five Local Unions from more than twenty-five states:

"Section 18, Paragraph A, of our General Laws to read: The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention every fourth year, on the third Monday in September, at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention"

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY

Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana

United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and* Joiners *of* America

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Report of Tabulating Committee

Indianapolis, Indiana, Feb. 19, 1918.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The undersigned tabulation committee appointed to tabulate return of votes on amendment to Section 18, Paragraph A, of our General By-Laws (providing that our General Conventions be held every four years in the future instead of every two years as in the past) submit to you the result of the tabulation of the vote to be as follows:

Total number of votes cast	72,414
Number of members in favor of amendment	49,734
Nunber of members opposed to amendment	22,680

The proposition having received the necessary two-thirds vote as per Section 62-B of the General Constitution, is therefore carried, and herewith is submitted tabulation of returns as received.

W. O. SULLIVAN, Chairman
TOM RODDY,
J. F. MARSH,
P. P. REDINGTON,
L. E. NYSEWANDER, Secretary.

Votes not counted because returns were received too late at General Office:
Unions 92, 322, 331, 550, 627, 654, 824, 877, 889, 1002, 1253, 1335, 1448, 1483, 1653, 1694, 1708, 1890, 1904, 1958.

Votes not counted because returns did not bear the seal:
Unions 18, 83, 106, 151, 159, 351, 367, 376, 557, 594, 641, 674, 804, 823, 854, 910, 913, 969, 1055, 1089, 1094, 1120, 1126, 1171, 1206, 1213, 1227, 1264, 1284, 1420, 1509, 1585, 1609, 1719, 1751, 1782, 1834, 1850, 1874, 1940.

Votes not counted because returns were not signed by proper officers:
Unions 63, 89, 153, 222, 252, 277, 332, 370, 386, 426, 441, 449, 523, 525, 617, 667, 715, 892, 959, 1056, 1226, 1270, 1355, 1413, 1422, 1449, 1465, 1499, 1512, 1598, 1661, 1666, 1802, 1812, 1919, 1958.

Votes not counted because returns received did not give date of vote:
Unions 520, 561, 625, 648, 904, 1133, 1174, 1438, 1688, 1713, 1832, 1896, 1969.

Votes not counted because returns received show the vote cast to be in excess of the number of members given as present:

Unions 4, 260, 295, 531, 610, 782, 811, 818, 898, 927, 1020, 1023, 1061, 1152, 1169, 1272, 1297, 1380, 1622, 1660, 1846.

Votes not counted because no vote was specified:
Unions 342, 1108.

Votes not counted because returns did not show number of members present at meeting:
Unions 325, 555.

Votes not counted because no way of telling by what Local Union vote was taken: Two.

Votes not counted because returns show a mutilated ballot:
Unions 787, 825.

THE VOTE

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
1	...	526	116	121	1	232	64	46	345	100	50	471	39	2
2	5	313	117	2	182	233	12	1	346	4	9	472	31	2
3	...	53	118	23	...	235	9	1	348	30	3	474	9	2
5	69	1	119	85	3	236	30	5	349	64	2	475	19	1
6	...	21	121	42	1	237	...	56	350	39	...	477	24	...
7	120	104	122	12	150	238	...	114	352	63	...	479	46	...
8	...	199	124	19	...	239	3	64	353	...	101	481	29	...
9	96	...	125	78	...	240	...	21	355	94	6	482	27	7
10	13	55	126	29	...	241	2	100	356	21	...	483	85	...
11	1	193	128	48	...	242	...	205	358	21	...	485	60	1
13	4	141	129	87	...	243	18	3	359	295	3	486	53	...
14	2	218	130	15	3	244	45	...	360	45	9	488	...	616
15	...	84	131	...	250	246	...	146	361	...	72	490	107	1
16	20	27	132	...	144	247	16	...	362	142	...	491	21	...
17	12	...	133	26	82	249	29	...	363	56	...	492	56	...
19	44	50	134	127	...	250	30	...	364	64	...	493	8	90
20	...	63	135	260	...	251	38	...	365	51	...	494	11	1
21	17	1	136	10	7	253	38	...	366	...	845	496	77	3
22	467	1	137	44	...	254	...	26	368	62	...	500	51	...
23	68	7	139	62	...	255	...	25	369	52	1	502	20	...
24	19	...	141	52	8	256	34	...	371	37	...	504	2	74
25	65	4	142	...	274	258	46	...	372	10	...	507	59	10
26	...	28	143	83	8	259	35	...	373	30	...	508	...	51
27	...	92	145	14	...	261	336	...	377	16	48	510	28	...
28	14	...	146	55	...	262	199	...	378	38	...	511	10	1
30	32	...	149	...	16	264	4	120	379	47	...	512	66	1
31	2	30	150	28	...	265	...	54	380	1	22	513	81	...
33	5	130	154	25	...	266	36	...	381	36	...	514	67	...
35	44	...	155	48	8	268	46	...	384	9	68	515	126	1
36	93	...	158	59	27	269	49	...	387	13	...	517	28	...
37	16	...	160	23	28	270	1	11	388	...	44	518	34	...
38	54	...	161	91	2	273	21	3	389	10	2	519	95	...
39	29	5	162	23	4	274	49	...	390	42	...	521	42	...
41	46	8	163	31	...	275	36	...	392	...	42	524	27	...
42	140	5	164	46	19	276	24	4	393	...	42	526	24	28
43	66	...	165	90	35	279	35	...	394	29	1	528	2	63
44	108	4	167	50	...	281	75	...	395	23	...	529	11	...
46	21	...	168	65	...	282	60	...	396	1	32	530	...	42
47	1	302	169	54	20	283	76	...	398	6	22	532	20	2
48	19	...	171	42	10	284	...	400	401	13	6	534	41	...
49	1	14	172	32	...	285	10	5	402	...	44	537	90	...
51	190	...	174	85	...	286	5	62	404	29	3	538	28	...
52	240	...	176	1	63	287	60	3	407	35	8	539	743	232
54	75	...	177	182	12	288	1	40	408	39	...	540	52	...
55	90	16	179	...	40	289	118	...	409	50	...	541	35	...
58	8	191	180	54	...	290	19	...	411	28	...	543	33	...
60	29	...	181	6	388	291	106	...	412	13	1	546	22	...
61	....	185	182	3	280	292	130	...	413	20	...	551	69	21
62	1	134	183	...	62	298	1	297	414	21	...	553	12	...
64	12	156	185	...	244	299	288	...	415	...	37	554	...	78
65	290	6	186	...	96	300	53	6	417	61	22	556	13	...
66	51	...	187	58	1	301	74	...	418	...	84	559	144	...
67	...	109	188	125	...	302	...	101	419	84	...	563	10	...
68	...	12	189	72	...	303	19	15	420	47	...	564	1	40
70	20	28	190	19	...	304	45	...	424	26	...	568	20	10
72	...	177	191	45	...	305	40	...	425	28	...	569	150	...
73	1	101	192	1	13	306	2	61	427	313	...	570	13	2
74	57	2	193	47	1	307	39	1	428	...	35	571	...	14
75	451	4	195	56	...	308	3	102	429	6	27	574	...	43
76	116	60	196	57	...	309	17	...	430	4	114	576	21	2
77	87	...	197	16	2	310	21	...	431	22	2	579	20	...
78	47	5	200	49	11	311	69	...	432	...	51	581	31	2
79	44	...	201	48	3	312	47	...	433	28	30	583	67	1
80	19	124	202	7	74	314	4	60	437	25	...	584	19	...
81	106	...	206	34	...	315	39	...	438	6	73	585	1120	...
82	50	...	207	...	40	316	6	121	440	110	...	586	105	...
84	49	7	208	225	32	317	3	420	443	24	8	590	10	...
87	...	64	209	34	1	318	82	...	444	22	2	591	20	...
88	...	37	210	10	10	319	...	21	447	36	...	592	77	...
90	2	71	211	2	139	320	26	...	448	...	74	593	39	...
91	79	1	213	114	6	321	...	27	450	9	46	595	188	37
93	15	4	215	33	...	323	27	...	451	140	1	597	26	1
94	76	1	216	28	...	328	47	...	453	51	...	598	10	...
95	121	3	217	26	...	330	90	...	454	165	125	599	19	141
96	155	...	218	47	3	333	...	23	455	25	...	602	29	1
98	141	165	220	25	...	334	259	...	456	...	17	603	199	...
100	...	46	223	172	1	335	131	...	457	11	...	604	18	...
101	556	249	224	283	...	336	...	50	459	12	...	605	18	...
104	483	23	226	370	4	338	...	150	461	30	4	608	1012	43
105	1	250	227	64	...	339	12	...	463	34	...	611	24	...
108	...	8	228	35	...	340	21	1	465	171	3	612	1	40
111	27	...	229	41	...	341	5	57	467	3	25	613	29	...
112	262	4	230	...	55	343	76	...	469	18	...	619	57	5
115	...	104	231	168	10	344	48	...	470	79	144			

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
622	33	33	764	4	58	937	60	5	1082	...	18	1243	40	1
623	31	...	765	17	...	938	8	13	1084	15	...	1244	...	35
624	...	43	767	30	...	939	14	...	1085	20	7	1246	23	...
626	...	59	768	19	1	940	46	...	1090	22	...	1248	48	...
628	6	12	769	30	...	941	46	...	1092	20	...	1251	256	...
629	30	...	770	14	...	943	8	56	1093	26	...	1252	23	6
632	156	1	771	27	...	944	9	...	1096	51	...	1255	117	...
633	70	...	772	...	22	945	30	...	1097	12	...	1258	...	27
635	56	1	773	34	3	946	9	1	1098	18	...	1259	13	...
636	120	...	775	20	...	947	44	...	1102	24	12	1260	28	1
637	70	...	777	24	1	948	56	...	1105	27	...	1261	21	...
638	74	...	778	28	...	950	25	...	1107	57	...	1268	31	...
640	42	...	779	11	25	951	11	...	1110	...	40	1271	20	...
642	42	1	780	31	...	952	26	...	1111	125	...	1275	12	...
643	13	54	781	31	...	954	11	98	1112	47	3	1277	52	...
644	29	...	783	69	...	955	52	...	1113	17	...	1278	94	4
645	3	6	784	10	...	957	10	1	1114	20	...	1280	12	...
650	12	4	785	5	7	958	24	2	1115	21	...	1281	45	...
651	161	...	790	48	...	961	30	...	1119	28	...	1282	39	...
653	19	...	791	15	577	963	10	...	1121	32	...	1283	19	...
655	81	4	792	...	164	964	24	...	1122	19	...	1285	25	...
656	14	3	793	45	...	965	17	...	1124	28	...	1286	19	...
657	...	67	796	17	...	967	197	...	1125	11	45	1289	22	...
659	48	...	797	17	7	970	...	4	1127	14	...	1294	57	...
660	61	...	799	6	3	971	33	7	1128	66	...	1295	74	...
661	...	69	802	19	1	974	196	1	1129	56	...	1296	16	41
664	18	...	803	23	...	975	16	...	1130	14	...	1299	...	55
665	53	2	806	7	5	979	13	...	1134	42	...	1300	...	31
668	49	...	808	14	94	980	21	2	1135	19	...	1302	44	...
670	21	...	810	14	...	981	46	...	1137	22	...	1305	263	2
673	15	...	812	19	...	982	45	...	1140	23	1	1306	21	...
676	20	4	813	21	...	985	82	5	1142	1	47	1307	47	...
678	48	...	815	24	...	986	15	...	1143	35	5	1308	26	...
679	25	...	816	18	...	989	...	15	1144	18	...	1313	29	1
680	35	5	819	49	...	990	19	...	1145	14	...	1314	42	...
681	7	2	821	12	...	991	27	...	1147	22	...	1317	49	1
682	37	...	822	14	...	993	110	8	1148	6	26	1319	58	1
683	114	...	829	40	...	999	9	...	1149	15	...	1320	60	...
685	50	...	830	25	...	1000	14	9	1150	54	...	1324	44	...
686	47	...	831	35	...	1001	94	...	1151	44	...	1325	1	8
687	39	...	832	19	...	1004	8	...	1156	12	...	1326	18	...
690	1	104	833	30	...	1005	...	14	1157	130	30	1328	11	3
692	3	23	834	18	...	1006	23	2	1158	60	...	1330	44	...
693	12	...	836	12	...	1008	179	1	1161	16	...	1337	11	...
696	145	...	838	19	...	1010	4	32	1162	19	...	1338	63	...
697	...	893	840	...	9	1011	55	...	1167	12	...	1340	19	...
698	47	1	841	14	...	1013	10	...	1168	15	...	1344	19	...
699	28	2	845	32	...	1014	24	...	1170	40	...	1345	...	32
700	...	26	846	13	...	1015	59	...	1172	3	149	1350	...	47
701	160	...	847	79	...	1016	40	...	1173	17	...	1352	27	...
703	8	...	848	3	8	1017	65	1	1177	20	...	1354	28	...
705	34	...	849	66	...	1018	...	7	1179	8	20	1358	22	...
708	59	...	850	...	10	1019	18	...	1180	110	7	1363	24	1
709	46	...	853	39	...	1021	67	...	1181	32	...	1364	63	...
710	1	16	856	14	...	1024	17	...	1182	...	9	1365	...	370
712	45	...	857	60	1	1027	15	...	1184	...	85	1366	44	...
713	36	...	859	...	58	1028	35	...	1186	11	31	1367	39	151
714	48	...	861	...	20	1030	15	...	1187	33	...	1368	190	...
716	28	18	862	22	...	1031	14	...	1191	...	268	1369	25	8
719	119	...	863	27	...	1032	12	...	1193	53	...	1372	34	...
720	16	...	864	46	...	1033	200	...	1195	15	...	1374	20	...
721	45	...	871	17	1	1034	...	10	1197	25	...	1382	29	...
723	...	98	875	233	3	1035	53	...	1198	...	13	1384	1	26
724	75	5	878	28	7	1037	17	...	1199	14	...	1390	46	...
725	31	...	879	55	25	1039	..	31	1201	120	...	1391	9	1
727	23	...	881	40	...	1040	15	32	1202	8	2	1392	42	...
728	25	...	883	50	...	1041	2	7	1203	18	...	1393	138	...
730	58	...	885	23	...	1044	26	2	1205	10	...	1394	21	1
731	11	1	886	42	...	1048	48	...	1207	110	5	1398	20	1
733	19	...	890	11	1	1049	11	...	1208	43	...	1400	129	...
734	55	...	891	47	...	1051	1	205	1209	45	...	1401	186	...
735	68	...	895	...	20	1052	...	52	1210	37	4	1403	45	...
736	38	1	897	57	4	1053	96	6	1211	57	...	1405	150	...
737	49	...	899	16	...	1057	453	2	1212	9	10	1406	60	4
742	76	18	903	13	3	1058	21	...	1214	13	1	1408	24	...
743	51	...	905	8	...	1059	17	...	1215	23	1	1409	80	...
744	11	...	906	1	17	1062	69	...	1219	47	...	1410	2	39
745	16	1	911	17	...	1065	9	1	1220	130	...	1411	37	...
746	70	5	912	32	1	1067	...	20	1224	8	3	1412	36	...
747	95	...	914	44	...	1068	...	65	1225	46	...	1414	17	...
750	120	...	917	23	36	1069	16	9	1233	28	23	1415	14	...
751	29	...	920	22	8	1072	1	32	1235	73	6	1424	32	...
753	68	17	921	35	...	1073	37	460	1236	26	...	1425	23	...
755	1	57	924	9	...	1074	47	...	1237	17	7	1426	44	11
759	...	200	926	31	...	1075	45	...	1239	25	...	1427	13	...
761	20	...	930	19	...	1077	18	...	1241	20	1	1428	10	1
762	60	...	936	10	1	1081	10	1	1242	1	37	1429	54	...

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
1430	28	...	1535	180	...	1648	14	1	1749	24	3	1867	44	...
1432	45	...	1537	16	...	1649	...	9	1753	27	1	1868	...	36
1434	34	1	1542	90	...	1650	37	...	1757	57	6	1869	13	...
1435	44	...	1545	10	3	1655	22	...	1758	15	...	1875	178	2
1437	...	37	1548	47	...	1656	10	3	1760	300	6	1877	17	1
1441	16	...	1549	49	...	1658	19	...	1765	12	...	1878	41	...
1443	43	...	1550	18	3	1659	55	...	1766	19	...	1879	29	...
1445	1	35	1551	10	...	1662	17	...	1767	29	...	1880	8	8
1450	68	...	1558	54	...	1663	32	...	1768	14	...	1881	3	11
1451	28	...	1560	148	...	1664	14	...	1770	12	...	1883	11	...
1455	48	...	1561	26	...	1665	41	...	1772	22	...	1884	25	...
1456	16	...	1562	...	16	1667	32	2	1774	27	1	1885	26	1
1457	29	...	1563	...	23	1668	37	3	1776	44	...	1887	16	1
1460	51	...	1564	98	...	1669	9	...	1777	49	1	1889	18	2
1462	43	...	1566	24	...	1670	14	...	1778	11	...	1892	...	11
1463	42	...	1568	...	181	1671	79	3	1784	169	...	1900	5	7
1464	46	...	1570	36	...	1673	21	...	1785	16	1	1901	17	...
1468	31	4	1572	29	2	1682	33	...	1786	41	10	1902	2	95
1469	24	...	1573	1	16	1683	8	...	1787	18	...	1908	265	...
1470	18	...	1574	11	...	1689	46	3	1788	11	...	1910	47	...
1471	17	...	1577	...	7	1690	13	...	1790	194	...	1911	48	...
1473	30	...	1578	5	6	1693	...	210	1793	105	...	1916	9	1
1478	22	...	1580	14	...	1695	...	56	1796	15	...	1918	27	...
1480	18	...	1582	39	...	1696	44	...	1798	44	...	1921	...	39
1485	66	...	1584	80	...	1699	39	...	1799	11	11	1922	112	5
1486	8	...	1586	19	...	1701	19	...	1803	196	16	1923	42	...
1487	52	...	1587	2	18	1703	11	...	1805	14	85	1925	23	...
1488	20	...	1588	34	2	1705	278	...	1806	10	...	1929	55	...
1489	65	...	1589	22	...	1706	...	18	1807	18	...	1931	18	...
1490	42	...	1591	15	...	1709	40	3	1816	10	...	1932	32	...
1491	...	10	1593	12	...	1710	11	...	1822	...	22	1933	86	...
1494	44	...	1596	...	135	1714	40	5	1823	19	...	1936	24	...
1495	17	...	1597	53	...	1715	60	...	1824	34	...	1938	23	...
1505	20	...	1600	16	...	1716	32	2	1825	7	...	1941	39	...
1506	1	23	1602	12	3	1721	62	...	1827	12	...	1943	34	3
1511	39	...	1606	21	...	1722	26	...	1828	19	...	1950	40	...
1513	9	32	1610	...	36	1724	65	...	1833	23	...	1953	52	...
1514	...	34	1615	13	29	1725	26	...	1836	29	1	1955	73	...
1515	6	11	1618	14	...	1728	...	15	1838	82	...	1964	37	...
1516	13	16	1620	...	11	1730	7	...	1841	15	...	1965	30	...
1517	12	...	1621	15	4	1731	14	...	1844	89	2	1966	18	...
1520	12	6	1624	12	...	1735	18	...	1847	9	3	1967	11	...
1523	9	...	1625	49	...	1736	18	2	1851	15	...	1973	45	...
1525	14	...	1630	14	...	1737	32	...	1855	29	...	1976	21	...
1526	17	1	1631	47	...	1740	17	...	1856	476	24	1981	24	...
1527	1	23	1633	22	...	1742	9	87	1858	12	...	1982	28	...
1528	...	21	1635	75	...	1743	...	13	1861	25	...	1984	37	...
1529	20	5	1636	28	...	1748	167	2	1862	80	...	1985	80	...
1534	179	...												

Result *of* Referendum Vote

on Changing Section 10, Paragraph L,
of Our General Laws.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana
United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and* Joiners
of America

Report of Tabulating Committee

Indianapolis, Ind., September 14, 1918.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, your committee, appointed to tabulate the vote on the amendment to Paragraph "L" of Section 10 of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, respectfully submit the following report:

Returns from Eleven Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,128) Local Unions were sent to the General Office. Of this number Nine Hundred and Ninety-seven (997) had complied with the provisions of the General Constitution.

The returns from the following Forty-four (44) Local Unions did not bear the seal:

Unions 39, 99, 144, 175, 180, 191, 270, 325, 328, 378, 386, 404, 407, 436, 446, 450, 451, 533, 603, 640, 667, 697, 767, 827, 832, 850, 928, 944, 1022, 1028, 1047, 1309, 1356, 1420, 1584, 1587, 1596, 1597, 1616, 1733, 1740, 1898, 1899, 1755.

Returns from the following Twenty-three (23) Local Unions were not counted because they were received too late at the General Office:

Unions 35, 92, 105, 290, 341, 490, 522, 617, 676, 681, 806, 884, 1068, 1091, 1188, 1414, 1589, 1748, 1767, 1790, 1799, 1822, 1958.

Returns from the following Seven (7) Local Unions not counted because returns were not signed by the proper officers:

Unions 128, 353, 371, 374, 579, 705, 1278.

Returns from the following Nine (9) Local Unions were not counted because returns did not give date vote was taken:

Unions 113, 311, 348, 539, 699, 997, 1161, 1314, 1713.

Returns from the following Seventeen (17) Local Unions not counted because returns showed that vote cast to be in excess of the number of members given as present.

Unions 6, 233, 263, 289, 356, 466, 540, 559, 635, 1082, 1084, 1094, 1239, 1299, 1365, 1485, 1803.

Returns from Local Union No. 625 not counted because they did not show number of present at meeting.

Returns from Five (5) Local Unions not counted because of no way of telling by what Local Union vote was taken.

Returns from the following Two (2) Local Unions not counted because returns were mutilated:

Unions 1786, 1828.

Returns from the following Two (2) Local Unions not counted because returns did not specify the vote:

Unions 506, 1121.

Returns from the following Eighteen (18) Local Unions not counted because returns were not properly signed:

Unions 44, 219, 321, 431, 453, 530, 531, 657, 916, 958, 1019, 1056, 1067, 1111, 1143, 1261, 1291, 1417.

The total vote of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-seven (997) Local Unions in favor of the amendment was: For, 49,659; Against, 18,636.

The above vote will show that the amendment has received more than the necessary two-thirds vote as provided in the General Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK R. VREELAND, Chairman.
JOHN B. TIERNEY,
THOMAS WALSH,
EUGENE SULLIVAN,
HARRY M. KEUTH, Secretary.

THE VOTE

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
1	5	542	127	51	...	242	...	224	390	...	20	537	7	27
4	2	40	129	5	64	243	1	7	391	35	2	538	17	...
5	169	21	131	103	167	247	2	14	392	34	2	542	7	5
7	4	75	132	15	38	249	60	...	393	2	60	543	2	16
8	8	67	133	...	55	251	19	...	395	19	7	544	15	17
9	212	...	134	147	...	252	...	26	396	367	...	546	41	...
10	283	2	135	225	...	253	42	2	397	11	9	547	314	79
11	103	16	136	3	9	254	19	...	398	1	11	550	171	1
13	4	75	137	22	...	255	20	25	401	75	...	551	...	52
14	145	13	139	33	2	256	36	27	402	...	43	556	13	...
15	77	...	140	5	1	259	12	...	405	6	1	557	3	26
16	3	26	141	...	47	260	52	...	406	...	40	558	15	1
17	...	8	142	55	134	261	132	4	408	3	21	560	6	16
18	38	14	145	3	10	262	41	74	411	...	15	561	5	25
19	155	2	146	43	42	264	72	1	413	1	31	562	44	...
20	650	...	148	96	1	265	27	...	414	7	8	564	41	...
21	11	6	149	6	9	266	76	6	415	6	37	568	2	16
22	470	4	150	1	13	272	...	40	416	...	250	571	14	11
23	35	...	153	3	33	273	3	45	418	16	2	573	1	16
24	2	7	154	10	1	274	38	3	419	...	54	576	6	27
25	55	1	155	5	50	275	9	22	422	14	19	577	63	2
26	...	85	158	101	...	276	61	...	425	9	34	580	2	33
27	65	19	159	30	6	277	72	6	426	87	...	581	...	26
30	37	...	160	72	8	279	15	3	427	4	140	582	...	23
31	47	...	161	11	57	280	5	3	428	...	17	583	69	39
33	60	34	162	45	1	281	324	6	429	10	21	585	1262	...
36	33	90	163	...	75	286	4	64	430	1	116	586	23	13
37	1	27	164	51	1	287	34	14	433	...	63	591	17	...
38	29	5	165	24	94	288	1	59	434	200	2	592	1	23
41	8	31	166	...	199	291	50	37	437	40	...	593	142	...
42	102	10	167	51	...	292	22	2	438	139	40	594	18	1
43	72	16	168	8	46	297	12	15	439	19	...	595	35	...
47	46	77	169	83	47	298	20	221	440	64	...	597	1	34
49	1	36	171	10	40	299	268	...	441	7	30	598	...	16
52	148	8	174	57	...	301	47	5	444	7	13	599	90	49
53	45	2	176	30	6	303	31	13	447	5	26	600	10	...
55	127	15	177	59	36	304	9	7	449	...	76	602	76	...
58	387	...	178	12	5	306	10	25	451	139	...	604	...	16
59	15	...	179	...	14	307	...	23	452	30	...	605	10	...
60	...	33	181	...	212	308	33	...	455	11	...	607	2	13
61	391	...	183	40	...	309	14	...	458	15	7	608	57	73
62	...	529	184	53	3	312	...	7	459	1	8	610	...	46
63	...	35	185	1	289	315	28	...	462	...	15	612	18	7
64	5	71	186	1	64	317	75	225	463	12	2	619	25	6
65	392	...	187	43	...	318	948	...	467	25	...	622	54	14
66	36	14	188	14	5	319	11	...	469	22	...	623	18	...
67	68	5	189	5	40	322	...	30	470	204	51	624	32	2
71	32	2	192	...	23	326	24	...	472	20	...	626	79	1
72	28	16	193	28	...	327	12	8	474	1	38	627	...	65
73	235	...	194	9	10	329	80	...	475	8	...	628	3	20
74	239	...	195	21	10	330	39	...	476	129	2	631	...	8
75	43	70	196	...	49	331	97	9	477	...	67	633	19	12
77	...	67	197	5	18	332	15	4	479	3	9	636	4	7
78	36	14	198	101	19	334	167	...	481	...	20	637	38	7
79	50	2	199	22	...	335	28	...	482	156	...	639	30	9
80	23	142	200	40	42	336	39	1	483	24	31	641	...	49
81	247	...	201	13	15	338	80	5	485	480	...	643	145	...
82	...	25	202	74	14	340	118	...	486	45	...	644	32	5
83	66	25	203	...	29	342	...	21	488	...	251	645	9	...
86	20	...	206	31	2	343	57	...	491	19	...	651	30	7
87	8	23	207	46	...	346	...	20	492	39	6	654	...	12
88	2	43	208	53	2	349	...	36	493	...	46	655	5	51
90	1	35	209	...	76	350	8	9	496	24	...	656	12	...
91	17	17	210	...	48	352	7	...	498	14	...	659	10	...
94	13	25	211	2	115	354	18	...	499	13	1	660	17	...
95	12	12	212	48	...	355	...	190	500	15	5	661	6	14
96	71	2	213	141	...	357	18	...	504	89	2	665	15	16
97	68	3	214	170	...	359	400	25	510	...	12	670	9	...
98	98	37	217	8	6	360	1	68	511	14	...	671	15	...
100	1	66	218	16	28	361	8	63	512	26	5	673	30	...
101	1410	25	220	...	11	362	31	...	513	...	31	674	28	...
102	16	...	222	16	1	364	7	23	514	35	5	675	4	2
103	...	43	223	4	56	365	...	20	515	5	32	677	45	...
104	71	16	226	375	54	366	55	115	517	16	2	678	19	14
110	4	10	227	...	52	367	1	26	518	20	5	679	...	10
115	225	...	228	5	9	368	43	...	519	3	10	680	10	15
116	82	...	229	196	...	369	165	...	520	89	...	682	1	17
117	360	...	230	...	13	372	...	17	521	110	...	683	...	78
118	48	4	231	48	1	373	23	1	523	1	23	684	9	5
119	126	26	232	59	100	375	132	...	525	...	17	685	...	45
120	7	35	236	13	40	377	93	1	526	37	2	687	...	67
122	25	103	237	...	44	380	13	1	529	16	1	690	82	11
123	36	...	239	5	5	381	42	...	532	21	...	691	29	13
124	11	2	240	29	...	384	108	...	534	...	43	692	...	21
125	63	...	241	...	33	388	2	43	536	9	2	696	39	6

L. U. No.	For	Against
700	...	11
701	111	4
702	...	7
703	2	21
704	8	...
707	14	1
709	3	15
710	84	...
712	...	42
713	16	1
715	2	15
716	...	35
718	6	6
719	...	17
720	...	12
721	6	23
723	14	46
724	26	1
727	38	4
728	...	12
730	150	1
734	1	34
735	2	33
736	228	...
740	203	...
741	4	14
745	...	10
747	19	6
748	15	...
750	70	...
751	...	18
753	67	4
754	10	...
755	...	42
756	14	21
758	157	...
763	5	15
764	3	14
765	16	...
766	84	...
768	3	11
769	...	13
770	19	...
771	15	...
772	89	...
773	5	37
775	19	5
776	13	...
777	25	...
778	8	12
779	25	...
780	21	9
781	13	...
782	33	2
783	45	...
785	...	16
787	13	789
790	8	6
791	61	616
792	68	16
793	75	...
794	27	...
795	203	...
800	7	...
802	15	...
803	70	...
808	...	415
810	21	...
811	5	2
814	10	2
816	11	...
818	13	...
819	14	12
821	12	3
823	941	2
824	...	16
828	8	...
829	1	11
830	8	7
831	2	2
833	1	14
834	7	...
838	8	...
839	98	...
840	...	10
842	111	...
843	15	8
845	41	...
847	1	10
848	16	...
849	1	81
852	9	5
853	57	14
854	13	5
856	6	10
857	41	6
858	5	14
859	2	27
862	12	...
864	6	4
866	10	...
871	52	...
875	4	116
878	4	14
879	3	47
883	215	...
887	2	24
888	30	...
889	...	31
890	4	11
891	10	8
895	16	1
897	62	5
903	10	...
905	8	...
906	6	6
909	10	...
910	55	...
911	2	12
912	1	23
917	...	76
918	18	2
920	13	2
921	58	6
924	13	...
930	5	13
931	14	...
935	2	13
936	...	23
937	33	...
938	19	2
939	1	15
940	33	...
941	35	31
942	...	12
943	64	4
945	...	17
948	3	42
950	215	...
951	...	7
952	10	4
953	78	...
955	48	...
956	20	4
957	...	7
958	8	6
961	5	15
962	13	6
963	9	2
964	11	...
965	5	10
967	131	4
969	25	...
970	...	14
971	5	19
974	31	...
977	38	...
978	5	15
981	6	4
983	11	...
985	22	110
986	3	6
988	1	15
993	2	98
1000	...	18
1003	...	7
1005	9	...
1006	8	...
1008	38	2
1010	22	19
1013	164	...
1014	20	1
1015	10	5
1016	17	1
1017	2	26
1021	11	...
1027	...	22
1030	...	16
1031	7	14
1034	19	...
1035	5	7
1036	6	10
1037	...	15
1040	10	34
1041	12	3
1042	26	...
1043	10	3
1044	...	27
1045	...	18
1048	30	...
1049	8	...
1051	1	313
1053	...	136
1055	34	74
1057	443	19
1060	13	3
1061	35	...
1062	22	10
1070	252	...
1072	16	4
1073	289	34
1076	15	3
1078	11	...
1083	10	...
1088	...	11
1089	3	27
1092	30	...
1098	88	...
1100	8	...
1105	27	...
1107	33	1
1108	44	4
1110	2	64
1111	25	4
1112	6	16
1119	25	...
1122	1	15
1125	...	89
1127	9	3
1131	22	...
1132	...	25
1133	...	19
1135	193	...
1137	12	5
1138	160	...
1140	31	...
1142	...	65
1147	23	...
1149	14	...
1152	...	21
1156	17	...
1158	56	...
1160	50	...
1166	11	2
1168	72	...
1170	45	...
1172	...	68
1173	...	10
1179	...	16
1182	12	5
1183	6	1
1184	125	...
1186	2	44
1187	27	2
1191	115	4
1198	...	42
1199	12	...
1206	...	14
1207	50	6
1209	58	1
1210	14	14
1211	44	1
1212	...	25
1218	8	1
1219	...	44
1220	23	14
1226	14	1
1227	...	21
1233	101	...
1235	22	...
1237	1	30
1242	14	13
1244	24	20
1246	...	22
1248	...	14
1252	...	60
1255	13	6
1256	14	...
1258	1	30
1260	...	16
1264	...	18
1268	30	...
1272	74	...
1273	11	...
1275	7	...
1276	...	19
1277	25	1
1279	10	...
1282	...	16
1284	12	16
1289	7	23
1294	60	...
1295	43	...
1296	162	8
1300	9	8
1301	5	4
1305	122	4
1306	12	...
1310	40	...
1313	12	...
1315	...	9
1317	10	29
1319	7	23
1320	15	...
1322	10	...
1328	...	7
1335	...	173
1338	25	4
1340	12	9
1341	15	...
1342	18	...
1345	2	38
1347	60	...
1350	34	8
1354	28	6
1355	3	12
1362	2	9
1363	4	14
1364	8	1
1366	...	46
1367	6	346
1368	220	...
1373	32	...
1374	27	8
1375	...	12
1379	13	...
1382	...	24
1384	22	...
1388	24	...
1391	3	7
1392	9	34
1393	61	21
1394	...	9
1395	7	...
1400	9	5
1401	166	21
1403	...	31
1406	59	...
1409	12	...
1412	16	...
1422	203	...
1423	6	8
1424	4	10
1425	32	...
1426	...	53
1427	2	15
1430	18	...
1434	3	18
1437	100	...
1438	17	2
1443	27	...
1445	7	37
1446	...	12
1447	11	...
1451	3	14
1456	2860	...
1460	30	2
1462	38	...
1464	13	3
1465	...	22
1467	7	...
1468	...	48
1471	...	12
1473	...	68
1479	9	...
1483	160	...
1487	4	13
1490	20	3
1494	15	2
1498	61	...
1499	18	...
1503	...	16
1506	1	18
1511	103	...
1514	1	17
1516	21	...
1518	10	...
1520	75	...
1527	10	2
1528	35	...
1537	25	1
1538	22	...
1540	15	...
1546	36	...
1547	10	2
1548	13	...
1550	20	...
1552	25	...
1560	329	...
1561	15	1
1562	14	1
1563	16	5
1564	34	7
1566	...	25
1568	138	6
1576	64	...
1580	12	...
1582	45	23
1583	14	...
1598	50	...
1605	5	...
1609	46	...
1610	2	1
1615	2	4
1619	8	...
1620	24	...
1622	38	...
1624	...	12
1626	10	...
1631	24	10
1633	2	10
1635	68	...
1636	18	...
1638	14	10
1640	62	...
1649	17	...
1650	15	...
1653	13	18
1654	290	10
1655	...	28
1656	50	...
1659	3	26
1661	3	38
1662	...	12
1663	38	1
1665	53	...
1667	2	18
1668	15	10
1671	73	...
1672	10	22
1679	28	...
1680	22	...
1681	93	11
1693	400	...
1694	13	11
1695	2	24
1697	13	4
1699	16	6
1702	...	14
1705	65	...
1714	35	...
1715	63	...
1716	86	...
1719	18	...
1720	9	1
1722	10	
1724	24	
1726	59	
1729	15	
1730	2	

L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against	L. U. No.	For	Against
731	16	2	1738	8	...	1904	665	...	1965	25	3	2041	26	...
732	11	...	1742	2	45	1907	30	1	1969	13	3	2043	13	...
735	...	20	1801	1	190	1908	237	...	1973	54	...	2048	9	...
744	13	...	1802	8	4	1912	3	20	1974	188	1	2050	397	2
746	41	2	1805	90	2	1914	...	27	1975	12	...	2051	200	...
748	6	...	1808	42	6	1916	80	...	1978	67	...	2052	67	2
749	26	...	1811	7	11	1920	19	2	1980	77	...	2053	167	...
751	1	6	1820	16	...	1921	85	4	1982	9	2	2054	196	2
753	...	24	1826	30	...	1922	...	91	1984	30	...	2055	93	...
756	47	6	1827	18	...	1923	30	...	1985	73	...	2056	101	...
757	36	28	1836	14	...	1926	13	...	1987	37	7	2057	76	1
760	172	...	1841	8	...	1927	190	5	1988	24	7	2058	37	...
763	210	...	1847	20	...	1933	34	...	1997	110	...	2059	88	...
766	...	13	1856	580	...	1934	165	...	2001	35	...	2060	38	...
770	8	1	1861	...	7	1935	69	...	2002	10	...	2061	184	...
772	16	...	1864	18	...	1938	14	9	2003	120	1	2062	91	...
774	9	...	1866	25	3	1940	...	36	2005	10	...	2063	171	...
775	154	...	1868	38	13	1943	4	11	2006	17	...	2064	64	...
776	...	13	1869	9	...	1944	13	...	2009	25	...	2067	196	...
777	10	14	1870	80	...	1946	...	10	2011	34	...	2068	27	...
778	34	...	1879	527	...	1949	2	11	2015	30	...	2069	93	4
779	33	...	1883	...	9	1950	7	...	2017	75	...	2070	120	...
782	143	7	1885	6	23	1953	101	4	2023	15	4	2071	71	...
783	...	9	1887	10	1	1956	12	...	2024	8	...	2072	37	...
784	...	134	1888	200	...	1960	101	...	2026	51	...	2074	171	...
793	143	...	1889	4	3	1961	200	...	2035	40	...	2075	52	1
796	18	...	1900	16	...	1964	9	...	2039	497	...			

Result *of* Referendum Vote

on Propositions Relative to Foreign Languages and Increasing the Salaries of the General Officers and Representatives.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Indiana
United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and* Joiners *of* America

Report of Tabulating Committee

December 14, 1918.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to tabulate the returns on the three propositions submitted to a referendum vote under date of September 30th, 1918, namely, Proposition No. 1, relative to the abolition of foreign languages; Proposition No. 2, Question No. 1, relative to increasing the salary of the General Officers and Representatives 75 per cent, and Proposition No. 2, Question No. 2, relative to increasing the salary of the General Officers and Representatives 50 per cent, report to you the following:

Total number of votes cast on Proposition No. 1	59,185
Total number of votes cast in favor of Proposition No. 1	50,267
Total number of votes cast against Proposition No. 1	8,918

Total number of votes cast on Proposition No. 2, Question No. 1	58,712
Total number of votes cast in favor of Proposition No. 2, Question No. 1	11,142
Total number of votes cast against Proposition No. 2, Question No. 1	47,570

Total number of votes cast on Proposition No. 2, Question No. 2	57,471
Total number of votes cast in favor of Proposition No. 2, Question No. 2	40,340
Total number of votes cast against Proposition No. 2, Question No. 2	17,131

The above votes complied with the provisions of the General Constitution and show more than two-thirds majority on Proposition No. 1 and Proposition No. 2, Question No. 2, but show that Proposition No. 2, Question No. 1, did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

The following returns were not tabulated for the reasons given below:

Returns from Local Unions bearing no seal: 195, 214, 217, 222, 252, 281, 323, 347, 354, 374, 417, 490, 506, 526, 560, 681, 705, 710, 769, 841, 893, 877, 1015, 1104, 1239, 1259, 1255, 1296, 1298, 1339, 1365, 1478, 1610, 1743, 1804, 1874, 1875, 1938, 2017, 268, 693, 1354.

Returns from Local Unions not properly filled out: 148, 155, 211, 243, 346, 367, 401, 445, 500, 554, 613, 677, 683, 692, 751, 765, 772, 819, 834, 893, 850, 866, 868, 1106, 1166, 1171, 1282, 1348, 1394, 1393, 1512, 1552, 1591, 1731, 1757, 1850, 1921, 2049, 2071.

Returns from Local Unions not properly signed: 8, 53, 197, 408, 628, 691, 945, 1285, 1403, 1596, 1751, 1824, 1887, 1991, 2086.

Returns from Local Unions showing more members voting than present at meeting: 6, 793, 1164, 1395, 1766, 1487.

Returns from Local Unions showing no quorum present: 1461, 1607.

Returns from Local Union 461 were not made on an official ballot.

Returns from Local Unions not properly filled out on last two propositions: 65, 288, 783, 936, 2055.

Returns from Local Union 1438 were not properly filled out on the first proposition.

Ten returns were received without seal and were not signed, and bore no indications to show from what Local Unions they came.

Returns from the following Local Unions were received too late to be counted: 95, 351, 363, 396, 426, 476, 648, 931, 952, 969, 1082, 1087, 1112, 1148, 1234, 1340, 1366, 1412, 1424, 1473, 1496, 1498, 1568, 1794, 1817, 1926, 2045, 98, 796, 1351, 1567, 1660, 1851, 584.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. F. CARRIGAN, Chairman.
J. H. BANDY.
THOMAS H. HAMILTON.
DAVID LANG.
JAMES FEELEY, Secretary.

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
1	98	2	1	99	98	2
3	24	0	0	29	28	0
4	82	1	0	90	0	91
5	117	0	0	113	17	98
7	0	87	2	85	31	20
9	180	9	0	89	189	0
10	273	0	1	272	120	148
11	164	1	0	147	41	124
13	108	0	3	108	104	7
14	118	2	127	0	132	0
15	61	0	1	60	21	40
16	54	0	0	61	0	59
17	18	0	0	18	1	16
18	0	0	1	52	47	0
19	19	141	2	162	155	17
20	780	0	0	0	780	0
21	29	0	0	29	0	29
22	85	0	81	1	82	0
23	30	0	0	30	0	30
24	7	0	0	7	1	6
25	79	9	59	12	56	1
26	102	0	26	40	91	0
28	17	0	0	0	12	5
30	26	0	26	0	26	0
31	245	0	0	245	245	0
33	67	6	0	99	10	87
36	315	30	3	349	60	292
37	0	11	0	12	2	9
38	0	0	4	32	36	0
41	81	0	0	0	81	0
43	31	0	0	23	6	17
44	68	1	0	73	31	39
45	0	78	0	78	67	11
47	125	0	5	125	71	34
49	6	71	4	80	4	64
52	264	0	230	34	234	0
55	90	4	2	102	104	0
58	321	0	0	0	167	49
60	16	0	0	36	0	36
61	225	0	0	225	0	225
62	132	0	0	140	2	168
63	29	4	0	34	3	25
64	9	96	0	150	4	161
65	150	0	...	...	...	...
66	41	0	0	42	0	42
67	57	0	25	22	28	19
69	1	43	0	44	44	0
70	45	1	0	46	0	46
71	26	0	0	26	0	26
72	43	5	46	9	10	40
73	94	0	37	32	82	0
74	88	0	0	0	58	14
75	529	0	0	0	525	4
76	912	0	0	0	0	0
77	62	12	0	82	0	82
78	69	2	0	71	0	71
79	30	0	0	40	39	1
80	124	0	1	123	38	84
81	362	0	0	365	325	40
82	0	14	0	14	13	1
86	24	0	18	6	3	3
87	75	0	0	75	5	63
88	63	0	0	64	2	62
89	50	2	7	44	44	7
90	12	10	0	22	0	22
91	70	0	6	44	6	44
93	0	0	8	132	137	3
94	35	0	3	17	2	9
96	0	128	128	0	128	0
97	26	0	0	24	19	0
100	37	4	0	37	12	26
101	3052	64	0	0	3452	166
103	0	0	0	36	0	31
104	116	3	0	132	0	132
105	42	0	0	42	29	13
106	0	0	0	45	33	2
108	0	0	0	0	9	0
110	23	0	0	23	0	23
111	53	0	8	37	36	1
112	11	0	0	11	0	11
115	42	1	0	44	43	2
116	56	0	0	56	56	0
117	400	1	404	0	404	0
118	25	1	0	26	24	0
119	16	3	0	26	16	10
120	45	0	3	42	41	4
121	14	0	0	14	11	2
122	0	118	1	128	108	8
123	56	1	0	0	64	0

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
124	26	0	0	26	18	3
125	35	0	1	31	3	31
128	13	0	0	13	10	0
129	58	0	1	57	42	16
131	273	0	0	188	67	66
132	200	0	17	143	140	5
133	23	0	0	23	2	20
134	0	0	0	0	184	1
135	156	0	0	0	147	9
136	12	0	0	12	12	0
137	19	0	0	19	18	1
139	83	0	3	16	27	1
141	72	0	0	75	1	74
142	72	5	2	102	7	92
144	44	0	0	0	44	0
145	14	0	7	1	7	1
146	85	0	0	85	73	8
151	22	0	0	21	0	21
158	12	40	1	146	153	3
159	375	0	0	375	375	0
160	142	0	3	131	65	30
161	57	0	0	56	66	0
162	36	0	1	34	30	0
163	17	0	0	17	0	17
164	64	68	68	0	0	0
167	40	0	2	37	22	2
168	76	0	28	0	30	0
169	118	1	1	109	41	54
171	2	18	0	30	13	17
172	0	0	0	0	98	0
174	59	0	0	46	2	43
176	32	0	2	38	23	15
177	211	0	9	161	189	8
178	0	0	0	20	20	0
179	0	19	0	19	1	13
181	523	0	0	643	0	648
182	0	332	0	0	0	0
183	75	1	0	62	38	13
185	108	3	0	102	1	101
186	68	1	4	66	55	3
187	40	0	0	40	40	0
189	0	44	0	56	0	56
191	59	0	0	59	39	20
193	7	8	0	14	1	14
194	14	0	0	14	0	14
196	49	0	0	54	3	51
198	101	0	0	57	29	24
199	54	1	1	54	54	1
200	47	0	2	42	42	3
201	94	0	0	96	49	21
202	94	0	1	91	57	20
203	21	0	0	20	20	0
207	106	0	19	59	57	18
209	0	84	0	90	0	90
210	46	0	0	46	0	46
212	26	3	0	41	41	1
213	87	1	112	2	97	9
216	45	0	0	0	45	0
218	53	0	1	49	22	27
221	10	0	0	10	10	0
223	96	0	12	84	12	0
228	0	9	0	13	13	0
229	127	0	1	126	125	2
230	42	1	0	43	33	10
231	118	0	0	0	75	43
232	107	0	1	111	2	100
233	0	13	0	13	0	13
236	33	0	0	33	0	33
237	48	0	0	48	25	22
238	...	152	0	0	0	150
241	41	0	0	50	0	50
242	0	164	0	140	23	75
246	579	0	401	172	531	42
250	16	0	0	16	0	16
251	0	0	0	26	1	19
253	27	0	0	28	29	0
256	36	0	6	26	18	3
258	40	0	0	0	40	0
259	9	0	0	0	9	0
260	77	0	77	2	78	1
261	153	1	1	153	123	31
262	154	0	1	109	72	34
264	43	63	0	163	2	161
265	48	0	0	0	45	3
266	74	0	5	69	61	13
267	0	0	1	20	20	1
269	15	0	0	15	15	0
270	7	6	0	13	0	13
275	28	3	2	29	5	25

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
277	131	7	0	138	0	138
278	57	9	0	0	86	0
279	21	1	0	0	26	8
284	46	6	0	35	50	0
286	39	0	2	36	29	0
287	14	0	0	11	3	6
288	75	25	...	...	...	...
289	26	0	0	31	6	6
292	71	0	0	0	0	0
293	21	0	0	21	20	1
297	70	0	0	70	17	53
298	178	4	0	222	0	222
299	43	0	1	44	36	9
300	107	0	33	74	28	79
301	46	0	0	46	46	0
302	69	0	0	0	69	0
303	0	115	0	115	92	23
304	26	5	0	32	1	30
306	85	0	21	76	8	83
308	81	0	17	64	79	2
309	12	1	0	13	0	13
311	26	0	0	26	26	0
315	17	0	0	17	16	0
316	74	1	0	80	69	6
318	1260	8	0	0	1268	0
319	12	0	0	0	12	0
321	35	1	1	36	36	1
322	60	0	0	52	0	52
325	56	1	0	0	0	0
328	29	0	0	29	0	29
329	80	0	0	0	80	0
330	28	0	0	28	25	3
331	314	0	5	309	304	5
332	19	0	11	8	8	11
333	22	0	0	22	13	9
334	162	0	0	162	158	4
335	74	0	2	70	12	58
338	81	0	2	79	81	0
340	31	0	0	31	15	10
341	0	0	4	150	71	41
342	0	32	0	32	0	32
343	0	0	1	57	54	4
344	0	0	0	8	8	0
345	85	0	4	81	85	0
348	7	8	1	15	8	2
349	48	0	0	48	1	50
350	35	0	1	28	6	18
352	21	0	0	0	2	19
353	58	0	0	65	45	10
355	23	7	0	37	37	10
357	11	0	11	0	11	0
359	345	85	3	427	403	27
360	58	0	0	46	1	54
361	89	0	0	72	44	34
364	28	0	0	27	8	1
365	25	0	0	26	0	26
366	159	7	0	345	1	344
368	0	67	0	52	60	0
369	97	0	0	0	97	0
372	29	0	0	0	0	0
373	36	0	0	0	21	8
377	86	0	0	0	75	0
378	15	0	0	16	16	0
380	16	0	0	16	13	3
383	0	112	28	75	75	28
386	27	0	0	28	14	8
388	114	0	0	122	0	122
390	0	138	0	138	0	138
391	47	43	28	62	62	28
392	99	3	11	93	94	9
393	67	4	10	57	10	57
395	9	8	0	20	14	0
403	37	0	4	33	33	0
404	14	0	0	14	14	0
406	19	1	0	20	0	20
407	29	0	0	29	22	7
410	12	0	12	0	12	0
413	44	0	1	43	26	3
414	0	8	0	8	0	8
415	32	0	0	32	2	30
416	105	1	0	107	0	104
419	1	108	0	106	0	107
422	47	1	1	53	0	49
425	15	0	16	5	20	0
427	119	0	1	160	0	168
429	41	0	0	42	13	27
430	21	34	0	61	0	61
431	16	0	0	16	9	7
432	20	1	0	20	0	20

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
433	58	5	0	71	33	37
434	29	13	70	0	0	0
437	31	0	14	15	31	0
438	60	1	0	60	23	30
440	50	3	10	35	38	0
441	49	0	37	3	21	2
443	33	0	0	39	0	39
444	26	2	0	26	26	0
447	26	0	0	0	27	0
448	72	0	0	72	0	72
449	135	0	1	134	135	0
453	35	0	0	37	0	37
456	24	0	10	3	12	3
458	21	0	0	0	25	0
459	0	24	0	0	24	0
463	24	0	2	18	24	0
465	23	0	0	23	21	2
466	12	0	0	12	5	0
467	40	0	40	0	40	0
469	30	0	0	0	21	9
470	320	0	68	173	226	5
472	17	0	0	17	17	0
474	24	0	0	24	15	9
475	9	0	0	9	9	0
477	162	0	19	50	99	3
479	14	0	0	9	3	6
481	22	0	0	22	3	19
482	70	0	11	73	54	0
483	2	55	3	71	49	22
486	50	0	0	50	50	0
488	375	0	0	375	0	375
491	23	0	11	12	11	12
492	76	50	76	50	113	13
493	42	0	0	42	0	42
494	0	0	15	8	17	6
495	14	0	3	11	11	3
496	32	0	5	27	32	0
499	15	0	0	15	7	8
504	4	165	10	98	150	0
505	16	0	0	16	0	16
507	610	0	7	400	399	0
511	7	0	0	7	5	2
512	26	0	0	26	0	26
514	69	0	0	79	2	78
517	21	0	0	21	21	0
518	15	0	0	0	15	0
519	55	0	1	49	39	0
523	23	0	0	23	4	19
528	57	0	0	57	57	0
531	96	0	0	96	2	94
532	45	0	0	45	20	25
534	46	0	0	46	0	46
536	1	11	1	11	1	11
537	45	0	0	45	30	15
538	8	1	1	8	9	0
539	110	5	5	78	62	97
542	6	1	0	10	7	3
543	11	0	0	11	1	10
544	0	0	1	18	17	1
546	28	0	3	25	21	7
547	220	45	220	30	222	14
549	37	0	0	0	32	0
550	215	0	0	217	0	217
551	0	79	1	78	48	25
556	15	0	0	15	13	1
557	40	0	0	39	6	34
558	14	0	0	14	14	0
559	18	5	0	0	23	0
561	16	4	4	16	1	19
562	65	0	0	69	3	66
564	55	0	2	58	60	0
568	27	0	0	27	0	27
571	11	1	1	12	5	7
573	13	0	0	13	0	13
574	38	0	0	40	0	40
576	14	0	0	14	14	0
578	93	0	93	0	93	0
579	20	0	0	20	20	...
580	11	1	0	12	12	0
581	22	0	0	22	0	22
585	705	0	0	705	698	7
586	154	0	0	154	38	98
592	65	0	0	50	1	50
593	35	0	0	34	22	1
597	23	0	0	24	10	14
598	13	0	0	13	8	4
599	98	0	0	90	1	96
602	31	0	6	27	20	10
603	93	0	0	93	70	0

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
605	14	0	0	0	14	0
607	13	3	0	20	0	20
608	960	0	960	0	960	0
610	40	0	0	40	24	10
612	41	0	0	0	40	1
616	21	0	0	21	21	0
617	0	0	9	90	21	61
620	22	0	1	21	17	4
623	20	0	1	19	18	2
624	42	0	1	40	37	4
625	18	0	0	12	13	0
626	53	0	20	33	42	11
629	0	0	0	20	19	1
630	14	0	4	10	14	0
632	140	0	0	136	1	124
633	52	0	4	61	9	51
635	18	0	0	18	0	18
636	10	0	0	10	10	0
637	67	1	4	64	39	34
638	49	0	0	49	24	12
641	32	2	0	37	0	36
642	30	0	0	32	29	0
644	34	3	1	37	5	32
647	9	0	0	0	9	0
651	39	0	1	38	18	21
653	0	20	0	20	1	19
656	39	0	0	39	18	4
657	0	41	0	43	0	45
658	9	0	0	9	9	0
660	2	35	2	35	36	1
665	14	0	0	0	13	0
667	62	0	0	62	49	7
668	42	0	0	41	14	26
671	7	0	7	0	7	0
673	35	0	0	35	35	0
674	25	0	0	25	18	7
676	0	0	0	25	0	25
678	27	2	0	29	20	9
679	11	0	0	11	0	11
680	34	0	0	29	4	17
685	40	0	0	40	36	4
696	58	0	2	56	56	2
700	17	0	0	17	17	0
703	18	0	2	16	15	4
712	49	0	0	46	0	46
713	0	0	0	0	25	0
715	15	0	0	0	14	1
716	25	2	0	0	5	21
719	19	8	0	27	0	27
720	20	0	0	26	0	26
723	0	0	0	69	0	69
724	19	0	19	0	19	0
726	26	0	7	19	19	7
727	38	7	21	24	38	7
728	7	0	7	0	7	0
730	0	0	0	0	275	0
731	14	0	6	15	9	1
736	22	2	0	34	34	0
737	73	0	0	72	62	10
740	92	0	0	0	91	0
746	18	0	0	18	3	15
747	29	0	0	27	1	6
750	9	0	0	10	10	0
753	87	0	6	81	79	8
755	96	0	0	96	8	88
758	25	0	3	22	15	10
759	200	0	0	0	200	0
762	41	0	0	42	41	0
764	28	0	3	24	25	0
771	17	0	0	17	17	0
777	27	0	0	27	24	3
778	0	15	3	10	19	1
779	70	0	0	0	70	0
780	22	0	0	22	2	20
781	35	0	1	28	29	0
782	21	0	0	21	9	12
783	26	0	...	...	...	...
785	15	0	0	0	5	10
790	19	0	0	19	19	0
791	525	0	0	525	0	525
792	118	0	4	98	86	0
794	2	33	37	0	37	0
797	16	0	1	15	15	0
799	0	0	0	10	10	0
802	22	0	5	17	9	13
806	23	0	0	0	10	9
808	164	0	25	137	146	18
810	10	0	0	10	10	0
813	18	0	0	18	18	0

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
816	10	0	0	10	9	1
818	20	0	2	10	8	0
820	7	0	0	0	7	0
821	8	3	0	13	0	13
824	49	0	0	49	0	49
826	0	0	0	7	2	5
828	7	0	0	7	7	0
829	8	0	0	8	7	1
830	18	0	10	7	9	9
831	21	0	21	0	21	0
832	13	0	1	12	0	13
833	15	0	0	15	0	15
838	9	0	0	9	9	0
840	9	3	0	13	0	13
846	23	0	0	21	1	19
847	20	0	0	20	0	20
848	17	0	1	17	14	4
849	112	1	0	113	1	112
853	65	0	0	65	59	6
854	30	0	0	0	30	0
856	11	0	2	9	10	1
859	0	63	0	62	2	60
860	23	0	0	22	1	22
861	25	0	0	0	25	0
862	9	3	0	12	10	2
867	21	5	0	0	26	0
871	250	7	0	237	257	0
874	76	0	0	76	19	57
875	102	0	3	99	14	88
878	38	0	1	38	9	28
879	92	0	1	91	6	66
887	38	0	0	38	37	1
889	25	0	0	25	12	8
890	17	0	0	20	3	17
891	17	0	0	17	10	7
895	21	0	0	21	21	0
902	8	2	0	10	0	10
906	11	0	0	11	8	3
910	27	2	0	0	30	0
912	90	6	0	0	93	3
913	51	5	12	37	42	8
916	65	0	0	60	2	46
917	76	0	0	76	1	75
918	11	0	0	11	9	2
919	63	0	32	15	0	0
923	16	0	0	16	0	16
924	6	0	0	6	6	0
926	18	1	0	19	16	3
934	10	0	0	10	10	0
936	10	0	...	...	...	...
937	0	57	0	55	32	15
938	20	0	0	22	0	24
939	7	0	0	7	7	0
940	25	0	0	27	0	27
941	69	1	0	70	0	70
943	80	0	65	8	57	8
944	8	0	0	8	0	8
947	41	0	0	41	41	0
948	24	0	0	30	30	0
950	16	0	5	11	16	0
951	3	1	0	7	0	7
954	2	356	11	372	338	55
955	29	0	0	30	27	3
957	13	4	0	17	14	3
958	13	0	0	13	11	2
959	7	4	1	12	2	10
965	10	0	0	10	0	0
970	12	0	0	12	12	0
971	21	0	0	20	0	20
972	42	0	0	0	42	0
974	31	0	0	31	31	0
977	59	0	0	59	55	4
979	13	0	0	13	13	0
981	16	0	0	16	16	0
986	10	0	0	10	10	0
988	9	1	1	9	1	9
991	11	0	2	10	4	7
993	73	0	0	71	24	40
1000	14	0	0	14	14	0
1001	13	0	0	0	10	0
1005	12	0	0	12	0	12
1008	0	0	33	2	31	1
1013	0	90	0	90	90	0
1016	21	0	0	20	7	15
1021	0	0	0	0	20	0
1024	50	0	0	50	5	32
1026	14	0	4	10	10	4
1027	0	23	0	23	0	23
1028	24	0	3	21	20	4

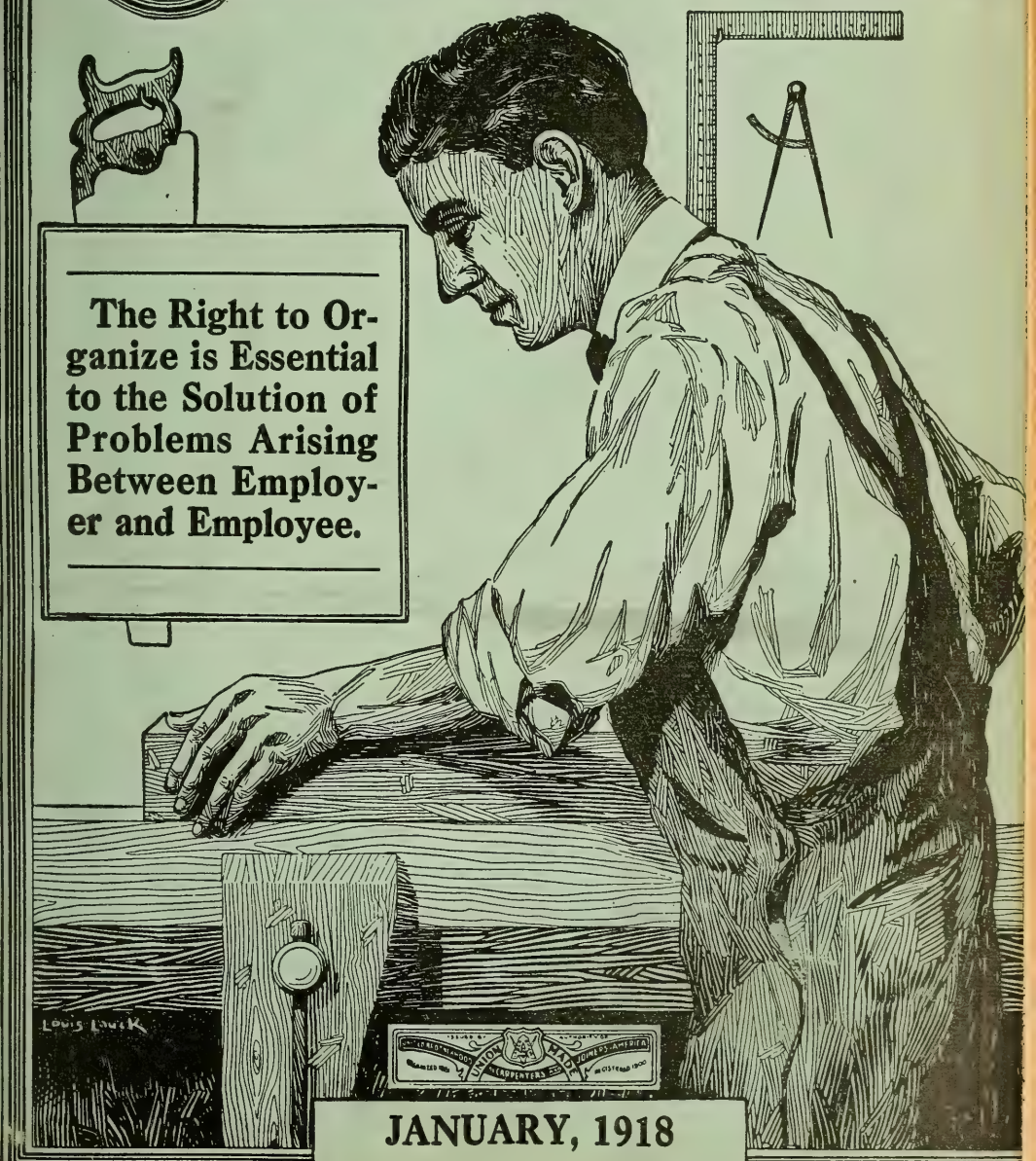
L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
1031	7	1	0	8	8	0
1035	5	25	0	30	4	29
1039	36	0	6	30	36	0
1040	68	0	0	69	68	1
1041	11	0	1	10	10	1
1044	31	0	0	31	0	31
1048	23	0	0	27	17	2
1049	13	0	0	13	10	3
1050	0	459	4	430	139	207
1051	44	392	21	4	559	5
1052	78	0	5	73	78	0
1053	3	88	0	80	0	79
1055	98	0	0	71	6	69
1057	0	0	412	26	432	0
1058	18	0	0	18	2	16
1060	12	0	0	12	1	12
1064	9	0	0	9	9	0
1067	31	0	0	32	0	32
1068	150	0	150	0	150	0
1069	13	0	7	4	6	4
1070	322	0	2	320	15	307
1072	21	0	0	20	0	23
1073	0	978	33	882	970	0
1076	14	0	0	0	14	0
1077	7	0	2	5	2	5
1078	14	0	0	14	0	14
1079	28	0	0	0	28	0
1083	13	0	5	0	8	0
1086	22	27	0	54	0	54
1088	2	6	0	10	7	1
1091	40	0	0	41	23	17
1092	33	0	0	0	31	0
1094	7	0	0	7	7	0
1095	17	2	4	14	12	6
1097	10	0	0	10	1	9
1098	229	0	131	16	14	133
1102	52	0	36	16	16	36
1105	14	0	0	0	20	17
1107	42	3	10	32	16	26
1108	33	1	0	0	40	0
1110	40	0	0	30	2	28
1114	12	0	0	12	0	12
1115	9	0	0	9	9	0
1117	16	0	0	0	12	2
1120	83	10	43	50	50	43
1121	36	0	0	36	36	0
1122	18	0	0	20	17	2
1125	0	120	0	120	120	0
1127	0	0	0	9	0	9
1128	55	0	0	55	0	55
1131	7	15	0	22	22	0
1132	21	0	0	21	0	21
1133	13	0	0	13	9	4
1136	9	0	0	9	9	0
1137	12	1	1	12	9	4
1142	0	75	0	75	0	75
1143	17	0	0	0	11	1
1146	0	0	19	0	17	0
1152	17	1	1	18	6	11
1156	16	0	2	14	14	2
1157	0	69	1	68	54	15
1158	45	0	0	40	10	30
1160	19	0	0	0	18	1
1161	11	1	0	11	0	11
1164	39	104	...	...	...	...
1168	0	0	0	27	0	27
1173	10	1	1	9	4	6
1177	7	0	0	7	2	5
1179	15	0	0	14	0	14
1182	16	0	16	0	16	0
1184	708	0	0	708	704	4
1185	19	0	0	19	16	3
1186	18	2	0	26	0	27
1187	21	0	0	21	13	8
1191	0	308	0	308	96	109
1193	43	0	0	47	19	28
1195	0	0	5	10	10	5
1198	38	0	0	38	0	38
1205	0	0	6	14	14	6
1206	9	11	0	20	1	19
1207	37	0	0	0	16	11
1209	48	0	1	27	25	3
1210	0	55	0	22	22	0
1211	3	48	0	51	0	51
1212	39	1	0	41	0	34
1214	18	0	0	13	15	0
1216	0	0	0	0	0	0
1220	40	0	0	40	38	2
1221	25	0	0	25	25	0
1222	23	0	0	0	23	0
1226	15	0	5	10	10	5
1227	25	0	0	0	21	0

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
1233	93	3	6	81	96	2
1235	21	0	0	22	15	8
1242	13	2	1	13	11	2
1243	17	0	0	17	1	16
1244	0	0	4	24	27	4
1246	17	0	0	17	2	15
1252	73	12	0	86	3	83
1258	22	0	0	22	3	19
1260	28	0	0	28	27	1
1261	18	0	0	18	5	13
1264	7	1	0	8	0	8
1268	32	0	0	32	10	22
1270	0	0	91	1	91	0
1278	21	0	0	21	21	0
1280	18	0	0	18	0	17
1287	36	0	0	36	2	32
1292	75	0	0	0	75	0
1295	36	0	2	34	36	0
1299	228	0	0	228	228	0
1300	16	0	0	16	17	0
1305	0	150	0	150	150	0
1306	9	1	0	0	4	1
1307	68	0	0	70	78	33
1309	21	0	10	11	15	6
1310	50	2	0	0	52	0
1312	20	0	20	0	20	0
1313	16	0	16	0	16	0
1314	33	0	0	0	33	0
1317	21	0	0	21	0	21
1330	89	0	64	5	49	1
1335	134	11	0	144	0	144
1338	0	0	0	0	42	0
1341	18	0	0	0	18	0
1345	24	10	0	40	0	40
1347	30	0	30	0	30	0
1348	16	0	...	...	...	...
1350	56	0	0	56	0	56
1352	22	0	0	22	22	0
1356	8	0	...	...	...	...
1358	12	0	0	12	12	0
1360	0	0	0	0	20	3
1364	0	17	10	5	6	0
1367	177	2	1	171	80	42
1368	48	0	0	48	48	0
1373	13	4	0	15	12	1
1375	0	0	0	0	13	0
1377	25	1	0	28	16	11
1380	7	0	0	0	4	0
1384	32	0	0	0	25	7
1386	16	0	0	16	16	0
1390	0	0	16	3	16	3
1392	23	0	0	23	22	1
1397	84	0	84	0	84	0
1401	0	63	0	63	12	51
1406	68	10	13	65	65	13
1408	0	0	0	19	2	17
1410	0	0	0	19	15	4
1411	20	0	0	20	20	0
1414	17	0	0	17	15	0
1417	9	0	0	9	2	7
1420	0	10	0	0	0	0
1422	60	0	0	60	60	0
1423	2	12	1	13	8	6
1425	21	0	0	21	14	7
1426	58	0	1	63	54	9
1427	10	0	1	9	3	6
1430	14	0	0	14	3	11
1435	12	0	2	10	5	7
1437	100	0	0	0	100	0
1438	...	...	0	16	0	16
1443	20	0	22	0	22	0
1445	47	0	0	47	1	46
1448	10	0	0	0	10	0
1450	0	0	0	20	20	0
1456	1587	0	1587	0	1587	0
1462	319	0	319	0	319	0
1464	9	1	1	9	9	1
1468	0	40	0	36	0	36
1472	14	0	0	14	14	0
1476	9	0	0	9	1	8
1480	13	0	0	15	9	4
1485	0	30	0	30	30	0
1490	13	1	0	14	9	5
1494	12	0	0	12	12	0
1499	19	0	0	19	13	6
1505	23	0	0	0	23	0
1506	54	0	1	53	54	0
1509	13	0	0	13	0	13
1511	33	0	0	33	32	1
1513	35	0	0	0	30	5
1515	17	0	0	18	0	18
1517	7	0	0	7	7	0

L. U. No.	Proposition No. 1		Proposition No. 2			
			Ques. No. 1		Ques. No. 2	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
1518	8	0	0	8	8	0
1519	0	36	0	0	0	0
1520	7	18	0	25	22	3
1527	12	0	12	0	12	0
1529	41	0	0	41	41	0
1532	76	0	50	0	23	37
1535	9	0	0	0	9	0
1538	23	0	3	20	23	0
1540	20	2	0	22	9	13
1544	0	0	38	20	58	0
1547	9	0	0	9	5	3
1548	7	1	0	8	8	0
1549	23	0	0	23	0	23
1550	19	0	0	19	17	0
1555	12	1	12	1	12	1
1558	0	0	0	43	43	0
1560	150	0	0	150	150	0
1561	13	2	0	15	9	6
1562	0	0	0	18	14	0
1563	30	0	0	0	29	0
1564	34	0	0	34	22	0
1566	0	37	0	37	29	3
1581	8	0	0	8	8	0
1582	51	0	0	40	35	10
1584	0	0	0	52	21	26
1593	10	0	0	10	0	10
1597	147	7	2	115	121	8
1598	0	0	49	93	80	56
1600	0	0	2	58	60	0
1601	0	26	0	3	26	0
1602	7	31	0	38	0	38
1605	13	0	0	13	7	6
1609	46	0	2	44	35	0
1612	14	134	90	58	120	28
1613	152	0	7	116	116	7
1615	85	0	10	70	40	45
1616	3	44	0	0	47	0
1620	0	0	0	16	16	0
1624	10	0	0	10	10	0
1626	7	0	0	7	7	0
1631	16	0	0	15	13	1
1635	0	0	55	0	55	0
1636	31	0	0	21	27	1
1640	14	0	0	14	14	0
1645	8	1	0	11	7	2
1652	14	0	0	14	14	0
1653	37	0	0	37	3	34
1655	15	0	0	0	0	0
1656	0	34	0	34	34	0
1658	9	0	0	9	4	5
1659	27	0	0	27	21	6
1661	39	0	10	29	26	13
1663	39	0	41	0	41	0
1665	85	0	5	67	76	1
1666	8	0	0	9	9	0
1667	35	0	0	35	2	33
1668	34	0	0	34	33	1
1671	109	0	0	98	3	86
1674	14	0	0	14	8	6
1679	0	19	0	9	0	9
1693	362	0	360	2	360	2
1694	33	1	0	50	0	46
1695	0	89	0	91	0	91
1704	0	56	0	56	0	56
1707	26	0	26	0	26	0
1713	25	0	0	0	22	3
1714	22	0	0	0	22	0
1715	77	0	0	80	60	7
1716	95	0	5	90	100	0
1719	94	0	94	0	94	0
1720	7	0	0	7	7	0
1724	0	0	0	0	35	6
1732	26	0	0	26	0	26
1735	0	0	0	0	0	0
1736	0	0	0	13	3	10
1738	0	7	0	8	0	8
1742	98	2	21	37	28	21
1745	12	0	0	0	9	3
1746	37	0	0	37	19	16
1747	14	0	14	0	14	0
1750	0	349	0	0	0	0
1752	36	0	36	0	36	0
1753	25	0	0	25	0	25
1756	0	0	18	86	86	18
1758	8	0	0	0	8	0
1759	7	0	7	0	7	0
1763	212	0	212	0	212	0
1772	16	0	0	16	15	1
1774	18	0	0	18	17	1
1775	0	0	0	0	65	0
1777	0	0	0	30	13	17
1778	41	0	0	41	41	0
1779	0	0	0	43	0	43
1780	8	0	1	7	6	2
1782	321	0	240	61	240	0
1784	0	180	0	180	0	155
1785	39	3	5	6	25	6
1786	0	326	0	326	18	308
1790	72	0	0	0	72	0
1793	0	0	105	0	105	0
1796	34	0	34	0	34	0
1799	0	0	0	22	19	0
1801	84	0	0	84	44	3
1803	0	0	10	188	14	174
1805	0	94	8	54	94	0
1811	16	0	0	16	12	4
1820	0	0	0	55	44	0
1822	12	0	12	0	12	0
1823	10	0	0	10	10	0
1829	7	0	7	0	7	0
1830	5	3	5	3	8	0
1831	11	0	11	0	11	0
1833	0	0	0	0	40	0
1835	75	0	1	50	26	25
1836	17	0	0	17	0	17
1837	12	0	0	0	12	0
1841	14	0	0	14	14	0
1846	472	0	470	2	472	0
1855	35	0	0	35	3	32
1856	372	0	0	0	373	0
1857	9	0	7	2	9	0
1868	47	0	0	0	47	0
1869	10	0	1	9	8	2
1874	8	26	...	...	...	...
1879	91	0	0	91	90	1
1881	17	1	0	18	0	18
1883	9	0	0	9	2	7
1885	34	0	4	26	22	5
1894	47	0	1	46	2	45
1896	0	64	0	64	17	47
1900	37	0	13	3	30	1
1907	41	0	4	37	37	0
1908	252	0	252	0	252	0
1912	26	0	0	26	15	3
1914	23	1	0	24	24	0
1916	0	0	0	0	6	0
1919	13	0	0	0	12	1
1922	49	4	0	50	10	48
1925	22	0	0	22	16	6
1929	58	2	58	2	58	0
1933	45	5	5	45	38	12
1936	15	1	6	11	16	1
1939	10	0	0	11	10	1
1940	0	36	0	35	0	35
1944	17	0	2	15	14	3
1951	10	0	0	0	12	0
1952	13	0	1	12	12	1
1957	8	0	0	8	2	6
1958	0	0	0	28	55	0
1959	48	1	2	46	27	19
1960	36	0	36	0	36	0
1963	0	0	0	0	19	0
1969	0	0	0	14	14	0
1972	26	0	0	26	26	0
1973	54	0	0	54	0	54
1975	14	0	0	10	14	0
1977	15	0	4	11	11	0
1980	0	0	0	15	15	0
1985	75	0	0	0	75	0
1992	8	0	0	8	8	0
1995	52	0	0	0	50	0
2003	70	0	0	70	70	0
2009	64	0	0	0	64	0
2024	10	0	0	10	10	0
2026	38	0	38	0	38	0
2033	0	0	0	0	9	0
2035	0	37	0	37	37	0
2041	20	2	0	22	22	0
2054	24	0	0	24	20	4
2055	24	0	...	...	...	...
2058	30	0	0	30	30	0
2060	23	2	0	25	25	0
2063	77	0	0	77	77	0
2066	26	0	6	20	20	6
2069	0	17	0	18	4	14
2070	0	26	0	25	25	0
2076	8	0	8	0	8	0
2077	103	0	22	74	74	22
2083	114	0	108	6	86	0
2084	24	0	7	17	19	5
2090	542	0	598	3	609	0
2096	0	0	0	0	32	0
2098	0	0	247	0	247	0
2100	24	0	24	0	24	0

The Carpenter

The Right to Organize is Essential to the Solution of Problems Arising Between Employer and Employee.



JANUARY, 1918

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CARPENTERS!!

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Look For the Union Stamp

On Your Footwear

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Insist on the Union Stamp—the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—on the footwear you purchase for winter wear. In this way you are giving your personal aid to the promotion and development of Union principles. Union Stamp footwear is made in all grades for every member of your family, and there is no extra cost for the Union Stamp. Remember one stamp alone marks the Union made Shoe—the stamp of

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, - - President
CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron

To Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong, Vigorous Men

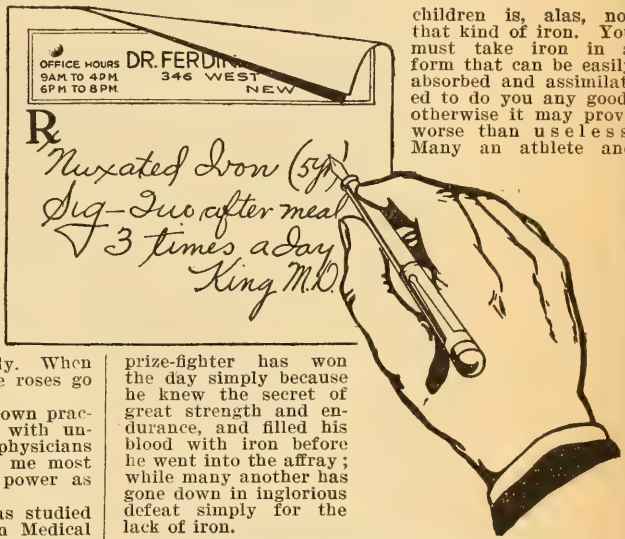
NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

IT is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York physician and Medical Author, says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron." Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks



"I have used Nuxated Iron widely in my own practice in most severe aggravated conditions with unfailing results. I have induced many other physicians to give it a trial, all of whom have given me most surprising reports in regard to its great power as a health and strength builder."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and in great European Medical Institutions, says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was careworn and nearly all in—now, at fifty, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of Youth.

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron.

If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks, then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas, not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance, and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

Dr. H. B. Vail, formerly Physician in the Baltimore Hospital, and a Medical Examiner, says: "Throughout my experience on Hospital staffs and as Medical Examiner, I have been astonished at the number of patients who have vainly doctored for various diseases, when in reality their delicate, run-down state was simply the result of lack of iron in the blood. Time and again I have prescribed organic iron—Nuxated Iron—and surprised patients at the rapidity with which the weakness and general debility were replaced by a renewed feeling of strength and vitality. I took Nuxated Iron myself to build me up after a serious case of nervous exhaustion. The effects were apparent after a few days and within three weeks it had virtually revitalized my whole system and put me in a superb physical condition."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, rundown conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or women under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1918

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Loyalty of Labor

Margaret Scott Hall

Aghast, appalled at war's great tragedy—
The crime of it, the misery and blight,
America, with council fires alight,
Unfurls her flag. O, sons of Liberty,
Strike now to end the war across the sea!
For evil hatred in this world's sad plight
The remedy is Justice, Truth and Right;
The call has sounded for Democracy,
And Labor's hosts pledge priceless loyalty.

At Duty's summons, Labor's sons arise,
Who fain would noblest ideals realize;
True men, an earnest, patriotic band,
The life and strength and power of the land,
Fighting for Peace and Human Brotherhood
That Earth no more shall be baptized in blood.

ANOTHER SWEEPING COURT DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

(By Frank Duffy.)

AS a result of a decision of the C t of Appeals—the highe court in the state of New York—in the action of Louis Bossert & Sons for a permanent and wide-spread injunction to prevent strikes and other activities of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America against their non-union trim, labor has made great strides towards its emancipation from court interference in trade disputes with its employers. The decision strikes off so many court shackles that it has been called "labor's bill of rights for the state of New York;" and owing to the standing of the Court of Appeals of New York, its decision is likely to exert a dominant influence on other labor injunction suits throughout the country.

The Bossert case was one of the most important of a number of suits instituted by the American Anti-Boycott Association, when, after preliminary victories in the Danbury Hatters', Bucks' Stove and other cases, it settled down in New York City about seven years ago for miscellaneous labor litigation, mainly against the Carpenters. Cases of this association were brought to a large extent on different lines with the idea of cutting off the activities of labor in diverse fields, and injunctions were asked in all the litigations except in the damage and criminal cases.

In the first of these cases which were brought in the state courts the Albro J. Newton Company, a non-union mill of Brooklyn, New York City, figured as complainant. That case proceeded on the theory that a special conspiracy had been organized to prevent the sale of the Newton mill products. It was in this case that the important adverse decision of Judge Blackmar against the Carpenters was rendered. It strongly condemned the action of the Carpenters because it interfered with what he called "the good will" of the Newton mill business. The "good will" of the Carpenters' business, if we may call it such, did not receive attention as a good will but rather as something subject to court coercion. On many motions and trials thereafter, not only in cases against the Carpenters, but in many other cases the opinion of Judge Blackmar was extensively quoted. It was perhaps the greatest blow which labor received in recent years in the courts of that state and has practically been the law of New York in all alleged conspiracy cases against non-union products for about seven years prior to the present decision in our favor in the Bossert case.

As the Bossert case was brought in 1911, a year after the Newton case, and like the Newton case in the Borough of Brooklyn, the Blackmar judicial brand was put on the facts, and the same "tit-tat-too" of temporary injunction, injunction pending the trial of the action, and (after trial) permanent injunction, followed as a matter of course. The same rulings followed in other cases, each judge getting behind Judge Blackmar, and excusing himself from thinking the case out himself, under the rule that when one judge sets the law in a district other co-ordinate judges must follow him until a higher court reverses the ruling.

And so in the many times that motions came up for injunctions against us thereafter, it was the same procedure. Argument availed not. But on three appeals to the Appellate Division in Brooklyn of seven judges, where five always sit, while two are away thinking and writing on cases previously heard—and where there was no rule against each judge thinking for himself when our cases were up—they simply wrote, nevertheless, in effect that the injunction must stand on the authority of Judge Blackmar's decision in the Newton case.

As one injunction followed another against the Carpenters in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, they decided to hold a great labor parade and mass meeting

in protest against the attitude of the Brooklyn courts in practically requiring them to work against their will—a sort of involuntary servitude to the courts. This great parade was held by the building trades in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York City, soon after the Bossert injunction was made permanent. It was followed by a meeting which swamped the large Brooklyn Academy of Music, in which many labor leaders, including General Secretary Duffy, spoke strongly against this attitude of the courts. But the injunctions continued and lawyers including other counsel than those of the American Anti-Boycott Association, took a hand, and also got injunctions.

But something more is required than to issue these edicts of injunction. It takes an order of a judge to enforce them by declaring somebody in contempt. So in order to start a train of the officers of the Carpenters to jail contempt proceedings were begun against John Rice, one of our organizers, for violating the Bossert injunction.

The motion to punish Rice came up before Judge Crane in Brooklyn in May, 1912. After elaborate arguments and the submission of many affidavits and authorities, Judge Crane gave a notable decision to the effect that the Carpenters had the right to refuse to handle non-union trim and tell builders of their resolution before they (the builders) bought it. Instead of following Judge Crane, however, the other Brooklyn judges followed Judge Blackmar; but the decision of Judge Crane blazed the way for the celebrated decision in favor of the Carpenters in the United States Supreme Court in the Paine Lumber Company case and also for the present decision in the Bossert case, and the similar decision in the Newton case.

We have here outlined two of the earlier of the cases in the state courts in New York against the Carpenters. Concurrently with these cases, however, a string of cases and special contempt proceedings were carried on by the legal bureau of the American Anti-Boycott Association, through different plaintiffs in the Federal courts. They began with a suit of Irving and Casson of Boston, makers of high-class wood work, in which they obtained a temporary injunction in May, 1910, from Judge Ward, then of the United States Circuit Court, preventing the Carpenters from striking their material, the main strike being on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City. We cannot here go into detail about the Federal court cases which have been conducted since 1910 against us, nor the different criminal proceedings in either of the Federal or state courts involving the Carpenters. But with this introductory showing of the lay of the legal land, we propose to state briefly in what respect the Bossert decision has swept away countless other decisions, and left labor almost entirely free of injunction in its disputes with its employers in the state of New York.

Before the present Bossert decision the principle had become quite widely established, with certain strong exceptions in places, that union men have the right to combine, and refuse for their own interest, or what they deem to be their own interests, to work with non-union men. The hitch came when the union men refused to work on non-union products. There were all sorts of statutes to prevent restrictions of trade and the court records were full of moss-grown decisions for the protection of the good will of a business. The right of men to refuse to work at will was not looked upon as a co-relative right to that of men who want to sell things if the refusal of work would interfere with a firm's good will or trade generally. The strongest opinion against the action of men refusing to work on non-union products in the state of New York had been written by former Ambassador to Germany, Gerard, when he was a judge of the Supreme Court, and he had many authorities to support him.

Before the Court of Appeals the attorney for the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Mr. Charles Maitland Beattie, brought out figuratively before the court a large newel post for a stairway, cut and graven in a nonunion mill in the West in the

form of a man for installation and further fashioning in a residence in New York. It had been sawn by women at a buzz saw and other women had helped to shape it before it was sent East. The same image had been brought out figuratively by Mr. Beattie before the United States Supreme Court in the Paine Lumber Company case. He said that if this newel post was a non-union man the courts would generally sustain union men who refused to work with him. By transforming the non-union man into wood, we took away the right of the union men to refuse to work, according to many court decisions, because such action would interfere with trade in wood products. Mr. Beattie explained that the anomaly in the position of the courts in protecting the graven image and not the man was all the greater because the union men were required to further fashion and set the inanimate object, but were not expected to handle the non-union man.

This absurd protection of merchandise over men has now been swept away by the Court of Appeals in the Bossert case, and union men need not inquire whether the non-union object is alive or inanimate.

Up to the present Bossert decision, there has been a further wide divergence in the decisions throughout the country with regard to the power of the union over its members. Injunctions of mandatory sort have not been issued against the members of a union to go to work; this would be like looking involuntary servitude in the face. But the courts have accomplished the same thing indirectly by forbidding the business agents, and other officers to call strikes, from notifying men of strikes or from doing any other acts to bring about a refusal of the men on a job to quit and remain out. These injunctions were made to bear directly on the officers of unions on the theory that the members had surrendered their individual right to cease work by conferring the power to call and enforce strikes on their officers. This was another legal tangle the courts got into. The way out—that is, of enjoining the officers who were agents of the members—was contrary to another well known principle of law that you cannot enjoin an agent if you cannot enjoin his principal. So lawyers for the unions have tried to show as far as possible in these injunction suits that the men quit work voluntarily. This was shown in the Bossert case. Yet opposing counsel contended that the members were under a sort of thraldom under which they were forced through threat of discipline to quit work.

The Court of Appeals in several places in the Bossert decision recognizes the right of the union to control its members in such ways as their constitution provide and then makes the following declaration, which is at the root of all labor organizations, but has heretofore been discountenanced generally by the courts:

"Voluntary orders by a labor organization for the benefit of its members and the enforcement thereof within the organization is not coercion."

The atmosphere of incongruous decisions has been further cleared by the following declaration:

"Where the acts of an employe or employes in their individual or associate capacity are reasonably and directly calculated to advance lawful objects, they should not be restrained by injunction."

It is true that the court says in addition, that "a remote and secondary action which carries with it a degree of malice as a matter of law is illegal." But union men do not strike except with the idea of benefiting themselves or their fellow-workers. They do not strike through malice just to hurt an employer without the prospect of benefit to labor arising from the action. Formerly many courts have followed what was called "the tape-line method" of figuring out the lawfulness of a strike. If the immediate purpose was to injure a mill for instance, the strike was unlawful although it would be conceded that the strikers wanted to have wages raised and the mill unionized as their distant object. The courts would not let union men look far to their ultimate benefit in the conduct of their affairs, as business men

must do to succeed. From the current of the whole decision in this important case it seems to be the intent of the court to declare generally the right of labor to strike for its own benefit, against merchandise or men.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT BUFFALO CONVENTION

(One of the outstanding features of the great Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L. was the masterly address delivered by President Wilson on the opening day, the Nation's Chief Executive specially journeying from Washington to speak to the assembled delegates.)

PRESIDENT Wilson was introduced by President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., and in the course of his address, said:

"Mr. President, delegates of the American Federation of Labor, ladies and gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this, above all other times in our history, is the time for common counsel for the drawing not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation together.

"I am introduced to you as the President of the United States and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow-citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another, who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known.

Last Decisive Issue

"I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is, it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this one is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

"The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made, await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood in admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her.

"Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label 'Made in Germany,' was a guaranty of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition. She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want?

"We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, those statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American cities ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest; and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied. You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arises, control it.

Method Forbidden by United States

"You have only to ask any man whom you meet, who is familiar with the con-

ditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition, to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. If they could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours, at a profit to themselves, they could get a subsidy from the government which made it possible to sell them cheaper, anyhow; and the conditions of competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German government itself. But that did not satisfy the German government.

"All the while there was lying behind its thought in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority.

"Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace, talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

"Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan states, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of German power inserted into the heart of the world. If she can keep that she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it—always provided, for I feel bound to put this proviso in— always provided the present influences that control the German government continue to control it.

"I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by free people.

"Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

"May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interests of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force? Any body of free men that compounds with the present German government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story.

"Any man in America, or anywhere else, who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world, is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

"What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.

"You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission; I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war is to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace, if you want it for more than a few minutes.

"All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of

this country and the productivity of this country is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

"When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the government, but by the power of the American spirit.

"Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy in the world, then must be to stand together night and day until the job is finished.

Freedom for Labor

"While we are fighting for freedom we must see, among other things, that labor is free; and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers.

"And, if I may be permitted to do so now, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision and his statesmanlike sense of what is to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

"Now to 'stand together' means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom.

To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted, and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same, and I believe that I am not only speaking of my own experience but of the experience of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

"I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance, but they have to be said—not in any spirit of criticism, because I would like to see all the critics exported. But in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business, everybody on both sides has got to transact business and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right things. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face.

I can differ with a man much more radically when he isn't in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then, the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. And, therefore, we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them and not separately in places which have no communication with each other.

"Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage.

Mob Spirit Denounced

"I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow-citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands; and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy

of the free institution of the United States.

"There are some organizations in this country whose objects is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause.

"Why, gentlemen, look what it means: We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of, or development of law and institutions.

"And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate, and the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand.

The Future of Labor

"I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now, on the part of employes—and we must interject into this same instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not, we must use those that we have and upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such, an instrumentality originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

"And so, my fellow-citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so, and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about, I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country; I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing and say to them, 'I am with you if you are with me.' And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all but merely to think of me as the expression, for the time being, of the power and dignity and hope of the United States."

The Heirs of all the Earth

From street and square, from hill and glen
Of this vast world beyond my door,
I hear the tread of marching men,
The patient armies of the poor.

The halo of the city's lamps
Hangs a vast torchlight in the air.
I watch it through the evening damps;
The masters of the world are there.

Not ermine clad, nor clothed in state,
The title deeds not yet made plain;
But walking early, toiling late,
The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day, by laws as fixed and fair
As guide the planets in their sweep,
The children of each outcast heir
The harvest fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant's brain shall yet be wise,
The untamed pulse beat calm and still;
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
And work in peace Time's wondrous will.

Some day without a trumpet's call,
This news shall o'er the earth be blown;
The heritage comes back to all;
The myriad monarchs take their own.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

WORTH READING

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

A REMARKABLE pamphlet containing a mass of interesting reading recently reached the public and, though it was evidently intended as exclusive information, nevertheless its import was of a kind rarely made public, inasmuch as it laid bare a condition seen in many, if not all, organizations depending for existence upon a roll of membership of men and women. Varied, indeed, was its peculiarity of interest, especially its bewildering explanations, its method of calculation, the calculations themselves, the neatness of the actual and correct, the subtle weavings of silken phrases and the amazement started by three little words—"two other causes."

A certain now great society, not necessary to name other than to list it in the charitable, benevolent, and fraternal class, is the source of this noticeable publication. The booklet is really a review of the society's numerical and financial progress covering a period of fifty years. In that time the fraternity had admitted to full membership, 1,781,720 men and 142,611 women, a total of 1,924,331, death lessening this total 269,584, and the "two other causes" 796,845, leaving a net membership of 858,002.

It had received from "incidental sources" $890,181,918, yet reporting less than 800,000 members "paying and not out of good standing" and a cash balance of a fraction over $900,000. and as "invested" $1,575,000.

Evidently, some mind became confused; undoubtedly, a heavy current expense bore down. One must assume that under the subtly phrased heading—"Incidental Delinquencies" the arrears came principally from "withdrawals and suspensions" of many not "out" and more not "in" good standing.

The view is hardly probable that poverty entered with impervious demand or that the severity of misfortune resulted from outrageous or unseemly conduct. Nor does it appear the society became less benevolent, less charitable or less entertaining in social and ceremonial features pleasurable to men and women desiring delightful associations, elevating instruction and fascinating demonstrations. Neither is there a charge of official negligence or inefficiency, for very justly the little budget makes the claim "the duties of officials are more multifarious than to be the collection of accounts, such as fines, dues and assessments."

The search should have been for remedial measures.

In the broad sense of aid and assistance, industrial organizations are to wage people—for wage earners form the majority of adult population—of greater value and importance than mere social and fraternal institutions. The latter places emphasis mainly upon mutual good fellowship, while the former is rolling over the top all the time with genuine charity, paying almost daily, 83 per cent. more than the fraternities in immense sums of relief work. Some even trebling where life and accident insurance is included, and our authorities are carefully obtained, examined and compiled reports of state and national departments having relief statistics in the scope of the jurisdiction.

It is not fraternity nor benevolence, but genuine, deserving charity that demands heavy expenditures of money, though this society, in its booklet declares in woven phrases, "the (its) disbursements would not have been so heavily strained had there not been such an enormous decrease of membership. Strange admission this, not explained by the statement that "the increase was normal and the decrease abnormal." Especially is this more vague in view of the admission that the latter "might be traced to a continuance of delinquent accounts" and not "so much to inability to meet them." And right have we to ask if this is not a fine alignment of "silken phrases, an easing of duty's conscience!"

If the American Federation of Labor

should present a report similar to this society what would the public think? Should such a report appear, it doubtless would show a ratio of decrease in membership and receipts eclipsing those of any fraternal body in the United States. The figures would amaze more than this order, which has added millions of men and women and lost them by "incidental delinquencies"—that is, by withdrawals and suspensions; and it must be noted that the Federation is many years the junior of this society.

The digest spreads. War prevails. Wages paid soldiers fall far behind those given the industrial toiler, the skilled mechanic and the competent salaried employe. There is no difficulty in finding how the rich maintain a low cost of high living. They have the money, buy in quantities and are not such miserable misers and shylocks that they turn the nickel from one side to the other to discover which side is of most value. Middle and moderate life is endeavoring to meet the cost that comfort demands hoping to see promises fulfilled.

Are wage people studying economy by turning from the helping hand? Are union workmen protecting their families, protecting themselves, protecting fellow unionists and their families by withdrawing or permitting themselves to be suspended? Society, as a rule, is as clean in labor circles as in social and fraternal bodies which lay out only a moral line of mutual aid to follow, seldom, if ever, welding a solid chain of sacrificing help, thus paying no dividend upon friendship's bonds. If you draw the line between them and those who hold Organized Labor's "liberty bonds" of security, you will find the latter paying you better, and more, and without difficulty assisting you over life's rough roads. Are you contemplating to lose or gain? Had you not better lay aside sufficient to make you a gainer? You are mistaken if you think you may never need the helping hand — that of the mighty organization which extends it to you. As sure as you are upon this earth, the latter will be doing business at the same old stand, in the same old way long after generations have passed away. Take our words to yourself, read them to your family and fellow wage earners, and lay away from your earnings sums that will never allow you to be suspended or withdrawn. And remember, good conduct and fidelity should prompt you at all times. Remember, also, that the financial officers should not be compelled to the humiliating necessity of every now and then reporting you in arrears. Pleasing indeed, will all this be, made more pleasing if you will receive our wish for

A Happy New Year!

THE END OF THE DOLAN CASE

(By J. O. Carson.)

READERS of the editorials in our Journal have undoubtedly noticed former comment on the Dolan case.

It will be remembered that Dolan belonged to L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., being last admitted to membership in 1906, and at the time of the issuance of his supposed report and other literature, to-wit, November 1, 1916, etc., he was president and business agent of L. U. 11.

In that circular which was sent out previous to the election of General Officers, he attacked the General Officers and candidates for election, calling them parasites and strike-breakers.

The hotel bill for rooms for the General Officers, stenographers, clerks and committees during our last Convention was characterized as a whisky bill.

This matter was called to the attention of the General Officers and the General Executive Board, by complaints from many local unions and District Councils, to the effect that the circularization of same was a violation of Section 9 of the International Law, and that if said Dolan did this he should be expelled.

At the January, 1917, meeting of the

Board that body considered the complaints so made, and our attorney advised as follows:

The International Law provides in Section 10 for charges being preferred against any General Officer for malfeasance of duty and Section 11 provides for charges against the General President for any dereliction of duty or malfeasance in office. Dolan knows the Constitution and he should have preferred charges. He has no right to be judge and jury of such matters for the entire organization; also inasmuch as he has not taken action according to your laws he cannot be heard to say anything in extenuation. Section 9, which he helped to adopt, provides that unless the candidate has been charged, tried, and found guilty, that at least during his candidacy, such statements cannot be made against him, and whether they were true or false would not make any difference. If you prove Dolan did this, he is the initial wrongdoer, and he cannot get any relief from a Court of Equity, because he cannot come into court with clean hands. From the circular it might be assumed that the local union sent it out. It would be best to appoint a committee consisting of a majority of the Board to go to Cleveland, hear the evidence, and place the guilt where it belongs and act accordingly.

This was done, and the General Secretary notified all the officers of L. U. 11 and many individual members to be present at the Hollendon Hotel at 10:00 o'clock Wednesday morning, January 31, 1917. All the officers and members acknowledged receipt of their notices and said they would be present. Brother Miles Dodd, secretary of L. U. 11 read his to the local and replied to the General Secretary, under seal of the local, saying they would be present. Dolan did not appear, but answered the notice sent him, admitting the sending out of the circular, calling the General Officers parasites and again repeating all the former statements made in the circular complained of.

The committee proceeded to Cleveland according to the action of the Board, were in session all day, heard over twenty witnesses, and the evidence clearly disclosed that the local union was not a party to it. They came back to Indianapolis, made their report to the Board then in session and recommended that Thos. J. Dolan be expelled, that his name be stricken from the books at the General Office, and the local ordered to strike his name from their records, and if the local failed, refused or neglected to do this that their Charter be revoked.

The Board unanimously concurred in those recommendations, and the local was promptly notified of the findings, and by the financial secretary's report received at the General Office, as well as an official notification later received, Thos. J. Dolan was expelled from the local union on February 6, 1917.

Then on February 13, 1917, Dolan went into the Common Pleas Court of Cleveland and attempted to enjoin the local from taking any action against him. His attorney also went into the United States Federal Court in Cleveland and attempted the same action. His case in the Common Pleas Court was dismissed. In his Federal case he attempted to cite Brothers Lavery and Rudy for contempt, but those proceedings were dismissed.

And then our attorneys attacked his Federal case on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction because, while there was a diversity of citizenship, there was no service on any one outside the state and for the further reason that the statutes of the United States provide that suit must be brought in the jurisdiction of one of the defendants, and that none of the defendants, (all the General Officers) lived within the jurisdiction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Justice Westenhaver dismissed his case, but, while it was pending, his attorney must have seen the weakness of it, because he came down to Indianopolis, and filed a bill for injunction against the General Officers.

On the hearing of the petition before Judge Anderson in the Federal Court in Indianapolis, Dolan was beaten but was given two weeks to amend his bill.

On the second trial we did not have to introduce hardly any testimony, Dolan defeating himself by admitting the sending out of the defamatory, and scurrilous circular attacking the candidates for office.

Judge Anderson ruled that inasmuch as he was a wrongdoer, he could not come into the court with clean hands, and therefore refused him an order. Then in about a week his bill of complaint, after he had paid all costs, was dismissed.

This last case, insofar as the International was concerned, put him out of court entirely.

However, Dolan then employed other counsel and again filed a case for injunctive relief, in the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland.

Then after getting service on Brother Rundle, the financial secretary of L. U. 11, he tendered his back dues, which Brother Rundle refused to accept and then Dolan filed a citation for contempt against him in the Cleveland courts. When our attorney explained to Judge Vickery that Brother Rundle was simply following out the law of the organization. which we would prove on trial of the cause, the contempt proceedings were dismissed and the case set for trial.

When the case finally came up, both sides had agreed to certain facts, i. e., that Dolan had been a member; that the General Executive Board tried him and not the local union; that Dolan had sent these circulars out previous to election of General Officers.

Our attorneys then made a motion "For judgment on the pleadings," which was argued, and the court finally said, as he saw the case, Dolan had admitted his guilt and therefore could not ask equity to help him; that we had cited a long line of reputable authorities to sustain us on this point; that as he (the Court) saw the controversy, if he would order Dolan to be reinstated the General President or his representative, could come to Cleveland, take the gavel from the presiding officer, and demand that they (the local) convict him for the offense; and that if the local refused he could take their Charter from them. The judge further said: "What I want now is authorities from Mr. Dolan and his attorneys showing, that a Court of Equity, when a man admits his guilt, has restored him to membership, just simply to have him again expelled from the organization."

The court then continued the case to give them an opportunity to find such decisions.

On reconvening two weeks afterwards, the other side tried to say they never admitted that Dolan sent out those circulars previous to election and his Honor said, speaking to Dolan, "Will you get on the stand and swear you never sent them out." And without getting on the stand, Dolan answered, saying, "Judge, there are two thousand locals in the Brotherhood; I never sent them out, there is the man that did it," and turned around and pointed to Brother Rundle.

The judge, after some more argument by Dolan's attorneys, stopped the proceedings entirely, and intimated that they were not acting fair to the court, that they had come forward with certain facts and now were trying to avoid them; he would therefore render an opinion later.

He did, and in his opinion he very plainly says that a wrongdoer cannot come into a Court of Equity and seek relief. That Dolan's denial of sending out the circular previous to election was preposterous, for the reason that the whole purpose of the circular was to beat certain candidates for office, and that Dolan should have pursued the remedies in the Constitution; that the Convention adjourned September 29, 1917, and that he had practically two months in which to prefer charges which he did not do; and further that the supposed report was not a report of the action of the Convention but simply a scurrilous attack on certain candidates, and charged them with malfeasance in office.

Therefore the court dismissed his petition and dissolved the temporary restraining order.

Thus ends the Dolan case.

The law of the organization has been upheld. No man has a right to blacken the character of a candidate, when he has no opportunity to defend himself until after the harm, if any, is done. Our elections are practically free from this dirty, dastardly mud-slinging, and if some such action had not been taken, how could any of your General Officers appear before any local union or District

Council with such charges against them. They would be fools and poltroons and not worthy of your respect and confidence if they laid under such insinuations.

Again, what would the public think of them if they permitted such accusations to go unchallenged?

It is true in such cases that one hundred will hear such slander and not one the denial; so the membership may understand the purpose of this article.

WHAT PART IS LABOR PLAYING IN THE SAFETY MOVEMENT OF THE SHOP?

(By Arthur E. Holder.)

(An address delivered at the Second Industrial Safety Congress of New York State at Syracuse, N. Y., December 5.)

I AM asked to respond to the topic "What Part is Labor playing in the Safety Movement of the Shop?" That question appears to me to be about as pertinent as an order to "carry coals to Newcastle."

The role which labor is playing in the safety movement of the shop and for society, is just as militant, just as sincere, and just as non-partisan a role today as it was in the earliest stages of social production, when the massing of human beings commenced in the workshops and factories of modern nations.

The invention of the steam engine, the high-pressure boiler, and the many varieties of labor-saving, labor-displacing machines brought in their wake ten thousand terrors of the unknown to those whose duty or lot it was to operate them. The workers were maimed, crippled and killed by the newly invented juggernauts designed to produce material wealth and necessities for the multitude. The workers were compelled to bear the whole of the burden and all the calamities attendant upon accidents such as physical pain, mental agony, fear of the future, dependence upon others, and every horror of poverty and helplessness which the human mind could conceive. Together with these burdens came a new sense of responsibility and duty—the responsibility of carefulness and safety; the duty to teach these lessons to their relatives, associates and shop-mates. The workers have been resourceful to a fine degree and they have not hesitated to enlist every available public influence in behalf of safety, especially the important influence of legislation.

The factory safety ventilation and inspection laws of the countries of Europe have been made the subject of careful and scientific study on the part of labor in co-operation with employers, engineers, and health scientists. Since the installation of the factory system in the United States, the industrial workers have made strenuous endeavors to secure the installation of the best safety devices in the shops, in the mines and on the railroads, and they have intelligently directed their endeavors to the conservation of life and limb by means of state and Federal legislation.

Largely as the result of the militant efforts of the trade unions, thirty states have enacted laws requiring guards on dangerous machinery and 35 states now require certain standards of ventilation and sanitation in factories.

Forty-four states, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, provide for some form of factory inspection by authorized officials.

Thirty-four states have mine inspection laws with authorized inspectors.

Thirty-six states require fire escapes on factories and public buildings.

Sixteen states have enacted boiler inspection laws.

Twenty-five states officially inspect bakery shops.

Forty-two states have enacted automatic coupler, automatic brake, and other standard safety appliance laws for railroad employes, most of which compare favorably with the Federal safety appliance laws.

Thirty states require mine operators to report all accidents to some authorized state official and within the last seven years thirty-six states have followed the lead of Congress and enacted rigid accident report laws, requiring common carriers to report all railroad accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission. We now have ready access to official statements as to the casualties in these great human activities—railroad service and mining operations. Notwithstanding the installation of safety devices and safety measures, however, the accident rates among railroad men and mine workers are still appalling.

None of the so-called labor laws have had more bitter opposition than the very essential "Accident Report" laws.

Forty-one states have established bureaus of labor which serve as clearing houses for industrial information and which, in co-operation with the officials of the State Federation of Labor, assist effectively in the task of securing better state factory laws.

Thirty-eight states, the five outlying possessions, and the Federal government have, since 1908, enacted automatic workmen's compensation laws for the benefit of working people injured in industry. All these compensation laws have been written and enacted because of concentrated pressure on the part of labor. Many of these compensation laws are still inadequate, insufficient and otherwise imperfect. But in spite of this, the principle of automatic workmen's compensation has been established, and it is now only a matter of time when the good judgment and experience of the workers in the several states will correct the short-comings and inefficiencies of such laws. The payment of cold, hard cash as penalties for industrial accidents has proved more effective for industrial safety than all the platitudes and sympathies ever expressed.

In addition to the enactment of the workmen's compensation laws, a greater and a more far-reaching human victory for safety has been won. In practically every instance the enactment of such compensation laws have carried with them in some form or another, the abrogation of the unholy trinity of legal defenses set up by corporation attorneys and sustained by the courts whereby many thousands of workers who had been injured in industry were deprived of damages or other protection. This trinity is, first, the fellow servant doctrine; second, the claim of assumption of risk; and third, the charge of contributory negligence. All these antique iniquities designed to deprive the injured worker of justice fastened themselves upon the jurists of the United Kingdom and the United States under the old master and servant interpretation of common law. There was not a line of authorized parliamentary statute on the subject. Probably no other single precedent set by the courts has been so harsh and ungracious, nor has any attitude of the courts ever been more deeply resented by the workers.

In the interest of every grade of labor employed on the interstate railroads and in behalf of the safety of the traveling public, many very important safety appliance laws have been enacted by Congress, every one of which have been originally written, urged and championed by representative labor men. On every such occasion, without a single exception, these representatives have had to meet the bitter antagonism of railroad officials and their highly paid attorneys.

Lest it be forgotten, I herewith record one of labor's greatest victories for safety when the Sixty-Third Congress passed the seamen's bill which greatly improved and increased the safety provisions for those who work and travel on the high seas. Trade unionists battled 25 years against the wealthiest monopolists of the world for this great safety law.

The subject of safety in the shop, however, cannot be confined to physical outward accidents, for more insidious evils than cuts, bruises, collisions, and explosions exist in shops and factories, tenement houses, and congested cities. Malaria, typhoid and tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases have ravaged the ranks of labor and the home life of all grades of society. Volumes could be

written on the pioneer work of the organized workers in behalf of better ventilation, better sanitation, better drainage, more sunlight, purer water, more play grounds, shorter working hours and unadulterated food, as antidotes for the dread diseases.

The organized cigar makers, printing trades, metal trades, miners, and their associates are entitled to special credit for the magnificent public service they have rendered to society at large in their constant efforts to conquer the great white plague and other contagious diseases. Reliable data discloses the fact that the average length of life of cigar makers and printers has been increased from 15 to 20 years since they started their original campaign in the early eighties.

Time will not permit more than this brief concentrated presentation of the credit due the workers through their trade union organizations and federations. Each item of credit is in greater or less degree accorded to the American labor movement by those who oppose it most vigorously.

Now a word as to the other side and what sometimes appears to be the fundamental cause of accidents. Edmund Burke, the great English democrat and friend of the American people during Revolutionary days, said, in his memorable conciliation speech in the House of Commons, a speech that lashed the English government, "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." Undoubtedly Burke was right, and it is not my purpose at this distant date to raise an issue with a statement which has been quoted by debators and parliamentarians many thousands of times since it was uttered. Yet, if we stop to reflect upon our habits and customs as a people, we shall feel inclined to indict ourselves for the lack of safety measures and safety habits in all walks of society, not limited to the shop, factory, mill, mine or railroad.

Long before we devised such mottoes as "Safety First," "Watch Your Step," "Look Out," "Be Careful," we had others. One said, "I dare you." Another said, "You dassnt," and the third was, "Scare cat!" Boys and girls alike revelled in those joyous declamations of Spartan vigor and courage, and our children today shout with avidity these noisy exclamations of bravado. The boy who was afraid of being hurt rarely ever secured a creditable mark in his class. It seems that a certain measure of boasting, endurance, physical courage and fear of pain, is a part of our national heroics, and that the boy who is afraid of being hurt rarely ever gets anywhere. Temperamentally we scorn those who do not dare to do. At every step in our campaign for safety habits and safety laws we, the workers, have had this disdain of danger to contend with. The foreman and superintendents of shops and factories have no regard for the worker who is timid, who will not "take a chance," especially when a rush job is on.

As a people we cheer loudest for the roughest football player, the slickest base stealer, the most reckless diver; we applaud most the daring acrobat in vaudeville or the circus, and the structural iron worker who seems most indifferent to hazard and accident while working on the dizzy heights of a modern sky-scraper appeals to our afflicted fancy as a superman.

What more shall we do for safety and not become enervated or effeminate? We have fortunately reached the time when employers and employed, officials and laymen are all agreed that "Safety First" is best. We know that it costs money to take unnecessary risks, that accidents curtail production, cause nervous apprehension, sometimes resentment, always pain, and that in general useless sacrifice within the families of those not included among the first or second parties comes from recklessness, either individual or social.

There is nothing praiseworthy about industrial accidents; no one enjoys referring to them. We have done much to reduce their frequency. Let us do

more by observing the following simple precepts.

Increase the age for child workers.
Shorten the working hours.
Hold regular conferences in shop offices composed of supervisors and workmen for the purpose of discussing shop affairs from a standpoint of safety.
Post Davy Crockett's slogan on the bulletin board, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."
Ask public school teachers to give lessons on "Safety."
Request pastors to call attention to the subject from their pulpits.
Encourage moving picture producers to feature as many safety ideas as possible. They now incite to recklessness, danger and bodily injury.
Another good old slogan: "Better be safe than sorry." (Observation of that motto saved my life more than once.)
More factory inspectors, and a better selection. To pick up any man because he is a good fellow or a good precinct worker cannot result in the proper performance of these difficult duties. An efficient inspector should be a properly trained man.
Urge employers personally to examine proposed speeding-up schemes before installing them. Most of these schemes are wild-cat affairs and figments of a disordered imagination. Many are pure hold-ups.
Urge Congress to collect national accident data to cover every industry in every state. We shall then know the truth that we do not know now. The data we now have is only fragmentary and totally unreliable.

A determined drive along these lines will be helpful to all our people and will be in full sympathy with the attitude of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, one of New York's most gifted statesmen, who recently issued this warning:

"Comparatively few persons realize how great a toll industrial accidents take of our people every year. If we are ever so unfortunate as to hear of the loss in a great battle of say, 10,000 of our soldiers (10,000) killed) the nation would be moved deeply; yet every year twice, perhaps three times, that number are slain in industries of all kinds and almost without its invoking comment. If we were to hear that 1,000,000 of our men suffered wounds in this war, the nation would be troubled; yet industry takes its toll in the form of injuries to persons to an extent nearly three times that number every year. Of this we think but little.

"There is a real danger, therefore, that in our sympathetic and proper thought for the soldier in the field we may lose sight of the soldier in the factory, who has his casualty risks as well as his brother in arms. Just as there is a call to service for the soldier and the financier and the nurse and the doctor and the engineer and the mechanic, there is a call to service to see that the precious lives of the country are not wasted and that the bodies of the precious people who make up this country are not crippled."

CO-OPERATIVE LOYALTY

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Our native land, land of the free,
Assailed thou art from o'er the sea;
We pledge our hands and hearts to thee,
America."

THE memorable labor convention held at Buffalo, in November, 1917, has contributed an interesting chapter of history relative to the progress and prospects of Organized Labor.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had capable representatives "on the job." Important interests to be considered in many resolutions submitted have been well taken care of, and affairs of the building trades have been efficiently administered.

In this time of serious crisis, wage earners do well to keep awake and alert on the great questions of justice, freedom and brotherhood. While promoting in every legitimate way the rights and interests of the workers—the maintenance of decent standards of life, the protection of their homes and the advancement of organization, it is well to study the service of labor in the defense of the country.

Co-operative loyalty thrills the hearts of all red-blooded Americans when our beloved country is attacked. Right well we know where the burden of war will most heavily rest. The workers who have always kept the machinery of the world in motion—the "common people" will bear the brunt of this war as they have always borne the hardships of existence, but they do not hesitate or decline the task.

In the Buffalo Convention, representatives of American labor manifested the true spirit of patriotism.

They signified their loyalty and labor's youth is ready for unselfish service when the occasion demands.

Above all other business of the Convention, one fact stands out clearly and unmistakeably—Organized Labor, as a body, is heart and soul in accord with the government.

American labor's position leaves noth-

ing in doubt. The keynote of patriotism has been sounded and labor's united strength of loyalty is pledged to defense of country.

Young men from the ranks of organized labor will not be found shirking their duty when Uncle Sam calls the roll of his selectment; their's will be a whole hearted service. The discipline of necessity has been a part of the program in organized labor's great school of experience and the graduates of it are bound to give a good account of themselves when called upon.

In times of peace the strong hand of labor has been ever active, ever busy, supporting, upbuilding and promoting American liberty.

Now, when that liberty is threatened, the same strong hand of labor shall be turned against the enemy.

Heretofore organized labor's struggle has been to make the "brotherhood of man" a reality. A larger ideal looms now above a world darkened by blood-stained clouds of war.

In this larger vision, organized labor's part is recognized. She has not wrought in vain, for out of the ruin and devastation of war her teachings shall rear the foundations of a permanent peace—a new day for humanity shall dawn in which the brotherhood of nations shall be established.

Organized labor, in its primary lessons of fraternity, strongly inculcates the underlying principles of loyalty and patriotism. It is this undying unconquerable courage of honest conviction that leads men to do or die for individual and also for national freedom.

In the present crisis the teachings of organization are perceptible in the intelligent response of the people and their general impulse of loyalty.

The labor union has been the place where our boys have learned to co-operate intelligently. Such education has been instrumental in making the people ready for the rapid changes and reforms necessary to present progress. Organization in all branches has wrought well for the unusual emergency confronting the country and organized labor's part is not small in the great world drama now being enacted.

In conclusion may organized labor's gift to the country be of recognized value in establishing forever permanent peace and a universal democracy for all nations.

Good Conditions Pay

The apostles of low wages and long hours are abroad in the land. They are trying to make the people believe that high wages have the effect of decreasing the efficiency of the wage earner and causing decreased production.

It is true that low wages hold men to their work by force of necessity, and overtime work is often welcome as a means of adding to a scanty income. Naturally, when the wages are increased, the desire for overtime work is removed, except when the overtime price is high enough to be attractive and there is a likelihood that these conditions will prevail for only a short time.

But normally men prefer to work a certain number of hours every day and a certain number of days a week, whatever the wages may be. The claim that high wages and the shorter workday cause decreased production is not borne out by the facts. The contrary is true. At the beginning of the war England tried speeding up her industries, and forced her working people to work overtime. This policy has now been abandoned, for cold business reasons. It is found that the shorter workday is a paying proposition because it contributes to the efficiency of the worker. That the well-paid worker is the high producer has been proven by some of the best industries of our own country.—Ex.

What Peace Will Mean

God grant that we soon may have this tranquilizing peace of which philosophers have dreamed and poets have sung, but peace when it comes must mean the crushing of militarism for all time to come.—Samuel Gompers.

The Organizing Campaign

WE have now but a few short months until spring and its subsequent building activities. The membership campaign has shown good results, our General Secretary's report shows this; but let us reason together. Our officers and members bend every effort to get men who can qualify for membership to join with us. Then we show an apathy toward keeping up their interest in the organization; the result is many of our new members fall in arrears in the winter months and it takes a lot of hard work to stimulate their interest later on. The same time could and should be spent in getting new members. The meetings must be made interesting. Each of our locals have talented members and there is no reason why some specially interesting features could not be provided. In many places this phase has shown wonderful results and we know it will in yours. Just imagine the benefits that can be derived from an interested membership. Many of our locals fail to keep pace with the times because of the lack of interest, and failure to get out the necessary vote to make their demands effective, but unless we all get on our toes the rapidly decreasing purchasing power of the dollar will make us wake up to the fact that "business interests" never sleep or lag in the chase for the nimble dollar. Everything you buy goes up and much faster than wages. When we ask for more wages we are called unpatriotic by the same people who make it necessary for us to make such demands. The world war has brought about a condition that makes it necessary for us to have a strong organization, and to substantiate this just take a look at our National Capital and see every conceivable interest represented there by skilled lobbyists, and the moment anything comes up that might affect their particular interest see how busy they get. Labor is represented there and everybody is calling on our representatives to be patriotic, "not to strike," etc. We want to be patriotic. We must win the war or become slaves to a system of militarism. We don't want to strike if we can get a square deal without it. We must, however, get sufficient wages to meet the demands of the rapidly rising market. We must not be lulled to sleep by the dollar patriots.

The way to maintain ourselves is to organize to meet the conditions as they change. It takes men and money, men who are voters and interested in our form of government, to get behind beneficent legislation. Then, we must employ good lawyers to defend any legislation we succeed in having enacted. We know that every law that is of any benefit to labor will be attacked in the courts by the employers, and the courts are becoming more prone each year to declare the things we want most, "unconstitutional."

Our organization is the most powerful one in the building trades. We are expected to lead in every effort for better conditions, and we do, but to get the full measure of results we must have every man engaged in our trade, who is mechanically and otherwise qualified to become a member of our organization, not only as a card man, but as a union man willing to make some sacrifice that the world will be better for our children, that they can look back and think that their fathers did their share of the world's work to make life worth the living. Remember: "Those who live for self alone have little to live for."

We feel that you will do your part in this organizing campaign. We know we will do ours. Now, let's go! Three Hundred Thousand!

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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Our Younger Members

Speaking at a union meeting not very long ago a veteran trade unionist who in his earlier days waged many a hard battle for the cause of organized labor said he doubted very much whether the young men were not holding the good conditions too lightly which had been accomplished at so great a sacrifice by the older members. "The younger members do not have a proper appreciation of our union," he continued. "When they start in they find conditions, relatively speaking, good; and I suppose they feel that they are the result of an extreme case of gratitude on the part of the employers. The old timers know differently, however, and when a serious situation arises the latter use better judgment in handling the matter because of their long years of experience."

No doubt there is a good deal of truth in this. The young man joining a trade union today has much to be thankful for; much that he frequently takes as a matter of course.

But nevertheless there is a strong spark of loyalty within the average young trade unionist which needs only proper kindling to set it alight and although he has not passed through the baptism of fire which was the lot of older members or shared in the enthusiasms of the good old hard-hitting, pioneering days, yet he is usually found responsive when his path of duty as a trade unionist is made clear to him.

To make known clearly the duties which their obligations as trade unionists impose upon our young men should be a labor of love on the part of the older and more experienced members. It rests with them, in great measure, to train the younger members in practical trade unionism so that they may be able to take an intelligent part in shaping the aims and policies of trade unionism in the future. The younger members are today an important factor in our organization; 1917 has seen a big influx of them into our ranks. To them we would appeal at the opening of this New Year to resolve to play a man's part in the great work of extending the scope and influence of the U. B. and of the labor movement generally. There is much that they can do if they will but enter upon the work with energy and enthusiasm.

* * *

What You Can Do

With present prospects so favorable, notwithstanding the war, the present year should see the U. B. well across the three hundred thousand mark. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether should accomplish this easily. Let us then be up and doing!

Individual effort on the part of the membership, if put into effect earnestly and enthusiastically, is the best means we know of to bring the unorganized worker into our ranks. Do not wait for the overworked organizer or business agent. Depend more upon yourself to help the cause along.

The Labor Shortage Myth

We are hearing much, particularly through those organs of public opinion which solely reflect the employers' viewpoint, of an alleged "shortage of labor" which is said to prevail throughout the country. All of a sudden it seems to have become a pet subject of editorial writers who are densely ignorant of actual labor conditions and whose information is mainly based on the statements of individual manufacturers or corporations interested in obtaining labor at low or entirely inadequate wages to meet the sharp rise in living expenses.

And thus it is that the public is being told daily that there is a shortage of labor which is handicapping national production; that the bars must be left down to coolie labor so that Chinese and Japanese rice-eaters may be imported to fill the place of farm hands called to the colors; that a system of labor "dilution" will have to be resorted to in the mills and factories so that women and semi-skilled or unskilled male labor may supplant those workers who have enlisted. Of course, they also do not forget to add that the hours of labor might be lengthened, and, for that matter, all trade union rules and conditions which now protect the toiler stretched to such tenuity that they would fade away like chaff before the breeze.

But this kind of patriotic camouflage deceives only the unsophisticated and the unthinking citizen. The average trade unionist, for instance, knows that the cry of a labor shortage now is merely a prelude to a demand for the conscription of labor, a demand which we have the word of high government officials shall never be assented to; at least, not unless the industries directly concerned are commandeered, a thing at present unlikely.

The fact is that the present cry of a labor shortage is a myth and a fabrication. This has been proven by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and by officials of several states who have studied the labor situation and whose conclusions are that instead of their being a shortage there are hundreds of thousands of men available for industry. A local shortage of labor was found in two or three instances but these were munition manufacturing centers where, owing to insufficient housing, an adequate supply of labor was not to be had.

Many state officials are outspoken in their denials of knowledge of a labor shortage. State Labor Commissioner Morrissey of Colorado recently affirmed in a letter to the governor that "our state free employment bureaus are now overrun with working men who are out of employment," and added the following pertinent comment on a local situation which might be duplicated in many another state:

> "The labor department of Colorado does not believe convicts should be taken out of prisons and given work in the face of a labor situation which is not generally known to exist, but which our investigations prove to be true. For example, 100 job seekers were turned away from the Denver stockyards in one day. At one of our Denver employment offices 73 men applied for work between 8:30 a. m. and 12:00 o'clock noon on November 13, the day the test check was made. Of these 50 were married. Few of them were 'floaters.'
>
> "There are probably a thousand more laborers out of employment in Denver than there were a month ago. This is due to the fact that most of the work in the harvest fields is at an end; the construction road camps for the most part have closed for the season; there is no work in the beet fields; the summer resorts have long since closed."

Evidently coolie or convict labor is not needed in Colorado and neither are women needed to take the places of men at manual labor in the greater industrial states of the east or elsewhere. Woman has her defined sphere in industrial life and conditions have not yet reached the point in this country where she is obliged to outstep it. Compared with the millions engaged in industrial pursuits throughout the nation, the numer of men withdrawn through enlistment or by draft so far has had but a slight effect on the labor market. Our resources in men and labor power are still tremendous; it is only the dollar patriot and greedy profitmonger that would attempt to lower the nation's prestige by claiming the contrary.

* * *

A Just Verdict

The report of the President's mediation commission, of which Secretary of

Labor William B. Wilson is chairman, on the Bisbee, Ariz., outrages of last summer will be read by all right-thinking, law-abiding people with satisfaction. The verdict reached by the commission is that the deportation last July of over one thousand workers from Bisbee was "wholly illegal and without authority in law, either state or Federal," and the recommendation is made to the President that the facts as disclosed by the investigation be laid before the proper officers of the law in Arizona and in addition the Interstate Commerce Commission and the attorney-general of the United States.

The facts regarding the brutal deportation of these men, which came as the sensational climax of the Bisbee copper strike, is set forth in the report in unimpassioned language. Here are the exact facts as recorded by the commission:

> Early on the morning of July 12 the sheriff and a large armed force, presuming to act as deputies under the sheriff's authority, comprising about 2,000 men, rounded up 1,186 men in the Warren district, put them aboard a train and carried them to Columbus, N. M. The authorities at Columbus refused to permit those in charge of the deportation to leave the men there, and the train carried them back to the desert town of Hermanas, N. M., a nearby station. The deportees were wholly without adequate supply of food and water and shelter for two days. At Hermanas the deported men were abandoned by the guards who had brought them and they were left to shift for themselves. The situation was brought to the attention of the War Department, and on July 14 the deportees were escorted by troops to Columbus, N. M., where they were maintained by the government until the middle of September. * * *
>
> The deportation was carried out under the sheriff of Cochise county. It was formally decided upon at a meeting of citizens on the night of July 11, participated in by the managers and other officials of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company (Phelps-Dodge Corporation, Copper Queen Division) and the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. Those who planned and directed the deportation purposely abstained from consulting about their plans either with the United States attorney in Arizona or the law officers of the state or county, or their own legal advisers.
>
> In order to carry the plans for the deportation into successful execution, the leaders in the enterprise utilized the local officers of the Bell Telephone Company and exercised, or attempted to exercise, a censorship over ports of interstate connections of both the telephone and telegraph lines in order to prevent any knowledge of the deportation reaching the outside world.

The report severely condemns those citizens of Bisbee and the officials of the two mining companies who were the instigators of the outrage. It states that they have been used "to affect adversely public opinion, among some of the people of the allies," and that "their memory still embarasses the establishment of industrial peace throughout the country for the period of the war," at a time when the maintenance of industrial peace is indispensable "if the war is to be brought to the quickest possible successful conclusion, and if lives are not to be needlessly sacrificed."

As regards the strike itself, the commission inclines to the view that it was not based upon grievances of such a nature as to justify a cessation of work without first exhausting all possibilities of settlement in view of the government's need for copper production, but point out that there was "no machinery for the adjustment of difficulties between the companies and the men, which provided for the determination of alleged grievances by some authoritative, disinterested tribunal, in which both the companies and the men had confidence, and before which they had an equal opportunity of urging their respective claims."

One point the report brings out very clearly and that is that shortly after the strike was called the sheriff of Cochise County tried to have Federal troops sent into the district. As a result a regular army officer made two investigations, on June 30 and again on July 2. "After both investigations," says the commission, "the officer reported that everything was peaceable and that troops were neither needed nor warranted under existing conditions." This opinion was corroborated by testimony before the commission on the part of "reputable citizens as well as officials of the city and country." Notwithstanding this the strike occurred ten days after.

Thus it is that "truth will out;" the light is breaking upon the situation in Arizona as it did previously in Colorado and elsewhere.

* * *

Laws mean nothing until they are obeyed, and an enlightened public sentiment is worth more than all the officers of the law.

Referendum Vote Results

The referendum vote on the question of an increase in per capita tax, recently submitted to the membership for action thereon, has been passed by the necessary two-thirds majority vote.

In view of the fact that another referendum vote is being taken on the postponement of the Convention, the publishing of the recent vote in pamphlet form, as required by the constitution, is deferred for the present so that the result of both can be published together.

* * *

The Supreme Court "Looking Backward"

A decision which seriously interferes with the right of labor unions in their efforts to organize the employes of non-union firms is that which was recently handed down by the United States Supreme Court in cases in which the Hinchman Coal and Coke Company and the Eagle Glass Manufacturing Company of West Virginia were plaintiffs and the United Mine Workers and the American Flint Glass Workers defendants. To state it briefly, the Supreme Court held that where an employer opposes trade unionism and employes accept work under such conditions, it is unlawful to attempt to unionize the plant or solicit its employes to join a union. This decision was rendered on a divided vote of six to three, Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Clark dissenting from it.

The majority opinion admits the right of workers to organize into unions and says "that the plaintiff was acting within its lawful rights in employing its men upon the terms that they should not be members of the United Mine Workers; that, having established this working agreement between it and its employes with the free assent of the latter, the plaintiff is entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of the resulting status as in any other legal right; that the fact that the employment was terminable by either party at any time made no difference, since the right of the employes to strike or to leave the work gave no right to defendants to instigate a strike; that plaintiff was and is entitled to the good will of its employes precisely as a merchant is entitled to the good will of his customers, although they are under no obligation to deal with him; that the value of the relation lies in the reasonable probability that by properly treating its employes and paying them fair wages, and avoiding reasonable grounds of complaint, plaintiff will be able to retain them in its employ, and to fill vacancies occuring from time to time by the employment of other men on the same terms, and that defendants could not be permitted to interfere with these rights without some just cause or excuse."

This excerpt from the decision is sufficient to convince us that the Supreme Court is still suffering from that species of legal astigmatism which invariably has affected its vision when deliberating upon labor problems. Not a word is said about the relative status of the miner forced to sign the non-union clause contract. What about the rights of a man seeking employment to keep himself and family from starvation and forced in order to get work to sign an agreement not to join a union? The very unfairness and one-sidedness of such a contract should be sufficient to nullify, or, at any rate, modify its intent in the eyes of the court. Neither did the court take cognizance of the bias of the Hinchman Company toward Organized Labor, which, in its petition for injunction, declared "that the company would not allow any union," and that "no union man could remain in the employ of the company."

Of course, it will be said that the bias or intention of the company was not an issue but rather the bona-fide intention of the union organization in endeavoring to unionize the men, which, evidently, the court established to its own satisfaction, holding "that what the defendants were endeavoring to do at the Hinchman mine was not a bona-fide effort to enlarge the membership of the union since the new members were not desired or sought except as a means to the end of compelling the owners of the

mines to change their methods of operation." Apparently the court took no thought of the fact that the wages paid the miners in many of the mines in West Virginia is far below that prevailing elsewhere and that the Hinchman Company pays the lowest of them all—this, we presume, was not germane to the legal aspect of the case.

Thus it is that the Supreme Court throws a halo around the individual contract while seeming blissfully indifferent to the fact that in industrial relations at this day and age it is an impossibility. Such a reactionary decision at this time is singularly unfortunate. Just as the right of the workers to organize for mutual protection, and to hold out the helping hand to their unorganized brothers, was being universally accepted, it remained for the Supreme Court by this decision to turn back the hands of the clock. But the workers have advanced too far on the road to industrial freedom. The right to organize must be held untrammeled and inviolate, and, if necessary, the workers will turn to the political field once again to surmount such iniquitous legal restrictions. And there is just as much reason to believe that recourse to the Congress for this necessary freedom would be as successful as was the fight for the passage of the Clayton bill.

* * *

Weinberg's Acquittal

The acquittal of Israel Weinberg for alleged complicity in the San Francisco bomb outrages furnishes another indication of the utter break-down of the elaborate attempt of Prosecuting Attorney Fickert, backed by the forces of the Chamber of Commerce and other employing interests, to fasten the crime upon trade unionists. It took the jury just twenty minutes to reach its verdict, and, subsequently, the foreman, one Frank L. Bates, told a reporter: "We certainly found no proof of guilt against Weinberg. You can tell from the time we took to return an acquittal just what we thought about the case. There was simply no shadow of evidence against this man. That's all there was to it."

As the whole matter, reeking with an unsavory aroma of perjury, now stands, the situation is as follows: Warren K. Billings, the first defendant to be tried, is serving a sentence of life imprisonment; Thomas J. Mooney, who was sentenced to be hanged last May, is still in jail awaiting a final hearing before the Supreme Court on the appeal of his attorneys for a new trial. Mrs. Mooney and Israel Weinberg have been triumphantly acquitted, though, incredible as it may seem, they are still held technically on parallel counts of the original indictments; but the general feeling is that the prosecution will not have the hardihood to bring them again to trial. Edward D. Nolan, the first defendant, has not yet been tried.

The whole procedure in these cases, the rank and palpable perjury of the "star" prosecuting witnesses, and the glaring irregularities laid at the door of the prosecuting attorneys, have engendered a feeling which rendered a Federal investigation imperative and at this writing we understand the commission appointed by President Wilson and of which William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, is chairman, has completed a detailed and searching investigation of the cases in all their aspects. San Francisco trade unionists await the outcome of this with confidence.

The knowledge that the President's commission has gone deeply into every phase of the "frame-up" against the defendants has had a reassuring effect on the majority of the fair-minded citizens of San Francisco who are convinced that the intolerable situation growing out of the vindictive persecution of these defendants will be terminated and adequate justice done them. It is believed also that government secret service agents are making a separate investigation into the bomb outrage which may result in the arrest of the real perpetrators. If the latter are brought to justice nobody will rejoice more than the trade unionists of the country and of San Francisco.

Official Information

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in November

Center Moriches and Vicinity, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla. (Colored.)
Millinocket, Me. (Carpenters and Millwrights.)
Marblehead, Mass. (Shop and Mill Hands.)
Livermore Falls, Me. (Carpenters and Millwrights.)
Algiers, La. (Ship Caulkers.)
Santurce, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Beamsville and Grimsby, Ont., Can.
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Box Makers and Sawyers.)
Jacksonville, Fla. (Colored Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Winston-Salem, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Graham, Tex.
Owensboro, Ky.
Kansas City, Mo.
Arcadia, Kas.
Clovis, N. M.
Oberlin, O.
Oelwein, Ia.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Lauder, Wyo.
Aberdeen, S. D.
Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

Total, 22 Local Unions.

Report of Delegates to the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brothers: The Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Samuel Gompers on Monday morning, November 12, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the Broadway Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, came specially from Washington, D. C., to address the Convention. The governor of the state of New York, the mayor of the city of Buffalo, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and Central Labor Council welcomed the delegates to the city.

The seven delegates elected at our last Convention in Fort Worth, Tex., represented the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and took an active part in the proceedings of the Convention. They had a voting power of 2,317 votes.

Four hundred and forty-one delegates were present as follows: 100 national and international unions, number of delegates 270, number of votes, 23,106; 27

state bodies, number of delegates, 27, number of votes, 27; 88 central bodies, number of delegates, 88, number of votes, 88; 49 trade and federal labor unions, number of delegates, 49, number of votes, 87; 6 fraternal organizations, number of delegates, 7, number of votes, 3. Total number of delegates, 441; total number of votes, 23,311.

Secretary Morrison's report showed the Federation to be in good condition. The total membership being 2,371,434, an average increase over that of last year of 298,732.

The income of the Federation follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1916	$ 89,360.48
Receipts for the year	412,047.76
Total receipts	$501,408.24
Total expenses for year	402,440.40
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1917	$ 98,967.84

The report of the Executive Council dealt with many important matters, among which were some particularly interesting to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as they affected our relations with other organizations. We herewith quote them, the committees to which they were referred and the action thereon by the Convention.

Slate and Tile Roofers—Carpenters

The report of the Executive Council to the Baltimore Convention recorded an agreement reached by the Slate and Tile Roofers and the Carpenters. The Executive Board of the Carpenters, at their meeting January 17, 1917, cancelled this agreement to take effect April 1. The officers of the other organization protested. We urged that the two organizations send representatives to a conference. The response of the Carpenters was that there would be little, if any, use in holding such a conference unless the Slate and Tile Roofers would concede to the Carpenters jurisdiction over the laying of asbestos and asphalt shingles. The Fort Worth, 1916, Convention of the Carpenters amended the Constitution of the United Brotherhood, which was thereafter ratified by a referendum vote, extending the Carpenters' claim of jurisdiction to include asbestos and asphalt shingles. However, a conference was finally held in Indianapolis, in which the representatives of both organizations participated, Vice-President William Green representing the American Federation of Labor. He reported that while the conference was friendly and the best of feeling prevailed throughout, yet the attitude of the representatives of the two organizations interested made it absolutely impossible to bring about an agreement or a mutual understanding regarding the question at issue.

We recommend that this matter be referred to the Building Trades Department.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

In connection with the above matter the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 156.—By Delegate J. M. Gaviak of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America:

Whereas, By the direction of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor (San Francisco, Cal.) a conference was ordered of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, in compliance with Resolutions Nos. 84 and 85, of said Convention, the conference was held, thereby a satisfactory agreement between the two international unions drawn on March 6, 1916, and approved by the Executive Boards of the two organizations; and,

Whereas, This agreement was submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and approved by the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Baltimore, Md., and thereafter the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Executive Board cancelled said agreement to take place on April 1, 1917, which cancellation was protested by the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America; and,

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, wishing to set claims to the application of asbestos and asphalt slate shingles to roofs of buildings, thereby transgressing on the jurisdiction claims of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be instructed by this Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention to refrain from infringing on the jurisdiction claims of the Inter-

national Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be directed by this Convention to live up to the agreement drawn on March 6, 1916, between their Brotherhood and the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and was withdrawn by the delegate who introduced it, as the subject matter contained in the Executive Council's report was referred to the Building Trades Department.

Carpenters—Sheet Metal Workers

Both in the report and the supplementary report of the Executive Council to the Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor we dealt with the controversial jurisdiction claim between the two organizations. The history of the controversy has been reported on many an occasion, but in the report to which we refer recommendation was made to and adopted by the Baltimore Convention that the Executive Council be empowered to further use its good offices in the endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the matters in dispute.

During the year we have, as an Executive Council, as well as officers and members thereof, given much of our attention in the effort to comply with the instructions and bring about amicable relations between these two great bodies. Conferences were held at our meetings and others held in our offices, as well as in other points in the country.

At our April meeting we decided to call further conferences between the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers for the purpose of inducing them to come to some agreement; we also decided to ask the responsible officers of both organizations each to submit to us their minimum respective claims as a basis upon which we might be helpful to them in order that a mutual advantageous result might be reached. However, our best efforts have been in vain. Indeed, from the documents submitted by the officers of both organizations they are farther apart in their contention than they were a year ago. At that time there was a manifestation of a willingness to yield some point or points. The documents submitted to us lay claim to the extreme points of their differences.

We submit this matter to the Convention regretfully stating that we have been unable to effect an adjustment of this dispute.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

"Upon that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the above caption, your committee would recommend that the presidents of the two contending organizations meet at an early date, with the purpose in view of arriving at an amicable adjustment of their differences. Failing to reach a settlement we recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor and the President of the Building Trades Department meet in conference with the Presidents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and use their good offices in assisting the Presidents of the two contending organizations to come to a final adjustment of this long drawn-out controversy."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Carpenters—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

The Baltimore Convention directed that if the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers failed to withdraw the charter of their New York local union known as Local Union No. 177 by April 1, 1917, the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers should stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor and in that event the Secretary of the A. F. of L. was instructed so to notify all central bodies, building trades councils and state federations of labor.

President Gompers was notified, under date of April 21, 1917, by President J. E. McClory of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that the charter of Local Union No. 177 had been revoked.

At the meeting of the Executive Council held June 25-27, 1917, at Headquarters, it was proved and admitted that though the charter of No. 177 of New York of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers had been revoked, that another local union composed of the same members as were in Local Union No. 177 was organized and chartered as Local No. 189a.

After prolonged hearing and discussion the Executive Council decided as follows:

1. That the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has failed to carry out the intent and purpose of the decision of the Baltimore (1916) Convention of the A. F. of L.

2. That the organization and the continuation of Local Union No. 189a is in violation of the intent and purpose of the Baltimore Convention decision.

3. The Executive Council therefore decides that the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be called upon to revoke the charter and discontinue the organization of Local No. 189a.

4. That the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be called upon to carry this decision into effect on or before July 1, 1917.

5. That unless the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers complies with this decision on or before the date set, that is, on or before July 1, 1917, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will on that date stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor until it complies with the decision.

Desirous of avoiding any disturbance in the relations between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers on June 30 sent a telegram to President McClory calling his attention to the fact that no official communication had been received as to the action of that international union upon the American Federation of Labor decision and expressing the hope for compliance and timely notice. The decision not having been complied with, Secretary Morrison in conformity with the American Federation of Labor's direction on July 14 officially notified all central bodies, building trades councils and state federations of labor of the action of the Baltimore Convention, and that because of the failure of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to comply with the decision it stood suspended from the American Federation of Labor until compliance. We have communicated to the Building Trades Department the decision of the Baltimore Convention and the action of the Executive Counill thereunder.

This matter was dealt with by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department and was referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor and the President of the Department to bring about a conference between the Carpenters and Iron Workers for the purpose of reaching an understanding. A conference was held and the results of same herewith follow:

President Gompers: The Executive Council desires to submit a report at this time upon a subject which will give you a great deal of pleasure. I refer to the fact that at last the question in controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers so far as the decision of the Baltimore Convention is concerned and likewise the decision of the Executive Council has been adjusted. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have yielded and obeyed that decision and the supplementary report of the Executive Council on the subject will be read to you now in order that the delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization may have the opportunity of participating in this Convention and of being reinstated at the earliest possible moment.

Secretary Morrison read the following report on behalf of the Executive Council and the declaration of the Iron Workers:

Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
November 13, 1917.

—Re: Carpenters — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention:

We beg leave to submit a supplementary report upon the above subject. In the last days of the Building Trades Department Convention, Vice-President Duncan at the Department Convention aided materially in the initial steps of an effort to adjust the controversy between the Carpenters and the Iron Workers.

We were then led to believe that the matter had been adjusted at our meeting of the Executive Council in Buffalo on Saturday evening, but this opinion proved erroneous.

We then directed President Gompers to take up the matter further with the representatives of the two organizations. President Donlin of the Building Trades Department assisted. We take pleasure in reporting that the effort has been successful.

We submit herewith copy of the declaration made by the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, with the indorsement and approval of Brothers Gompers and Donlin.

The declaration complies with the decision of the Baltimore Convention and of the Executive Council, and we take pleasure in announcing that the charter of the International Association is now automatically restored to it.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President;
JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President;
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Second Vice-President;
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Third Vice-President;
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Fourth Vice-President;
H. B. PERHAM,
Fifth Vice-President;
FRANK DUFFY,
Sixth Vice-President;
WILLIAM GREEN,
Seventh Vice-President;
W. D. MAHON,
Eight Vice-President;
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer;
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary;
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

—Declaration of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1917.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, the undersigned officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, being fully empowered to deal with the situation in which our Association finds itself in regard to the decision rendered by the Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the subject of the Local Unions in New York City and vicinity whose memberships have performed the work in controversy with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereby declare:

First: We have revoked the charter of Local Union No. 177 of New York City.

Second: We have revoked the charter of Sub-Local Union No. 189a of New York City.

Third: We have revoked the charter of Local Union No. 189 of Jersey City.

Fourth: We pledge our International Association that either the former members (or the present members at the time of the revocation of these charters) shall not be organized into a local union of our International Association in New York and vicinity, and we will not accept these men in any local of our International Association.

Fifth: That the International Association relinquishes the claim for any of its members in New York and vicinity to the character of work involved in this dispute.

Sixth: The agreement existing between Local Union No. 189 of Jersey City and the Dock Builders' Association of New York is hereby cancelled and due notice of which will be given this day to said Association.

Seventh: We, the International Association, make the above declaration for the purpose of co-operating to the fullest with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to other organizations of workers affiliated to the American Federation of Labor that the best interests of the men and the organization of the trades shall be furthered and protected, and we count upon the co-operation of the organizations in return for this pledge.

Eighth: We ask that upon the payment of our per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that the charter of the International Association, now suspended, be restored to it, and that the International Association be entitled to immediate representation in the Convention and in the Department.

We make this declaration in good faith and without any mental reservation whatever and ask that it be accepted in the same spirit.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. McCLORY,
W. J. McCAIN,
DAN J. O'SHEA,
P. J. MORRIN,
SAMUEL P. TOBIN,
THEO. M. BRANDLE.

The undersigned having been deputed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers hereby approve and endorse the above and pledge ourselves to use every influence within our power to see that it is faithfully executed.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor;
JOHN H. DONLIN,
President Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

The report of the Executive Council was unanimously adopted.

Machinists—Carpenters

A dispute arose between the Machinists and Carpenters in Chicago. At our request the representatives of the two organizations met in that city. The Machinists contended that the Philadelphia decision of the American Federation of Labor was still in effect. The representatives of the Carpenters maintained that this entire subject was later considered by the San Francisco and Baltimore Conventions and at the latter Convention an agreement was entered into between the two international unions. The Carpenters' representatives thereupon offered as a solution that the matter be left to the choice of the employer as to whom he should employ to do the work in dispute —that is, whether machinists or millwrights, members of the Brotherhood.

Later, the disputed point of jurisdiction arose in an acute form between the employes (members of both organizations) of a concern under government contract. President Gompers succeeded in getting a number of the officers of both organizations together in conference when it was agreed, and the company involved so notified, that owing to the need of the country at this crucial time the matter of employing men to install machinery be left entirely in the hands of this company without objection from either organization, provided such employes are members of either the machinists or the Carpenters' organization. At a later date the two organizations met in conference for the purpose of endeavoring to work out a similar plan to apply to all cases of dispute between these two organizations involving the installing of machinery. The conference lasted two days, but no satisfactory understanding was reached. The subject is still under negotiation between the two organizations.

In connection with this matter the Machinists introduced the following Resolutions:

Resolution No. 153. — By Delegates Wm. H. Johnson, A. O. Wharton, James O'Connell, J. A. Taylor, Thos. Savage of the International Association of Machinists:

Whereas, At the Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the International Association of Machinists, and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, jointly entered into the following arrangement:

"Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20, 1916.

"To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor:

"The representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held a conference in the Rennert Hotel, November 20, 1916, for the purpose of considering the dispute between the two organizations and arriving at some understanding that may eventually lead to a satisfactory adjustment of same.

"Realizing the grave importance of the questions at issue and that several conferences may be necessary to work out an agreement, it was agreed that the International President of each organization appoint a sub-committee to confer, from time to time, until an agreement has been reached.

"The representatives present felt that it would take some time to complete this work, but to show their earnestness and determination, before the conference adjourned, each President appointed a subcommittee to immediately take up the work referred to.

"These committees are now in session in this city, laying plans for future conferences.

"It was further agreed that pending a final adjustment of the dispute in question, if local troubles or disputes arise between the two organizations they should be referred to the Presidents of both organizations for settlement.

"A report giving the result of the conferences will be made to the next convention."

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
O. E. WOODBURY,
JAMES P. OGLETREE,
JACK FLYNN,

On behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

WM. H. JOHNSON,
J. A. TAYLOR,
THOMAS VAN LEAR,
A. O. WHARTON,
JAMES O'CONNELL.

On behalf of the International Association of Machinists.

Whereas, In compliance with this agreement, the following conferences were held, without any understanding being reached:

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21, 1916—J. J. Keppler and William Hannon, representing the Machinists, and P. H. McCarthy and J. Flynn, representing the Carpenters.

Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1917, Atlantic Hotel — President Hutcheson and Business Agents Oliver and Metz, representing the Carpenters, and Wm. Hannon and C. W. Fry, representing the Machinists.

Washington, D. C., June 9th and 10th, Council Room, A. F. of L. Building —

NOTICE

To All Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Brothers:

In this World War in which the United States and Canada are taking a part, and in which countries our membership reside, one of the requirements of the Governments is ships with which to transport food-stuffs and munitions both for the armies of our country and to our Allies in Europe, and there being an insufficient number of ships available, one of the large problems confronting the Government is the building of ships.

The United States Government has undertaken the task of building a large number of ships and in order to carry out its program of construction has created what is known as the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. Said Shipping Board has let numerous contracts to ship builders in all parts of the United States and in order to more equally distribute the workmen and to assist in building the ships in the shortest possible time, the officials of the Government are now arranging a system of employment and distribution, and desire the assistance of organized labor to carry this to a successful conclusion.

The Government officials realize that there are not a sufficient number of experienced ship carpenters in the country to carry on the ship building work as rapidly as they desire and that they will have to draw on workmen from the other branches of our trade, and while they have not as yet agreed or perfected a system of procuring and distributing the necessary workmen we have had the matter up for discussion with the representatives of the Government and hope to bring about an understanding pertaining to the employment of our membership.

In order that we may have information as to the number of members that can be procured for this class of work and to be able to show to the representatives of the Government the number obtainable, we would request, if you desire to take up this class of work, that you fill out and mail to this office the list of questions contained on the opposite page.

You will understand that filling out these questions does not signify or guarantee that you will be employed on the building of ships now under construction throughout the United States but will demonstrate your willingness to take up such employment if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the officials of the Government who have the matter in charge.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made those of our members who fill out the enrollment blank and send same to General Office will be notified as to when, where and under what conditions they can procure employment in the building of ships.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President

ENROLLMENT BLANK

If you desire employment, building ships for the Government, and you are willing to go to work in any part of the United States, where the ship yards are located, fill out very carefully, and mail, this blank to the General Secretary.

Give Name in Full.....

Nationality ..... Age.....

Married ..... Single.....

City ..... State.....

Street Number .....

How many hours notice do you require to get ready to leave home?.....

How many years have you worked at the trade?.....

Place a cross (X) after the branch of the trade you have been working at and which you can do the best. If competent in several branches, mark each branch.

Carpenter..... Joiner..... Bench Hand..... Stair Builder..... Millwright.....

Shipwright.... Ship Joiner.... Caulker.... Cabinet Maker.... Floor Laying....

Dock and Wharf Builder..... Pile Driving..... Running Wood Working Machinery..... Can you use the Adz?.....

If you have acted as foreman or superintendent give the time, for whom you worked, and describe the class of work you acted upon and the number of men you had charge of and any other information that will act as a guide in placing you where you are best fitted.

Remarks: .....

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President Hutcheson, Neal, Oliver, Metz and Flynn, representing the Carpenters, and President Johnson, Keppler, Hannon, Savage, Nicholson, Ames and Preston, representing the Machinists; President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor being present.

Indianapolis, Ind., Carpenters' Headquarters, July 9, 10 and 11, 1917.—President Hutcheson, Flynn, Oliver, Metz and Neal, representing the Carpenters, and President Johnson, Keppler and Hannon, representing the Machinists.

Chicago, Ill., Carpenters' Hall at Fort Dearborn Hotel, July 12 and 13.—Flynn and Metz, representing the Carpenters, and Hannon and Keppler, representing the Machinists.

The failure of these five conferences to bring about any adjustment proves conclusively that it is the intention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to continue their encroachment on work coming under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the President and Executive Council to carry out the intent and purpose of Resolution No. 152, which was adopted by the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor, without a dissenting vote, and which reads as follows:

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used; and,

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is attempting to do this work and taking advantage of every opportunity to place the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on same; and,

Whereas, Numerous protests have been made to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of the trespass on the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, and a number of conferences have been held, all to no avail, this resulting in the International Association of Machinists appealing to the Seattle Building Trades Department Convention in the form of a Resolution protesting against the infringement complained of, this Resolution was adopted and the officers of the Building Trades Department instructed to use every means at their command to conserve the rights and jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and,

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is fundamentally a craft composed of men skilled in the erecting, forming and assembling of wood materials and has never been recognized as a metal craft organization or granted jurisdiction over the making, repairing, erecting, assembling or dismantling of machinery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed to discontinue the infringement complained of; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to render every possible assistance in enforcing the intent of this Resolution.

Referred to Committee on Report of Executive Council and reported on as follows:

"Your committee finds the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor gave jurisdiction over the work involved in Resolution No. 153 to the International Association of Machinists. At the Baltimore Convention the two interested organizations entered upon an understanding for the purpose of adjusting differences as they might arise and to endeavor to adjust the entire controversy. Failing to agree after a number of conferences, they ceased to meet. Your committee is of the firm conviction and belief that the only possible way by which the differences between these two organizations can be satisfactorily adjusted is by their meeting with one another until a final adjustment is reached, and that if necessary an officer or representative of the American Federation of Labor should be in attendance at these meetings to prove helpful in bringing about a better understanding and avoid friction and turmoil. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the two organizations involved in the controversy be instructed and directed to meet in keeping with the foregoing suggestion and settle their differences in accordance with the understanding reached at the Baltimore Convention, that in the meantime the action and decision of the Philadelphia Convention be held to be in force and effect and that the Executive Council be authorized to do everything in its power to help bring about an amicable and satisfactory adjustment between the interested organizations.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hutcheson: Do I understand the latter part of the committee's report to mean that it abrogates and annuls the action of the Baltimore Convention? I would like to ask the Chair that question.

President Gompers: The Chair cannot answer that question intelligently.

President Hutcheson: Do I understand that the President of the Federation cannot answer that question?

President Gompers: The Chair states that he has not a full grasp of the terms of the recommendation before this Convention. The committee as part of its recommendation says: "Your committee therefore recommends that the two organizations involved in the controversy be instructed and directed to meet in keeping with the foregoing suggestion and settle their differences in accordance with the understanding reached at the Baltimore Convention, that in the meantime the action and decision of the Philadelphia Convention be held to be in force and effect and that the Executive Council be authorized to do everything in its power to help bring about an amicable and satisfactory adjustment between the interested organizations."

Delegate Hutcheson: Which will abrogate and annul the action of the Baltimore Convention?

President Gompers: The Baltimore Convention adopted and endorsed an agreement between the officers of the Carpenters' and the officers of the Machinists organizations, as follows: "It was further agreed that pending a final adjustment of the dispute in question, if local troubles or disputes arise between the two organizations they should be referred to the Presidents of both organizations for settlement." Therefore it is the opinion of the Chair that in locals where troubles or disputes arise between the two organizations they are to be referred to the Presidents of both organizations for settlement.

Delegate Hutcheson: If the action of the Philadelphia Convention is in effect, then how, in the opinion of the Chair, would there be any necessity for a conference of the two Presidents over a local situation? I want this for my guidance in the future.

President Gompers: I shall call upon the committee to answer.

Delegate Wilson, for the committee: The idea of the committee in rendering this report is based upon the history of the proceedings that had gone before the time that it came into our hands. We find that the Machinists and the Carpenters had a dispute, that at the Philadelphia Convention a certain decision was rendered, and that the Baltimore Convention, in order to endeavor to adjust the differences between the two organizations an agreement was entered into which had for its purpose an adjustment of the dispute by mutual co-operation through meetings. The Resolution as presented to the committee at this Convention contained the agreement entered into at Baltimore with the Resolution adopted at Philadelphia. Now we held to this position, and we state very clearly that the only way that questions of this kind can be adjusted is for the organizations involved in the dispute to meet and try to adjust the dispute. With that in mind we emphasize and carry further in our judgment the agreement entered into by the organizations at Baltimore and ask that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend these meetings, and we were led to that conclusion by reason of our experience in meeting committees that had represented the two organizations. We felt that if there could be put into these meetings a sort of a balance wheel to try and iron out the rough spots they could come to an agreement as was stated by the representatives of the Carpenters, and with the agreement of the Philadelphia Convention being in effect and with the Baltimore understanding we are in hopes that the organizations will carry out their understanding at Baltimore and work it out on the lines they agree to among themselves, which is mutually satisfactory with the Philadelphia proposition that was adopted before them for guidance.

Delegate Hutcheson: The Philadelphia action of this body as set forth in this Resolution was acknowledged by the Baltimore Convention as being insufficient to remedy the causes of the controversy, therefore the action as per the Baltimore Convention. Now I would like to have explained to me how you expect to put into effect two propositions different in their wording and in their intent as those two propositions are. As far as the organization I represent is concerned, we have no objection to meeting in conference; in fact, we contend that the only manner in which this controversy will ever be settled will be by the two organizations getting together and agreeing; but if, as the committee has recommended, the action of the Philadelphia Convention is going to be in force and effect, I can't see where you can accomplish anything because of the fact that would take precedence over the Baltimore action and set that aside. As I view it, the Baltimore Convention set aside the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and they are two opposite actions.

(Continued on Page 48.)

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

According to reports received from Recording Secretaries up to December 1, the following members of our organization have heeded their country's call and are now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy, numbers of them being among the first contingents sent overseas to France.

These "fighting Sammies," in addition to the thousands of other United Brotherhood members no less patriotically enlisted in the industrial service of the nation, engaged in Army cantonment, ship-building, aviation and other vital preparatory work, strikingly reveal the loyal spirit of co-operation which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is giving the government in this hour of the nation's need.

John Rogers, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Jas. H. Rowley, Jr., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Ernie Dion, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Hospital Corps
Lester Oakes, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Hospital Corps
Harry Haigh, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Sam Watts, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Edw. H. Coyne, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Karnold, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
John Holdemuwonger, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Hospital Corps
Fritz Stark, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Christian Winkler, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Robt. Cunningham, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Alfred Dion, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Oscar E. Olson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Daniel White, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Albert Nystrom, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Edmund Hannan, L. U. 17, Bellaire, O., Infantry
A. B. Childers, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Lowell I. Dunn, L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Infantry
Jacob L. Barkenquast, L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Infantry
W. J. Pierce, L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Infantry
Stanley Rehklau, L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Infantry
Axel Anderson, L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont., Infantry
E. H. Lewis, L. U. 41, Nashville, Tenn., Infantry
Edward Eden, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal., Infantry
Millard H. Vanderbilt, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal., Infantry
Joseph Kaitman, L. U. 39, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Edward Svoboda, L. U. 39, Cleveland, O., Navy
Anton Pekarch, L. U. 39, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Albert Kenroth, L. U. 45, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
J. Henry Cote, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. E. Ferris, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Infantry
Carl A. Grabel, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Infantry
Carl F. Wecker, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Infantry
John Innis, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. B. Field, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Artillery
James Reid, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Dlouhy, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Frank Soucek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Frank Stastny, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Anton Lunak, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Lejcar, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fred Svedler, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jan. Karlovsky, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fr. Kosata, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Krajicek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fr. Zima, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Anton Nesetril, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Anton Prusa, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
F. J. Koutnik, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fred Denny, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
E. A. Weibold, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Oliver Henry, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
S. J. Winfrey, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. S. Dickens, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. C. Girard, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
C. E. Johnson, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Geo. R. McNeil, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Douglass Gillis, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
P. J. Burke, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
John B. Steever, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Marine Corps
Harry E. Clark, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Navy
Alb. L. Hall, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Engineers
D. S. Woodward, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Engineers
Michael J. Doyle, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Aero Corps
Walter R. Chamberlin, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Hospital Corps
Alb. Nathness, L. U. 68, Menominie, Wis., Infantry
Wm. Englete, L. U. 70, Brighton Park, Ill., Infantry
John Masters, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Engineers
Chas. W. Lyle, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. E. Stephenson, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Navy
Frank J. Legnard, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Marine Corps
S. J. Maloney, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Ordinance Department
Frank M. Keeley, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Ordinance Department
Alb. E. Britt, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Ordinance Department
Weston V. Nantel, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Ordinance Department
Peter Turner, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Marine Corps
Lester O. Lain, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Alex. Cameron, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Archibald Johnson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Elien Peterson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Benson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry

Sigfried Anderson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Kearn, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Cavalry
W. Adkisson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Herbert Kruse, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Frank Culhane, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Arthur Jorgenson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Marine Corps
J. E. O'Connor, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Carl Stockholm, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fred Deitrich, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Alf. Johnson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Albert Reiche, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
P. F. Wendell, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Herman Theon, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Voss, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Manson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ed. Beauchamp, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Albert Carlson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Frank Anderson, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Hospital Corps
Oskar Scheel, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Artillery
Otto Musil, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Artillery
Arthur J. Peterson, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Navy
Harold Rhodes, L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., Infantry
Oran L. Clover, L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Richardson, L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., Infantry
E. B. Young, L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Wright, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
Robt. Shortell, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
Burton Knudsen, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
Jos. Devlin, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Cavalry
John F. Doyle, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Navy
Jos. E. Peirson, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind., Infantry
Mathew Arnold, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Aero Corps
John L. Jones, L. U. 150, Plymouth, Pa., Artillery
Harry Sykes, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., Artillery
Helgar Pahl, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., Infantry
J. A. Reeder, L. U. 168, Kansas City, Kans., Navy
Arthur L. Pigg, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Navy
Thos. Endfield, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Navy
Chas. E. Wallis, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Hospital Corps
Russell Endfield, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Artillery
Lewis Bartels, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Artillery
Wm. Hall, Jr., L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Artillery
Geo. Underwood, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., Artillery
Carl E. Martin, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Aero Corps
Allen Ward, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Infantry
Geo. A. Peelr, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Infantry
F. B. Cantor, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Engineers
Lawrence Andrews, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Engineers
Wm. B. Sanders, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Artillery
Carl Buff, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Engineers
James L. Neff, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Marine Corps
Edward Florence, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
W. K. Shira, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa., Infantry
K. T. Rohrer, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa., Infantry
John Beatie, L. U. 217, Westerly, R. I., Navy
Harold Hamilton, L. U. 217, Westerly, R. I., Navy
Ralph Cambell, L. U. 217, Westerly, R. I., Navy
Hollis Bromley, L. U. 217, Westerly, R. I., Infantry
Francis E. Schramm, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Engineers
Lynn Schrodding, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Engineers
Harvey Derr, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Engineers
Herbert I. Koch, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Witmer, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Evetts, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Hahner, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Infantry
Harvey W. McMillian, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Antoni Maganaro, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
C. A. Ramel, L. U. 232, Fort Wayne, Ind., Infantry
Geo. Darby, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
Horace Tanguay, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
John A. Steinburg, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
J. A. Smith, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Infantry
L. Little, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Infantry
Ralph A. Shaffer, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Engineers
Arthur Lawrie, L. U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis., Cavalry
W. D. Lowry, L. U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis., Cavalry
Fred Rampe, L. U. 281, Binghampton, N. Y., Hospital Corps
Corliss Minturn, L. U. 281, Binghampton, N. Y., Hospital Corps
Chas. W. Robinson, L. U. 281, Binghampton, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. Paleck, L. U. 295, Collinsville, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Peltz, L. U. 295, Collinsville, Ill., Infantry
Henry Bates, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
Karl Jergens, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
Andrew R. Todd, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
A. Hellman, L. U. 317, Rose Park, N. J., Aero Corps
John Brecky, L. U. 330, New York, N. Y., Navy
T. M. McConnell, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn., Ordinance Department
S. B. Coaley, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn., Infantry
R. F. Irvine, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Walter E. Parker, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Jeremiah Flanagan, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. F. Smith, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. McDonald, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Ford, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. J. Brennan, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. A. Smith, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Walter Kindsch, L. U. 352, Anderson, Ind., Infantry
John C. Pickett, L. U. 358, Tipton, Ind., Infantry
Walter V. Fletcher, L. U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Wm. Schumacher, L. U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. R. Cheatley, L. U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Brittell, L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., Infantry
Arthur Lohmiller, L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., Artillery

Harry Friebes, L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., Engineers
Harvey A. Hosley, L. U. 369, N. Tonawanda, N. Y., Infantry
Russell Shaver, L. U. 37, Alton, Ill., Infantry
Alfred Lawson, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Infantry
Joe Stumpe, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Engineers
Amedee E. Robert, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Engineers
Ernest Bessette, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Hospital Corps
Clyde W. Dolbin, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Navy
Wm. Baneck, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Delmar E. Kelshaw, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Clarence Kimminon, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Jarvis K. Henderson, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Marine Corps
Chas. B. Cottrell, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Marine Corps
Ivan Currie, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
Harry Cronin, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Engineers
Louis Mulvey, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Navy
Frank Antone, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Navy
Wm. V. Grassie, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Navy
Archie McLellan, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
James Gordon, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
Frank McPhee, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
J. Phillip Wittemore, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
Herbert Cresswell, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
Anthony L. Casseal, L. U. 424, Hingham, Mass., Infantry
David Peterson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
Einar E. Carlson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
Chas. J. Hampton, 427, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
John P. Johnson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
Herman Erdman, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Hang, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Ehenburg, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Lewis J. Dotts, L. U. 456, Media, Pa., Infantry
Wm. McMahon, L. U. 456, Media, Pa., Infantry
A. E. Bryan, L. U. 458, Lawrence, Kans., Infantry
Joseph Dold, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
Gus Woodside, L. U. 479, Sparta, Ill., Infantry
Leonard D. Spear, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Navy
Mungo J. Duff, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Lawrence J. Kierm, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Thomas Wright, Jr., L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Raymond A. Price, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Fitzgerald, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Macolouso, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Antonio Ponte, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Arvid Nygard, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Edwin Sandstrom, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
James F. Morrison, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Alvin Girardin, L. U. 503, Lancaster, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur Akerholm, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Artillery
R. C. Miller, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Artillery
Fred Wallace, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Artillery
Jef Sarzedas, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Navy
Harold J. Wirtz, L. U. 536, Baker City, Ore., Navy
Nat G. Todd, L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., Infantry
Fred C. John L. U. 578, St. Louis, Mo., Hospital Corps
Ad C. Buecker, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Don C. Music, L. U. 578, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
John Amachis, L. U. 579, Dubuque, Ia., Infantry
Scott Richardson L. U. 607, Hanibal, Mo., Artillery
Chas. Laswell, L. U. 607, Hanibal, Mo., Marine Corps
Louis P. Henshaw, L. U. 615, Brownsville, Pa., Navy
Arthur E. Bennett, L. U. 616, South San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Clarence R. Harrison, L. U. 616, South San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
George Laing, L. U. 619, Moose Jaw, Can., Aero Corps
Geo. Labelle, L. U. 623, Danielson, Conn., Infantry
E. D. Gonk, L. U. 629, Perry Sound, Can., Aero Corps
Harry Peterson, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Infantry
Harry Gnatt, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Infantry
Herman Keefert, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Infantry
Chas. Lytle, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., Infantry
Ralph Miller, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., Infantry
Joe Parr, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., Infantry
Carlie Mathews, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., Infantry
Tom Rayburn, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., Navy
W. C.Walthead, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., Aero Corps
Bernard Austing, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
Christian Ebding, Jr., L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
R. J. Shorb, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Ordinance Department
Jan M. Lassen, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Hospital Corps
Forrest Farr, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Infantry
A. G. Gunderson, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Infantry
Marvin Abramson, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Infantry
C. N. Blevins, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Infantry
Walter Kerr, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Artillery
H. G. Stoeckle, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Artillery
John J. Pendergast, L. U. 708, West Newton, Mass., Infantry
Archie E. Henley, L. U. 708, West Newton, Mass., Infantry
Ernest S. Henley, L. U. 708, West Newton, Mass., Hospital Corps
Edw. B. Chandler, L. U. 708, West Newton, Mass., Hospital Corps
Geo. H. Melvin, L. U. 708, West Newton, Mass., Hospital Corps
Fred Goes, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., Engineers
Samuel Stallaupp, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., Infantry
G. L. Watson, L. U. 721, Raleigh, N. C., Infantry
J. E. Nivens, L. U. 721, Raleigh, N. C., Infantry
L. H. Stephenson, L. U. 721, Raleigh, N. C., Infantry
B. S. Jones, L. U. 721, Raleigh, N. C., Infantry
John Meyers, L. U. 728, Pontiac, Ill., Infantry
W. J. Meyers, L. U. 728, Pontiac, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Degenfield, L. U. 728, Pontiac, Ill., Infantry
C. J. Brann, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind., Infantry

Clifford Elleman, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind., Infantry
Arthur Carroll, L. U. 734, Kokomo, Ind., Infantry
James L. Beers, Jr., L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Artillery
E. H. Valentine, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Artillery
Norman Seymour, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Artillery
Isaac W. Frame, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Navy
Harrel M. Atkins, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
James Holeton, L. U. 775, Hoquiam, Wash., Navy
Tony Cramp, L. U. 782, Fon du lac, Wis., Artillery
H. Hildebrand, L. U. 782, Fon du lac, Wis., Infantry
R. O. Weber, L. U. 782, Fon du lac, Wis., Infantry
Hans Anderson, 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Cavalry
J. K. Benson, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Cavalry
John Wooding, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Cavalry
John Tabbert, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Cavalry
C. P. Gabbreth, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Cavalry
Orley Davis, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Cavalry
Clovis Thibandeau, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass., Engineers
Orville A. Goodale, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Arthur H. Beland, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Raoul Martell, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Albert Barie, L. U. 800, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Infantry
Peter J. Kaiser, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y., Navy
Christ Standigel, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Oliver Hageman, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Rudolph Robinson, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Infantry
Henry E. Terwilliger, L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Sullivan, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Hospital Corps
Harold Whelpley, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Aero Corps
J. Irving Edge, L. U. 845, Clifton Heights, Pa., Artillery
Wm. A. Sowa, L. U. 850, Leadville, Colo., Infantry
Robt. C. H. Etryker, L. U. 853, Boundbrook, N. J., Cavalry
Jay J. Vosseller, L. U. 853, Boundbrook, N. J., Infantry
Ray Whitsell, L. U. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va., Infantry
J. C. Tate, L. U. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va., Marine Corps
Willard Barns, L. U. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va., Infantry
Ernest Groff, L. U. 902, Auburn, R. I., Infantry
Dallas Brooks, L. U. 903, Auburn, R. I., Infantry
Geo. H. Kramer, L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind., Infantry
Elmer L. Swanson, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Infantry
Frank Lassing, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Infantry
Miller Bumpus, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Engineers
Robt. A. Noble, L. U. 921, Portsmouth, N. H., Navy
Elmer Horen, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal., Aero Corps
L. J. Conley, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal., Aero Corps
Fred Eichman, L. U. 955, Appleton, Wis., Infantry
Roy B. Davis, L. U. 955, Appleton, Wis., Infantry
Lawrence W. Linner, L. U. 957, Stillwater, Minn., Infantry
Gavin R. McIver, L. U. 959, Mattapan, Mass., Infantry
Wm. J. Desmond, L. U. 959, Mattapan, Mass., Infantry
Herbert Gilbert, L. U. 962, Marblehead, Mass., Infantry
David O. Snow, L. U. 962, Marbleheard, Mass., Infantry
E. E. Bailey, L. U. 962, Marblehead, Mass., Infantry
W. E. Parker L. U. 962, Marblehead, Mass., Infantry
L. I. Churchill, L. U. 974, Portland, Me., Navy
L. H. Hutchinson, L. U. 974, Portland, Me., Navy
Eddie Finster, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Aero Corps
Willie S. Rudd, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Lyle Blood, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Infantry
Francis L. Polzer, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Infantry
James W. Gibson, L. U. 1020, Portland, Ore., Aero Corps
Anthony Jones, L. U. 1027, Hudson Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Daws S. Barr, L. U. 1034, Oskaloosa, Ia., Infantry
W. F. Young, L. U. 1034, Oskaloosa, Ia., Infantry
John Doyle, L. U. 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Henrickie, L. U. 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y., Infantry
Leroy Carson, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa., Infantry
Adolph T. Zaske, L. U. 1045, G. Barrington, Mass., Infantry
Andrew Lusciana, L. U. 1045, G. Barrington, Mass., Engineers
Earnest Finkle, L. U. 1045, G. Barrington, Mass., Navy
Canullo Qembinio, L. U. 1045, G. Barrington, Hospital Corps
Jos. Niose, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Artillery
James Malofronte, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Max Hymanson, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Oskar Bornoff, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Schutzman, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
D. McIntise, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Infantry
Robt. L. Dale, L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Ia., Artillery
Charlie Osha, L. U. 1076, Washington, Ind., Artillery
C. W. Charles, L. U. 1099, Downington, Pa., Infantry
H. H. Hutchinson, L. U. 1099, Downington, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Mercer, L. U. 1099, Downington, Pa., Infantry
Wm. K. Kugler, L. U. 1099, Downington, Pa., Infantry
L. H. Blachard, L. U. 1103, Paragould, Ark., Infantry
Jacob Peterson, L. U. 1103, Paragould, Ark., Infantry
Geo. J. Bolei, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Infantry
A. H. Walton, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Infantry
Marion Belknap, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Pa., Navy
Ray Waltermeyer, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Pa., Cavalry
Wm. Lobell, L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., Navy

F. O. Mellin, L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., Infantry
H. E. Van Orden, Jr., L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., Infantry
Earl R. Duncan, L. U. 1144, Danvers, Mass., Infantry
J. A. Gates, L. U. 1144, Danvers, Mass., Artillery
Murdock J. McDonald, L. U. 1144, Danvers, Mass., Infantry
Perley Keith, L. U. 1144, Danvers, Mass., Navy
W. F. Crofts, L. U. 1149, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Navy
Warren Morgan, L. U. 1152, Pt. Washington, N. Y., Navy
Wm. Stewart, L. U. 1152, Pt. Washington, N. Y., Infantry
Norman Hicks, L. U. 1152, Pt. Washington, N. Y., Infantry
Clarence Voss, L. U. 1152, Pt. Washington, N. Y., Infantry
Sylvernis Wilkinson, L. U. 1152, Pt. Washington, N. Y., Engineers
R. H. Savage, L. U. 1156, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Walter Harwood, L. U. 1163, Virden, Ill., Artillery
Lester C. Clark, L. U. 1163, Virden, Ill., Artillery
Albert Becker, L. U. 1163, Virden, Ill., Artillery
Swen Lindahl, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. D., Infantry
Charley McClure, L. U. 1178, Pawhuska, Okla., Infantry
Frank Weiler, L. U. 1201, Kaukauna, Wis., Infantry
John A. Davidson, L. U. 1209, Newark, N. J., Infantry
Emile Turcotte, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Artillery
Odilon Quellette, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Infantry
Otto H. Wierk, L. U. 1214, Walla Walla, Wash., Artillery
Julius C. Thompson, L. U. 1214, Walla Walla, Wash., Navy
Victor Berger, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
Jos. F. Haslemn, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Hospital Corps
Chas. Hart, L. U. 1236, Michigan City, Ind., Engineers
Albert Gagne, L. U. 1239, Fitchburg, Mass., Infantry
Edward Koeffer, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Engineers
James J. Stitka, L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Ia., Infantry
James Neal, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Infantry
R. W. Isbell, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Infantry
F. L. Ahlstrand, L. U. 1265, Monmouth, Ill., Infantry
W. L. Phillipson, L. U. 1265, Monmouth, Ill., Infantry
Maurice Fuller, L. U. 1271, Middlesboro, Mass., Aero Corps
Ed Mattery, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
T. P. Summers, L. U. 1281, Abilene, Tex., Infantry
Geo. D. Rosie, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Aero Corps
Jas. W. Mullen, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Aero Corps
Marcus Dransicke, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Engineers
W. J. McKay, L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y., Infantry
E. W. Stewart, L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y., Artillery
A. J. Isackson, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Navy
C. C. Shide, L. U. 1313, Mason City, Ia., Infantry
Andrew Roeder, L. U. 1313, Mason City, Ia., Infantry
Chas. E. Vonner, L. U. 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Infantry
H. G. Bates, L. U. 1328, Deland, Fla., Infantry
Ed. L. Pallardy, L. U. 1329, Kirkwood, Mo., Artillery
E. T. Lawrence, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va., Infantry
Chas. Hintz, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
J. Weidman, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
L. J. Dubie, L. U. 1372, East Hampton, Mass., Aero Corps
Roy Nobley, L. U. 1380, Bedford, Ind., Aero Corps
Henry Bittner, L. U. 1382, Sharpsburg, Pa., Infantry
C. A. Tibbell, L. U. 1401, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
T. Langendorff, L. U. 1432, Larrimee, Wyo., Infantry
Gilbert Looker, L. U. 1432, Larrimee, Wyo., Infantry
W. Spiegelberg, L. U. 1432, Larrimee, Wyo., Infantry
F. Sgambellier, L. U. 1446, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
A. J. Burnett, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich., Infantry
Chas. W. Kister, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Knut Lee, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
H. Mastrton, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Bulger, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
W. Shelborne, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
P. Karvenn, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ole Nilson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. McLaughlin, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
F. Donahue, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
L. Neelson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
M. J. Quirk, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Martin Larson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Marines
Gabrielson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Marines
Paul Heise, L. U. 1457, Sidney, Neb., Infantry
C. T. Dunbar, L. U. 1457, Sidney, Neb., Engineers
W. K. Harrison, Jr., L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Infantry
W. S. Clark, L. U. 1464, Monroe, Mich., Aero Corps
Lewis Sanglier, L. U. 1464, Monroe, Mich., Infantry
G. H. Kuhns, L. U. 1485, Laporte, Ind., Engineers
J. G. Briere, L. U. 1487, Taunton, Mass., Infantry
E. D. Heffline, L. U. 1491, Spring City, Pa., Infantry
Chas. A. Moore, L. U. 1491, Spring City, Pa., Infantry
V. E. Rowe, L. U. 1506, Portland, Me., Artillery
Ed Robertson, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Artillery
W. Fernsdorff, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Roy Stark, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
J. A. Hodge, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
A. Mayland, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
E. P. Finney, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
Wm. Dupois, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Sidney McCash, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Albert Perreanault, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Nic Yennous, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry

Antone Pioppe, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
B. L. Thomas, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
Albert Wigberger, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
T. E. Estes, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
Rich Burk, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Z. Guarini, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Infantry
J. Mikulic, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Vopicka, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Infantry
J. Rodonsky, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Peter Kastl, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. J. Follows, L. U. 1621, Lonsdale, R. I., Infantry
C. A. Gish, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Infantry
Joe Maxa, L. U. 1649, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Navy
Tony Tresnak, L. U. 1649, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
H. W. Peirse, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
A. J. St. Martin, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Artillery
Alfred Kawb, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Thos. Moore, L. U. 1653, Cambridge Mass., Infantry
Geo. Casitr, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
E. F. McCollum, L. U. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla., Infantry
J. T. Redding, L. U. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla., Infantry
H. E. Comstock, L. U. 1667, Oakland, Cal., Marines
Edw. E. Higgins, L. U. 1667, Oakland, Cal., Artillery
Edw. Nelson, L. U. 1667, Oakland, Cal., Engineers
Homer Mattreson, L. U. 1683, Forest City, Pa., Engineers
John Zuchva, L. U. 1863, Forest City, Pa., Infantry
J. D. Loveless, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Earl E. Kettne, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Joseph McGowan, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Chris. Martin, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Cavalry
Raymond, Hooper, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Artillery
John Deetor, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Navy
E. Arminger, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Navy
E. E. Wilkerson, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Navy
H. E. Kleckner, L. U. 1714, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
Geo. B. Yost, L. U. 1714, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
Daniel Byrnes, L. U. 1724, Elizabethport, N. J., Navy
James Zitnek, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Toni Heinz, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Topinka, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Vailav Sowrek, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Frank Hanzel, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Eihlar, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Donsar, L. U. 1786. Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Schlachta, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
W. B. Shipley, L. U. 1829, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Mark Cordrey, L. U. 1836, Russelville, Ark., Infantry
L. M. Taylor, L. U. 1836, Russelville, Ark., Navy
G. H. Taylor, L. U. 1837, Babylon, N. Y., Engineers
Phillip Ott, L. U. 1837, Babylon, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Mills, L. U. 1837, Babylon, N. Y., Infantry
R. Billingsly, L. U. 1837, Babylon, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Brennan, L. U. 1837, Babylon, N. Y., Infantry
Byron Woods, L. U. 1842, Scituate, Mass., Infantry
Paul Briggs, L. U. 1842, Scituate, Mass., Infantry
Jno. E. Dwyer, L. U. 1842, Scituate, Mass., Navy
David Owen, L. U. 1885, Paris, Tex., Artillery
A. Benzone, L. U. 1885, Paris, Tex., Artillery
Porter Elliott, L. U. 1885, Paris, Tex., Artillery
J. Sorenson, L. U. 1885, Paris, Tex., Artillery
Leo Carney, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Artillery
Walter Tanguay, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
Jos. Billideaut, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
Walter E. Stout, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
Clarence Currier, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
Wilbur Stengel, L. U. 1900, Penngrove, N. J., Infantry
Howard McNulty, L. U. 1900, Penngrove, N. J., Engineers
R. Mullen, L. U. 1913, Vista Grande, Cal., Infantry
Elbert Patton, L. U. 1915, Oneonta, N. Y., Infantry
D. S. Pearsell, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y., Infantry
Louis Schroeder, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y., Infantry
Henry Ryder, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y., Infantry
W. J. Alton, L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo., Infantry
Clarence McWayne, L. U. 1938, Crown Point, Ind., Infantry
Scott Hamilton, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Geo. DeLaFrance, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Johnstone, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Wm. Smith, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Infantry
James Hamilton, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. P. Larsen, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Paul Juriga, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Harry Vernhock, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Chas. Herscoz, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Infantry
H. Sattler, L. U. 2511, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Nemsick, L. U. 2511, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Geo. Moulds, L. U. 2513, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
David Halley, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
John Parlsins, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
S. C. Carutthers, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
W. T. Wiggins, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Ewen Ritchie, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Alex. Smith, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Geo. Gray, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Frank Delan, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
John Wallace, L. U. 2518, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
J. Maggie, L. U. 2535, Patterson, N. J., Infantry
M. B. Dye, L. U. 2556, San Francisco, Cal., Engineers

Wm. Wallace, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Infantry

Wm. Kerr, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Infantry

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General Office from recording secretaries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Avoiding Waste

Since the American housewife has been given the great responsibility of reducing the kitchen waste, she is becoming a true patriot when she makes the best use of everything which comes into the home. To be extravagant in the kitchen is one of the ways of being unloyal to the flag. Someone has said that the great world war has resolved itself into a battle of plows and kitchens, and the women may prove the deciding factor in the conflict.

Farmers are asked to produce more wheat and other food, and with a larger yield of these foodstuffs, the home-maker can do her part in making the "bread bullets" to be used to feed the nations. The food producers and the women who conserve the products can work hand in hand.

What is "conservation of food"? It is making what we have or can produce, go as far as possible in feeding the multitudes. Conservation does not mean simply to avoid waste and extravagance in buying foods, but to make the money allowed for food reach as far as it is within our power.

Before this movement began, house keepers have had a desire to buy the household necessities cheaper, and much study has been given to food production and conservation, thus making it easier to meet the demands now made upon us.

Many say: "We have always been saving and no food is ever found in our garbage pail." Perhaps we have been saving in this way, but what about the extravagance in cooking with too much heat, throwing away vegetable and fruit parings when they can be eaten, and throwing the water and the minerals it contains from cooked vegetables down the kitchen sink? What about buying some of the expensive foodstuffs when cheaper ones have more nutritive value?

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30206	Henry G. Garrels	4	14	4	Septemia	$300.00
30207	Carl John Gustafson	66	18	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30208	George Hubrecht	86	3	8	Suicide	200.00
30209	Thomas J. Jordan	90	24	4	Heart disease	125.00
30210	Lillian C. Davis	117	10	11	Diabetes	75.00
30211	Anna M. Koch	131	19	10	Heart disease	75.00
30212	Barbara A. Day	306	21	..	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
30213	Charles Carlson	483	15	5	Aneurism of oarta	300.00
30214	Daniel H. Spangler	492	3	..	Paresis	200.00
30215	Marie Sowerby	875	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
30216	John Lavier	1002	8	2	Uremic coma	300.00
30217	Frank R. Schwartz	1108	8	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30218	Clarence W. Vrooman	1151	15	1	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
30219	Lena Schoenborn	1377	14	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30220	John N. McCormack	1393	13	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30221	Henry S. Soper	26	11	1	Automobile accident	300.00
30222	Corinne L. Allen	30	3	1	Abscess of brain	75.00
30223	Algunda Nigg	211	14	6	Pneumonia	75.00
30224	Gabriel Karhonan	254	2	2	Burns from gas explosion	25.00
30225	Vernon L. Hume	311	1	2	Tetanus	50.00
30226	Jacob Reisser	433	13	4	Apoplexy	125.00
30227	William Harkness	493	7	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30228	Joseph Potier	625	6	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30229	Hilda Hegner	667	12	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30230	Henry Peters	670	2	5	Intestinal obstruction	25.00
30231	Frank Boulais	1487	1	3	Suicide	50.00
30232	Charles J. Schmidt	1784	9	11	Heart disease	300.00
30233	Harriett L. Baxter	184	13	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30234	O. J. Gunn	198	16	2	Hemiplegia	300.00
30235	Emma Behrendt	238	29	..	Diabetes	75.00
30236	L. F. Myers	603	5	..	Bright's disease	75.00
30237	Irving N. Booker	632	8	9	Septemia	300.00
30238	Lottie J. Fulton	959	6	3	Neurasthenia	75.00
30239	Orville F. Woodard	1015	15	6	Arterio sclerosis	300 00
30240	P. C. Grooms	1034	2	1	Typhoid fever	100.00
30241	John H. Miller	1056	15	5	Mine accident	300.00
30242	Nancy A. Pannell	1627	11	11	Endocarditis	75.00
30243	Robert Martin	23	11	5	Cancer	300.00
30244	William Shadle	122	8	6	Nephritis	75.00
30245	Alex. Wilson	361	21	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30246	Cecil Young	520	1	5	Drowning	50.00
30247	Thomas Thompson	764	17	1	Nephritis	300.00
30248	Willis J. Sader	985	10	4	Dilitation of heart	300.00
30249	Margaret Dille	986	13	7	Brain hemorrhage	75.00
30250	Katherine Rummler	1051	14	9	Pneumonia	75.00
30251	Mrs. C. M. York	319	1	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
30252	Della House	1718	3	5	Heart disease	75.00
30253	Mary Cooney	22	18	5	Nephritis	75.00
30254	David D. Brack	87	3	2	Fall	50.00
30255	Thomas A. Cunningham	142	8	3	Myocarditis	300.00
30256	Dora Eberl	181	10	5	Dilitation of heart	75.00
30257	Elizabeth Stopper	1209	14	4	Cancer	75.00
30258	Olaf A. Olson	7	9	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30259	Hulda Benson	7	17	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30260	Anna Alton	15	7	1	Cancer	75.00
30261	Laverni M. Tuttle	24	18	2	Nephritis	75.00
30262	George Bornson	36	22	2	Cancer	300.00
30263	Frank G. Marchand	36	17	9	Suicide	120.00
30264	Edward Cunningham (Dis.)	42	13	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
30265	Rose Flicek	54	12	6	Heart disease	75.00
30266	Oscar Lundberg	62	15	6	Myocarditis	300.00
30267	Chas. A. Hult	62	15	5	Diabetic gangrene	300.00
30268	John E. Anderson	66	7	6	Dilitation of heart	300.00
30269	A. J. Cooper	132	22	10	Homicide	300.00
30270	Harry Zappey	184	6	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30271	Anna Huzell	242	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30272	Ignatius Czyrt	242	12	5	Fall	300.00
30273	William L. Niece	251	27	7	Apoplexy	300.00
30274	John Bentley	260	17	9	Fatty degeneration of heart	125.00
30275	Lawrence C. Larson	279	14	4	Diabetes	300.00
30276	Lemuel Minton	594	17	5	Gangrene	125.00
30277	Edna DeZwarte	657	6	8	Suicide	75.00
30278	M. C. Brown	943	14	10	Pneumonia	300.00
30279	D. C. Comegys	948	5	7	General paresis of insane	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30280	Nellie B. Pinder	993	5	6	Nephritis	75.00
30281	Mary McLeod	1172	7	10	Nephritis	75.00
30282	George Nolte	1329	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30283	Erick Edlund	10	11	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30284	Alpha B. Reeves	75	4	11	Typhoid fever	75.00
30285	Fred J. Ross	105	7	3	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
30286	Conrad Hoffman	183	4	11	Mitral insufficiency	50.00
30287	Anna T. Russell	193	2	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
30288	C. A. Jackson	208	3	7	Traumatic cerebritis	150.00
30289	George W. Drawbaugh	287	3	1	Automobile accident	150.00
30290	Viola I. Kline	369	2	2	Heart disease	50.00
30291	Joseph Garneau	730	12	5	Heart disease	125.00
30292	Eliza Romann	823	19	10	Pneumonia	75.00
30293	Auguste Lajoie (Dis.)	1092	1	3	Accidental injuries	50.00
30294	P. J. Shaughnessy	1693	5	..	Cancer	300.00
30295	Mollie Kuppersmith	1750	7	..	Hemorrhage	75.00
30296	Herman Peterson	948	3	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
30297	Henry C. Adkins	407	14	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30298	Ira Moore	1636	4	11	Embolism of lung	50.00
30299	Henry E. Fitchard	1357	4	11	Pneumonia	200.00
30300	Augusta Shirey	62	20	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30301	Melissa M. Bayers	83	9	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30302	Christy B. Chambers	94	10	5	Asthma	75.00
30303	Hiram Kern	104	27	6	Cancer	125.00
30304	John C. McGillivray	111	4	3	Cancer	50.00
30305	Adolph Anderson	115	5	10	Cholecystitis	300.00
30306	A. B. Lawton	132	17	2	Nephritis	300.00
30307	Eliza J. Boder	211	18	8	Cancer	75.00
30308	Cora E. Keeley	223	5	4	Anaemia	75.00
30309	Martha Bender	246	7	4	General paralysis of insane	75.00
30310	Louis Mayer	277	4	5	Nephritis	200.00
30311	Thos. W. Vaughn	401	4	10	Septemia	200.00
30312	Wm. Leonhardt	522	18	10	Cardiac asthma	300.00
30313	Anna Horner	646	8	3	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
30314	Annie Bedard	877	10	5	Diabetes	75.00
30315	Thos. Keane	1230	4	9	Nephritis	200.00
30316	Elizabeth Behringer	1367	5	7	Peritonitis	75.00
30317	Philip Gebhardt	1414	7	1	Cancer	75.00
30318	George Michel	1456	4	11	Fractured skull	200.00
30319	Grace Peters	79	4	5	Shock of operation	75.00
30320	Chas. Kidd	80	12	2	Cancer	300.00
30321	Otto Koerner	211	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
30322	Ida Hartwig	264	1	2	Myocarditis	25.00
30323	Edward K. Frank	493	4	11	Heart disease	200.00
30324	Edward Onyerth	972	11	5	Thermic fever	300.00
30325	Anton Wenzl	1051	3	6	Suicide	150.00
30326	Gus A. Craelius	1367	4	8	Cancer	50.00
30327	Herbert Wiedmann	1748	13	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30328	Susanna Heindel	1748	5	2	Gangrene	75.00
30329	Joseph Moutvic	1786	10	11	Peritonitis	300.00
30330	Albert Jindra	1786	20	3	Heart disease	300.00
30331	Helen A. Eddy	38	11	3	Cancer	75.00
30332	Carl Johnson	79	1	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30333	Edward Lentz	191	28	2	Endocarditis	300.00
30334	John T. McBurnett	213	11	8	Cancer	300.00
30335	James R. Anderson (Dis.)	236	27	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
30336	Caroline R. Eichstadt	334	4	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30337	Junius Turpin (Dis.)	366	27	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
30338	Mary T. Archer	366	12	5	Pneumonia	75.00
30339	A. F. Bell	511	3	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
30340	Louis J. Savaria	551	14	2	Heart disease	300.00
30341	Mollie Doty	604	4	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30342	Mary Novatny	697	7	4	Bright's disease	75.00
30343	Herman Schulz	808	20	9	Cancer	300.00
30344	Minnie Woodbury	1233	6	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
30345	Fred Guenther	1	32	1	Myocarditis	300.00
30346	Dennis D. Hurley	26	10	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30347	Catherine Reid	67	16	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30348	Geo. W. Armstrong	106	15	4	Aortic insufficiency	125.00
30349	Samuel F. Wray	133	10	2	Bronchitis	125.00
30350	Mary W. Bartow	160	1	6	Cardiac dilitation	25.00
30351	Ernest W. Nidick	230	29	11	Dropsy	300.00
30352	Samuel L. Davis	421	17	8	Eresipelas	300.00
30353	Charles Gustafson	488	11	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30354	Thomas H. Huggins (Jr.)	750	7	7	Typhoid fever	300.00
30355	Sam Jesperson	7	11	3	Nephritis	300.00
30356	John R. Wilson	25	17	6	Senility	125.00
30357	John Flack	26	16	11	Heart disease	125.00
30358	Mary B. Shatell	26	19	10	Angina pectoris	75.00
30359	Charles Willis	43	23	5	Heart disease	300.00
30360	Gennaro Arcari	43	3	2	Leukemia	50.00
30361	Chas. A. Rich	62	8	..	Paralysis of throat	300.00
30362	Arthur Maass	141	10	3	Myelitis	300.00
30363	Inez M. Mason	193	17	6	Cancer	75.00
30364	Alonzo Reger (Dis.)	211	19	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
30365	Carl Pleger	355	19	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30366	Fred A. Moeller	355	17	3	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
30367	Ingrid Larson	361	17	3	Ulcer of stomach	75.00
30368	James Kearney	386	15	7	Brain tumor	300.00
30369	Laura E. Thompson	465	13	..	Cerebal hemorrhage	75.00
30370	Mary Latham	496	15	8	Endocarditis	75.00
30371	Ferdinand A. Nielsen	522	27	..	Asthenia	300.00
30372	Justice Jones	578	17	1	Fracture of skull	300.00
30373	Andrew Lenkiewicz	626	14	6	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
30374	Albert C. Walker	626	2	5	Typhoid fever	100.00
30375	Clara Seaton	646	5	8	Pneumonia	75.00
30376	Clarence Reed	813	2	3	Diphtheria	100.00
30377	James W. Hilton	1324	5	2	Typhoid fever	75.00
30378	Alice L. Morel	1338	6	2	Cerebral embolism	75.00
30379	Daniel K. Houser	1714	5	11	Myocarditis	75.00
30380	James E. Hurst	425	13	5	Nephritis	125.00
30381	M. J. Bosch	425	2	4	Peritonitis	100.00
30382	George Woodbury	441	8	2	Elevator accident	300.00
30383	Pyrson Haag	492	4	6	Typhoid fever	200.00
30384	A. M. Johnson	534	2	5	Bright's disease	25.00
30385	Etta Ziff	1367	7	4	Sepsis	75.00
30386	Rosa Gehlker	209	15	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30387	Minnie J. Keiper	368	15	11	Complications	75.00
30388	Lucinda Moss	767	6	3	Myocarditis	75.00
30389	G. L. Eldrigde	63	18	5	Bright's disease	300.00
30390	Raymond Finnie	64	2	3	Nephritis	100.00
30391	Louis Bloemer	64	4	1	Heart disease	200.00
30392	Matilda Swedenborg	80	11	5	Nephritis	75.00
30393	Frank D. Mills (Bal.)	131	4	3	Diabetes	100.00
30394	L. H. Stowell	879	11	8	Apoplexy	300.00
30395	Smith J. Scott	885	2	2	Gastric ulcer	100.00
30396	Ralph Crossman	988	3	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
30397	James P. H. Hook	1016	15	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
30398	Samuel Gustafson	19	2	5	Railroad accident	100.00
30399	Ella J. Riley	44	11	..	Nephritis	75.00
30400	Jennie E. Sweet	62	14	5	Epileptic convulsion	75.00
30401	Christian Noeher	181	15	7	Suicide	300.00
30402	Angelina DeChristoforo	539	3	1	Cancer	75.00
30403	James Henderson	643	7	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30404	Evangelist Paris	1246	15	1	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
30405	Peter Steffes	19	6	9	Suicide	75.00
30406	Frank Pompush	87	17	8	Angina pectoris	125.00
30407	Athanase Dumaine	96	22	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30408	Valdemar Larsen	106	4	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
30409	John L. Veronneau	134	15	6	Myocarditis	125.00
30410	Albert Friederich	246	7	3	Cardiac dilitation	75.00
30411	Henry Neben	284	9	6	Endocarditis	300.00
30412	William Ryder	284	10	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
30413	Fred Johnson	314	10	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30414	Joseph Koncheleck	357	14	1	Railroad accident	300.00
30415	Marie A. Boulay	408	2	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30416	Fannie Maneill	432	10	9	Cancer	75.00
30417	J. M. Aldrich	515	8	..	Abscess of liver	75.00
30418	Lavinia F. Mears	577	12	11	Diabetes	75.00
30419	Catherine Quinn	760	16	3	Cancer	75.00
30420	Howard Bell	943	2	7	Fracture of skull	100.00
30421	Louis F. Woolley	1327	7	11	Cancer	300.00
30422	Michael J. Sullivan	1393	7	11	Pneumonia	300.00
30423	Ella L. Kirby	1580	5	5	Appendicitis	75.00
					Total	$37,245.00

108	Full beneficial claims	$27,650.00
72	Wife claims	5,100.00
32	Semi-beneficial claims	2,845.00
5	Disability claims	1,650.00
	Total	$37,245.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3217	Peter Morse (Dis.)	366	17	6	Three months in arrears	$400.00
3218	Ella F. Talbot	740	1	7	Three months in arrears	25.00
3219	William Flanagan	858	16	1	Three months in arrears	300.00
3220	John J. Winant	1870	1	1	Three months in arrears	50.00
3221	Helen Lutz	697	11	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3222	Jennie Van Popering	412	7	2	Three months in arrears	75.00

Two Hundred and Fifty U. B. "Boys" Off to France

When the General Secretary was in New York City November 27th he was waited on by a committee and invited to attend a little banquet given that night in the Continental Hotel to members of the United Brotherhood who were hired through Secretary Allen of the Philadelphia District Council to go to France to work on cantonments for the government. The General Secretary attended the banquet and addressed the boys leaving for foreign shores. He called their attention to the action of our General Executive Board, as soon as war was declared by our government, in offering the services of our members to the government as mechanics in whatever way they were needed most and cited the fact that at the present time more than 25,000 of our members were engaged in government work on cantonments, aviation fields and in ship-building. He told them that when he read in the public press of our soldiers being in the trenches and of their first dash over "no man's land" he was sorry that he was not with them. At the close of his address when he wished them good luck, God speed and a safe return to home, family and friends, he was visibly affected but tried not to let the boys see it.

L. U. 1456 Celebrates Anniversary

On Monday night, November 26, 1917, L. U. 1456, dock, wharf, pier builders and Pile Drivers of New York City and vicinity held a rousing anniversary mass-meeting at 210 East 5th St. General Secretary Duffy and T. M. Guerin, member of the General Executive Board from the First District, were present and delivered able addresses on the duties of members of Organized Labor toward one another and the right to organize. Business Agent Brindell gave an interesting account of the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor Convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., during the previous two weeks. Before the mass meeting started, the General Secretary, at the request of Brother Neilssen, president of the union, initiated 175 new members. It was an inspiring sight in a crowded hall to witness the initiation of so many men into the organization. The surprise of the evening came when each of the General Officers were presented with a token of esteem by the officers and members of L. U. 1456.

Building Figures in Recent Months

Building operations in 165 cities for September amounted to $55,000,000 compared with $72,000,000 for September of last year. Preliminary reports on building operations for October for 100 cities show $40,000,000 compared with $75,000,000 for the same cities a year ago. Another report on 160 cities shows operations totaling $46,000,000 in October compared with $86,000,000 a year ago. When all reports are in, indications are that October building operations will prove to be the smallest for that month on record and the lowest for any month for three years.

Food for Thought

The following verse being sent out at the present time by S. W. McGill, Tennessee director for the United States food administration pledge card campaign, is peculiarly appropriate to subject of food saving, as well as to any other great task a people or an individual undertakes:

The Way to Win

If you think you are beaten, you are;
  If you think you dare not, you don't.
If you'd like to win, but think you can't
  It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
  For out of the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will—
  It's all in the state of mind.
If you think you are outclassed, you are;
    You've got to think high to rise.
You've got to be sure of yourself before
  You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
  To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late the man who wins
  Is the one who thinks he can.

Report of A. F. of L. Delegates

(Continued From Page 36.)

Delegate Woll, for the committee: The committee had in mind that at the Philadelphia Convention jurisdiction over the work in question was granted to the International Association of Machinists. At the Baltimore Convention the representatives of the two organizations agreed upon a plan whereby differences in various localities might from time to time be adjusted and ultimately lead to a final and satisfactory understanding. It is the contention of the Machinists that in entering into that agreement it was purely a method of procedure whereby the Philadelphia decision might become effective and provide an agency whereby the disturbances of various localities could be adjusted without friction or turmoil between respective organizations. They contend, however, that immediately upon the entering on that arrangement it was understood and interpreted as acting as a stay, or holding in abeyance the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It is the action and recommendation of your committee now that the Philadelphia action and decision be considered as in full effect; in other words, that the jurisdiction of this work is that of the International Association of Machinists and carries out the same agency that was created a year ago in adjusting the difficulties as they may arise in the various localities with the smallest amount of friction possible. In other words, the committee's report simply distributes the predication placed upon that agreement by the Baltimore Convention, reverses that and places the jurisdiction in the hands of the Machinists.

Delegate Hutcheson: If, as stated by Delegate Woll, the Philadelphia decision is to be in full force and effect, then I would like to have explained to me what is the use of arranging for a conference?

Delegate Wilson: The very fact that after this decision in Philadelphia was rendered you did agree in Baltimore to adjust the dispute through committees was evidence of the fact that it could be adjusted and that right perhaps was not on one side or the other.

Delegate Hutcheson: Then that being the case why resurrect the action of the Philadelphia Convention?

Delegate Wilson: Because it was the unanimous action of the Convention.

Delegate Hutcheson: If the action of the Philadelphia Convention settles the question why bother with it any further?

Delegate Wilson: Because you entered into an agreement to that effect in Baltimore after the action in Philadelphia.

Delegate Hutcheson: I would like an explanation from the Chair as to how you can put into force and effect both recommendations of the committee; namely, the Philadelphia action wherein it decides that the question is settled and the Baltimore action wherein they acknowledge that the thing is not settled and that it shall go to conference.

President Gompers: The Chair will make this statement on his own responsibility. If the committee's recommendation is adopted the decision of the Philadelphia Convention is resurrected and comes into full force and effect. The Chair declares and he has heretofore declared that the action of the Baltimore Convention was a modification of the declaration of the Philadelphia Convention.

Delegate Hutcheson: Or an acknowledgement that the other didn't remedy the situation?

President Gompers: The Chair does not make that statement.

Delegate Hutcheson: I want this clearly understood and defined for the future government of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. If the Philadelphia action is in full force and effect, then in the name of common sense and reasoning there is no necessity of the Baltimore action being also in effect. If this Convention says that the action taken at Philadelphia is not in force and effect then that surely settles the question once and for all. If this Convention comes out and says this, that or the other thing is so, then why the necessity of acknowledging the weakness of that act by saying you should have a conference?

Delegate Clarke, for the committee: As a member of the committee I wish to say that the purpose of the committee was to disagree with the President of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that his opinion was that the mutual agreement entered into by the sub-committee of the Baltimore Convention was to stay the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The committee believes that the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention should be in full force and effect and that the action of the Baltimore Convention was not intended to modify or prevent the application of the decision of the Philadelphia Convention.

Delegate Hutcheson then made a brief statement in which he denied the assertion made by the Machinists that the failure to reach an adjustment of the questions in dispute in five conferences was conclusive evidence of the intention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He said the

representatives of the organization were willing at any time to meet the Machinists, but that if the action of the Philadelphia Convention is to be in full force and effect, he could see no advantage in holding a conference.

Delegate Baine (Chas. L.) in the Chair.

Delegate Johnson of the Machinists said in part: The reason for the agreement being entered into at Baltimore was because of an earnest desire on the part of the parties interested to keep controversial or jurisdictional matters off the floor of the Convention, and it was suggested that we proceed to meet with a sub-committee and see if we could not come to an amicable understanding. We had in mind at all times that the understanding would be based upon the decision rendered at the Philadelphia Convention; we did not consider that entering that agreement to meet in conference was to abrogate or to modify in the least degree the decision that had been previously rendered by unanimous vote. It was after we discovered at our conference in Washington that the agreement was construed to mean that the decision of the Philadelphia Convention was held in abeyance and a study of the decision was entered into. That was not our opinion; it is not our opinion now, but in order to clarify the atmosphere and to eliminate any misconstruction we want this decision and the report of the committee concurred in. We are perfectly willing if some dispute arises to meet with the Carpenters and endeavor to adjust it along the lines of the Resolution adopted in Philadelphia.

Delegate Duffy: In order to clarify the matters so that the Carpenters and the Machinists may get together and adjust their differences I move to strike out that part of the committee's report referring to the Philadelphia Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Fry opposed the amendment offered by Delegate Duffy on the ground that it would leave the controversy in the same position that it was previously. He said the Machinists were only contending for work which properly belonged to the Machinists' Union.

The motion to concur in the amendment offered by Delegate Duffy was lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Other Resolutions affecting us were introduced as follows:

Resolution No. 160.—By Delegates J. E. McClory, P. J. Morrin and S. P. Tobin, representing the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union:

Whereas, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' was temporarily suspended from the American Federation of Labor and its Building Trades Department; and,

Whereas, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' was not represented in the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department and, therefore, was not in a position to protect and defend its established and recognized claims of work; and,

Whereas, Resolution No. 14 was introduced by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Resolution No. 21 was introduced by the Wood, Wire and Metalic Lathers' International Union, both of which Resolutions requested the Building Trades Department to annul decisions that had been rendered by the Department a number of years ago and that had been sustained by the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor and which had conceded to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers full and complete jurisdiction over the work, as set forth in both of the above Resolutions; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled that the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department be instructed by this Convention not to annul the decisions as set forth in Resolutions Nos. 14 and 21.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and was reported on as follows:

Inasmuch as the matters complained of in this Resolution have been referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades by the Building Trades Department, therefore your committee recommends that this Resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department for consideration.

A substitute was made to refer the entire matter to the next Convention of the Building Trades Department. The substitute was adopted.

Resolution No. 119.—By Delegate James J. Doyle, Coopers' International Union:

Whereas, The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Chicago, Ill., has forcibly taken away the erection of large wooden tanks, both inside of and on the roofs of buildings; and,

Whereas, This is a direct violation of the agreement entered into between the

(Continued on Page 52.)

Correspondence

The United Leather Workers

Editor, The Carpenter:

We beg to inform you that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has granted a Charter to the United Leather Workers' International Union, awarding jurisdiction as follows:

"The United Leather Workers' International Union shall consist of local branches, composed exclusively of the wage earners engaged in the harness and saddlery industry, the travelers' goods and leather novelty industry, the tannery industry, and such other leather industries as jurisdiction over the workers has not been awarded by the American Federation of Labor to existing national or international unions, or joint local branches may be formed composed of all classes of workers above referred to. All local branches affiliated to the international union acknowledge the jurisdiction of the parent body, and agree to obey its laws, its adopted customs and rulings rendered by regular constituted authorities."

All applications for Charters, or information in connection therewith, will receive prompt attention by the General Office.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation and assistance, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. E. BRYAN,
General President.
JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Facts About Mephisto Bits

Editor, The Carpenter:

Through our official Journal, "The Carpenter," I wish to place some facts relative to the Mephisto Auger Bits before the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The Mephisto Auger Bits, manufactured by the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co., of Wallingford, Conn., have the label stamped on every bit. Every man employed at the plant is a member of his union which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is the only closed shop manufacturing auger bits in the United States. Have you ever considered as a union man, when purchasing goods, that if they are not made under union conditions you are not only retarding organization, but helping the non-union man to ignore unionism, as well as to enrich the non-union employer? How many union men will say that "I never thought of that?" Nevertheless it is a fact, and the men who are receiving your support when buying unfair goods are the men the employers hire to fill our positions when we are out struggling for better conditions.

The Ives Company who manufacture strictly union auger bits have been a closed shop for three years. These conditions were agreed upon by the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co. and the men employed by them and continues so despite the opposion of several manufacturers of goods in the same line.

We have received the endorsement of the union trades who are users of auger bits, the carpenters, electricians, plumbers and others; but we find that a large number of union men are not interested in union-made goods and the label that goes with them. The representative for the sale of these goods who visits the Conventions, also the dealers, in the tool line in various cities throughout the country, reports that label goods are not generally asked for. Along these lines I wish to remark that while appreciating the kindly attitude of many, it would be more pleasing if all delegates representing the unions handling carpenters tools as well as other union-made products would investigate and inquire into the

merits of the union-made goods when exhibited at the various Conventions. There is no doubt but what union labor organizations are rapidly advancing and have made great progress in the past few years, and under those conditions, in order to organize every craft, it is most essential that we should protect the man who is working under fair conditions and always remember that we need every man that works for himself and his family and with the money he has earned under fair conditions he should purchase goods that are manufactured under fair conditions.

As a representative of the Ives Manufacturing Co. it has been said to me by a number of dealers in the tool line when told that our goods are strictly union made, that if they depended on the union trade they would have to go out of business. These conditions should not exist and would not if the union men demand union goods.

The Mephisto Auger Bits are equaled by none. It has been proven so by actual test by experienced engineers who pass on such goods for government use and endorsed on their merits through this test, and we would ask all union men to remember that we are working for the closed shop in all trades, and after securing same we should not only help, but advocate that we be given full and loyal support when purchasing all lines of goods—otherwise how can we expect to compete with the ten-hour shop or cheap labor?

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. CLARK,

L. U. 15.

Medical Experts Right With Us

The United States Public Health Service has issued in pamphlet form a report on "Occupation and Mortality," compiled by Dr. Shirley Wilmotte Wynee and Dr. William H. Guilfoy, of the department of health, New York City.

The following portion of the report sounds like a trade union argument:

"We believe that wages have a most important bearing upon the morbidity and mortality of any occupation, because, where real wages are high, the standard of living is correspondingly high, housing is better, food is more plentiful and more nourishing; and, in short, conditions are more favorable to physical and mental well-being, which results in greater resistance to disease, more recuperative power, and a healthier enjoyment of life, all of which stimulates the worker to preserve his health and make him more alert to guard against accidents; whereas, when wages are low, home conditions are of necessity unfavorable, and if, in addition, shop conditions are bad, as they frequently are, the hazards of any occupation are increased manifold.

"There still remains another important factor that must not be overlooked, to-wit, the mental condition of the employe. If he lives and works in squalor and semi-darkness, he gradually loses his self-respect, grows careless in his habits, becomes discouraged, and in short, lacks incentive to conserve his health, and, therefore, because of his mental attitude, becomes a hazard in any occupation."

Heirs of Nike Reuston Wanted

Bruce M. Walters, Box 1, Mount Harris, Colo., financial secretary of L. U. 1651, is looking for relatives of Nike Reuston, a member of the U. B. who was killed by falling from a scaffold while at work at the Victor-American Coal Company plant. Reuston was born in Sweden but had been in America a great many years, probably forty, and had been in that part of Colorado about ten years. He is said to have had two brothers in Omaha. He left $214.00 and personal effects which are in the hands of the coroner; his heirs would also probably be indemnified under the provisions of the state workmen's compensation act.

Over 100 women are said to have applied to the New York office of Naval Reserves as yeomen—decoders of cables for censor, clerks, etc., following instructions from Washington that women may be employed.

Report of A. F. of L. Delegates

(Concluded From Page 49.)

General President and General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Coopers' International Union; and

Whereas, The manufacture and erection of wooden tanks has always been considered coopers' work and so endorsed by the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention direct that signed agreement be entered into between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Coopers' International Union and approved of by this Convention and lived up to by both organizations.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and was reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends that the subject matter be referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor with instructions to arrange for a conference within ninety days of all parties interested, with a view to the adjustment of all differences, and if occasion warrants, an agreement be drawn up which shall safeguard the jurisdictional rights of both organizations.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Owing to the extra expense to which the American Federation of Labor is put to in legislative matters organizing work, printing and the increased cost of materials the per capita tax was raised one-twelfth of a cent.

The date of holding the yearly Conventions was changed from the second Monday in November to the second Monday in June of each year. The next Convention of the American Federation of Labor will therefore be held in June, 1918.

All the old officers were re-elected with the exception of Treasurer Lennon, President D. Tobin of the Teamsters beating him in the race for that office.

After selecting St. Paul, Minn., in which to hold the next Convention, the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor passed into history at 9:20 o'clock Saturday night, November 24, 1917.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
O. E. WOODBURY,
W. E. HEMSELL,
E. W. VAN DUYN,
J. A. ROSS,
BOB WHITE,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Successful Trade Movements

Hartford, Ark.—When the miners' wage scale was increased here recently, L. U. 1866 was also compelled to increase its scale. During November our members received the new scale of 60c per hour, although officially it did not go into effect until December 1. This increase was obtained without any effort whatever, some members even expressing surprise when they found their pay envelopes contained four dollars and eighty cents more than they expected. Charles Dalton, F. S.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y.—As a result of the great struggle undertaken during the past year to gain better wages and working conditions for the Buffalo District, we are pleased to say that it has resulted in a great victory, our men obtaining 62½c per hour and Saturday half-holiday the whole year round. Good trade conditions exist in the city at the present time. Charles Hann, Secretary, Buffalo, D. C.

* * *

International Falls, Minn.—The new wage scale of L. U. 258 went into effect recently and our men are now receiving a minimum wage of 50c per hour. Working hours are nine per day. Robert Siebert, R. S.

Corning, N. Y.—The recent demand of L. U. 700 for an increase in the wage scale of 5c per hour to take effect November 1, and an additional 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1918, became partly effective in November, all our men receiving the 5c per hour increase without trouble. C. J. Moore, R. S.

* * *

Fresno, Cal.—The recent trade movement of L. U. 701 has been entirely successful and our members are now receiving $5.00 per day for eight hours work time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. W. F. Hammersley, F. S.

Trade Notes

Niagara, Falls, Ont. Can.—The carpenters on the Hydro Electric canal job at this place have made application for a board of arbitration to settle differences with their employers. Traveling brothers are requested to stay away pending settlement of the dispute. Ira Barnhardt, Secretary, Frontier D. C.

Due Books Stolen

C. R. Roddan of L. U. 1874 of Denver, Colo., while in San Diego, working at Camp Kearney, had some clothes stolen and also his due book.

The due book of A. W. Erwin, dated June 4, a member of L. U. 50, Paul, Ida., has been lost. If same should be found notify D. H. Gregory, F. S. L. U. 1697, Box 435, Rupert, Ida.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the present whereabouts of a Russian Carpenter named Donowitz, who was a member of one of our New York city locals some ten years ago. He had been out of touch with his New York friends for nine years but was heard from in Hartford, Conn. three years ago. Donowitz is blond in appearance and tonguetied. Any information concerning him should be sent to Mr. Bookbinder, business agent, Neckwear Makers Union, 5 East 15th street, New York City.

Casual Comment

1918 is here!

* * *

Let us hope it will prove another prosperous year for the U. B.

* * *

Despite the war, our organization made great progress in the departed year.

* * *

It also was of great service to the nation in the crucial year of its entry into the world war.

* * *

Which again reminds us that in mobilizing the industrial forces of the nation for prompt action there is no instrumentality superior to the trade union.

* * *

Our boys who have joined the various service branches of the Army and Navy, as published in this issue, make up a formidable honor roll of which any organization may well be proud.

* * *

And yet it is incomplete: a great number of recording secretaries have yet to be heard from for various reasons. Further installments of the list will be published in succeeding issues.

* * *

It is also well to remind the membership that as this is the official honor roll the names of none but those forwarded officially to the General Office by recording secretaries will be published.

* * *

Of course it is hardly necessary to say that each local should be proud enough and interested enough in its boys who have joined the colors to see that an official list is sent in by the local promptly.

* * *

In your New Year resolutions—if you are one of those individuals who make them—wouldn't it be a good idea to resolve to give more attention to the affairs of your organization in the present year.

* * *

A steadfast resolve to attend the meetings of your local regularly and punctually and to give more of your time and thought to union affairs would be anything but an unproductive one. Why not try it out and see?

The Carpenter

A remark of Edward Hines, the big Chicago lumber dealer, at the convention of the National Lumber Dealers' Association, contained grains of wisdom which many members of our craft might well ponder upon. "Gentlemen," he said, addressing the lumber dealers, "the day of the individual has gone. It is only by united effort that things can be accomplished today."

* * *

If the unorganized members of our craft would but take the above admonition to heart what an impetus would be given to the work of organization. But the perversity of human nature is often unaccountable. Here we are in an age when organization is preached and practiced in every quarter and yet we have men of our craft who deliberately isolate themselves from the benefits which organization bring.

* * *

Never lose sight of the fact that your union is your one big agency for advancement; and what is more pertinent, your union is what you yourself and your brother members make it. If your local is weak and wobbly it will not secure for you and your co-workers any great measure of advancement; but if it is numerically strong, alert and enterprising, it will return big dividends in the form of improvements in wages and working conditions.

* * *

No one object to see the patriotic women of the country doing "their bit" to help win the war, but we do decidedly object to those highly-strung, sensation-thirsting maidens whose brand of patriotism prompts them to rush into the labor market and volunteer their services without thought of adequate remuneration, underbidding self-supporting and family supporting men and women. A thirst for novelty and notoriety is the basis of a great deal of it.

* * *

There is no need at present for a display of patriotism of this sort. There is work enough for all and money enough to pay all if both work and money are adequately distributed. No lack of man power is anywhere apparent just yet. And until the time comes when such a shortage may make itself felt we would suggest that those "sister Susies," whose present ambition is seems to be to take the place of men in industrial pursuits, take up serviceable constructive work more in keeping with their sex.

* * *

Our exchange table was loaded down last month with bright and newsy Christmas numbers of the labor press of America, decked out in pleasing holiday garb, all of which reflected credit upon the men and women responsible for their publication. Each year that passes sees the labor press of the country surer in its aim and more sensible of the importance of its mission on behalf of the ttoiling masses.

* * *

Much depends upon the young men of the nation at all times but never before, perhaps, was that fact more obvious than at the present critical time. They are needed in the army and navy service branches and in the industrial field and they are responding nobly. Truly, this is the day of the young man, and to the younger members of the U. B. we would say: "Always remember your obligation to your organization, lend your youthful energy and optimism toward furthering its progress and, in the future, its increased prestige and influence will be a tower of strength to you."

* * *

The enormous activity that is prevailing in the woodworking industry throughout the country today is not very evident on the surface save in the vicinity of the yards and shops where the work is being carried on. An idea of it, however, can be gained from the fact that the United States shipping board not long ago contracted with Oregon and Washington lumber mills to furnish 40,000,000 feet of ship lumber to be used in the shipyards along the gulf and Atlantic coasts. The government will furnish cars to carry this gigantic supply of Douglas fir, and the order will be apportioned among the mills able to meet the specifications.

Craft Problems

How to Lay Out and Frame Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

—Article No. 1—

It is true that many authorities on building construction have published much useful information regarding the framing of roofs, so it may be said in commencing these articles that the author makes no claim to originality other

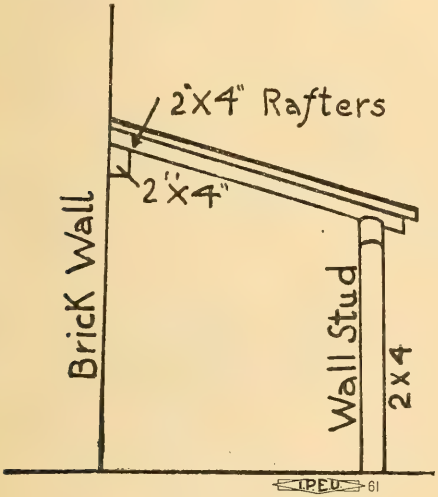

Fig. 1.—"A Lean-To" Roof.

than that he will endeavor to treat the subject as a whole from the most practical and adaptable standpoint avoiding all highly technical and ambiguous words.

The subject is one which is part and parcel of the carpenter's craft and should therefore, be included in his practical knowledge.

one supporting side, and which is known so well as to require no lengthy description, except to note that it is a fundamental rule—that all rafters of all roofs must be laid out or marked from a pattern, of the kind similar to Fig. 2, which ought to be carefully and exactly measured to the size required before sawing. When clearly set out with a good blacklead pencil it is placed on horses, and the other timbers needed placed on edges, alongside of it, after the manner of Fig. 3, and all marked accurately across with the steel square, taking care that it be held firmly against the side of the guide or pattern rafter, which should always be picked out and a good, straight, unwarped, sound timber, whether 2x4, 2x6, or 2x8 inches or of larger size.

As this guide or pattern will determine the accuracy of the whole future roof it is important that it be absolutely accurate.

At Fig. 4 readers will see a perspective view of an ordinary two-sided simple roof with the rafters and ridge set up ready for the sheathing. "A" and "P" indicate the wall plates set on top of the posts and are usually doubled and leveled all around. Each and every rafter must be sawn square at the foot or mouth to fit snugly to the plate "P" and plumb and square to fit neatly to the ridge "C." The face of the two rafters at "B" on the front must stand plumb over the plate "A" below and the ridge, if the

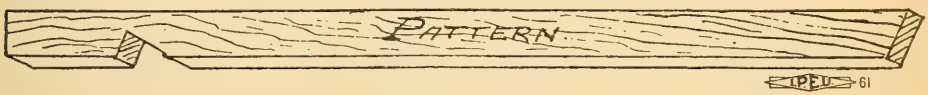

Fig. 2.—Pattern.

The simplest of roofs, namely, that which is termed a "lean-to" or slightly pitched roof seen in Fig. 1, leaning against or to a wall presumably of a higher building, or a fence, which forms

measuring and sawing be properly done will come straight and level from end to end. Any student can make a scale model of this roof if he wishes to and can in fact make scale models either

wood or cardboard by employing the following scales which may be obtained by using a carpenter's ordinary 2-foot pocket rule or a large scale working drawing may be made to work from using strong manila paper and a carpenter's pencil. The following are the handiest scales to use.

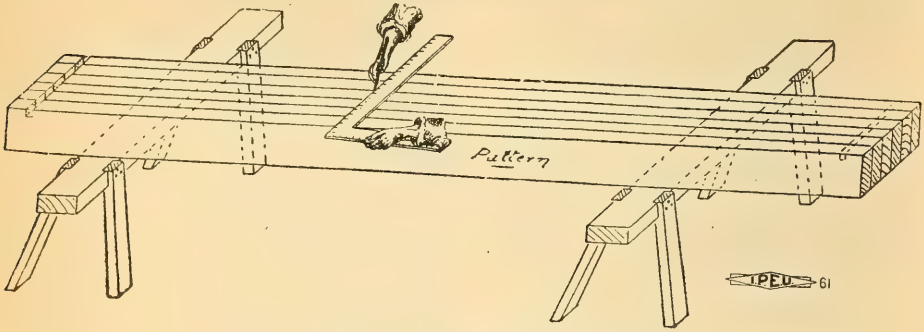

Fig. 3.—Laying Out With Steel Square.

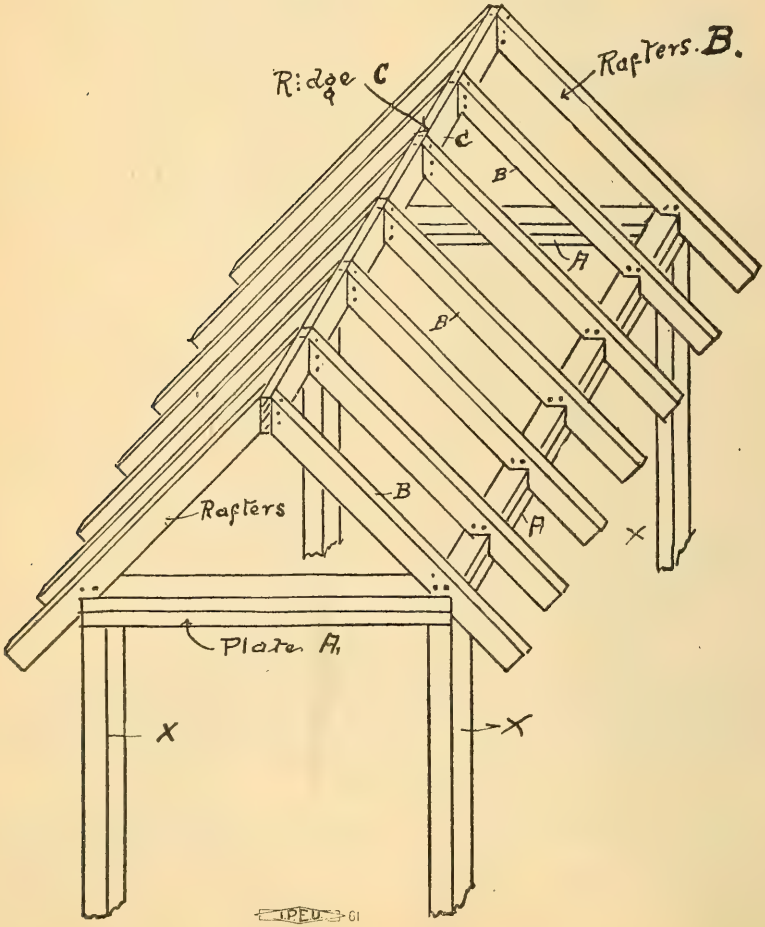

Fig. 4.—Timbers Set Up for a Simple Roof.

—Three-Inch Scale—

Three inches equals 1 foot.
One-half inch equals 6 inches.
One inch equals 4 inches.
One-half inch equals 2 inches.
One-fourth inch equals 1 inch.
One-eighth inch equals ½ inch.
One-sixteenth inch equals ¼ inch.
One-thirty-second inch equals ⅛ inch.

The inch and a half or one and a half inch scale is similar but the divisions are smaller as follows:

One and one-half inches equals 1 foot.
Three-fourths inch equals 6 inches.
One-half inch equals 4 inches.
One-fourth inch equals 2 inches.
One-eighth inch equals 1 inch.
One-sixteenth inch equals ½ inch.
One-thirty-second inch equals ¼ inch.

The large "half size" proportion is very useful too, and easily applied but requires very large paper for the detailed working drawings. It is easily applied in the following way.

Six inches equals 1 foot.
Five inches equals 10 inches.
Four inches equals 8 inches.
Three inches equals 6 inches.
Two inches equals 4 inches.
One inch equals 2 inches.
One-half inch equals 1 inch.
One-fourth inch equals ½ inch.
One-eighth inch equals ¼ inch.
One-sixteenth inch equals ⅛ inch.
One-thirty-second inch equals 1-16 inch.

The above proportional scales have been found by experience to be the most useful either for superintendents, foremen and mechanics either at the benches or out on buildings, but the full size layout is best when possible and the details are not too large. It is wise to always figure on each and every piece the exact dimensions of size in clear, large, plain simple figures in feet, inches and fractions of inches. By this means the steel square can be instantly and accurately applied so that with a good 2-foot rule all measuring can be systematically done.

(To Be Continued.)

Framing Out Projecting Story Floors

This feature of frame house construction is not unusual in small cottages, bungalows, etc., and should be understood by all carpenters.

Referring to the first illustration readers will see what is meant by a projecting floor or story and comprehend that it is really the advancing out of the front of the second story or any story above the first beyond the vertical line

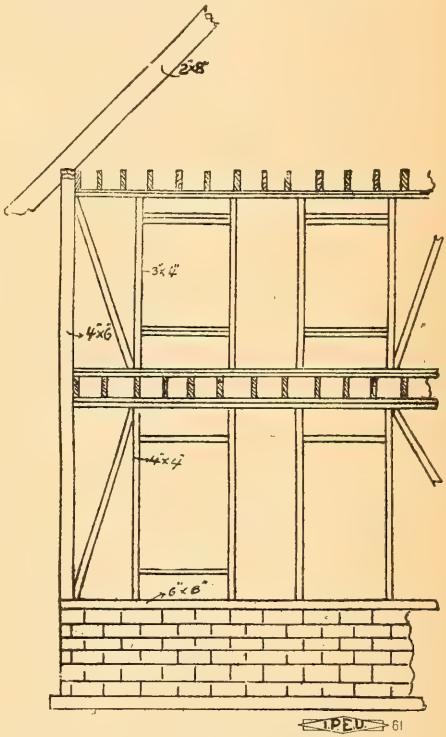

Fig. 1.—Front View of Framing of Projecting Stories.

of the story below, as seen in the figure, thus getting an unusual, yet very effective front.

The timbers should be placed and the work should be done as accurately as possible to insure a good, safe job, and all with a close attention to the strains likely to be placed upon all parts so that there may not be any possible chance of straining or cracking of the plaster afterwards.

Fig. 2 is a section of the two stories of the house with a part of the rafters

set up and shows the projecting floor timbers, and it must be recollected that every corner post must each have two strong diagonal traces to prevent any possibility of movement sideways as these buildings are more or less top-heavy and liable to strain until the frame is entirely sheathed; it is best to frame

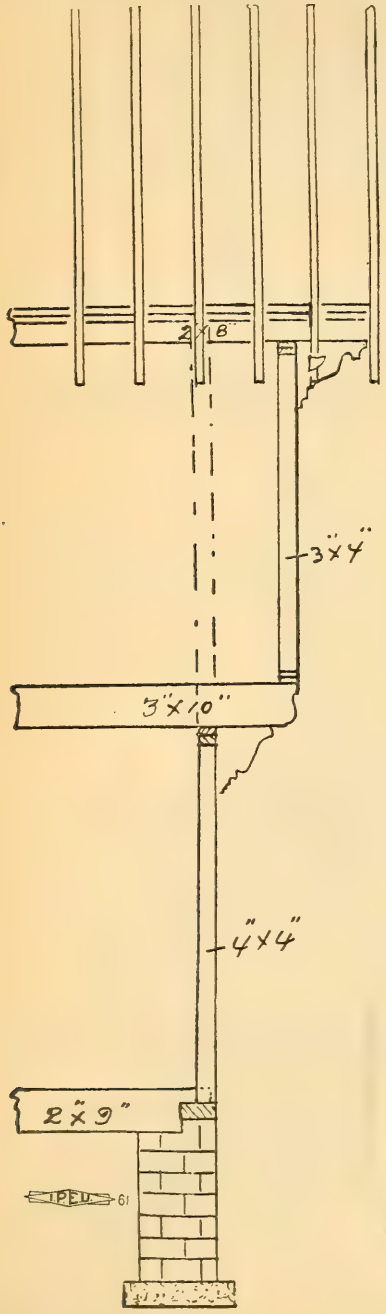

Fig. 2.—Section of Projecting Stories.

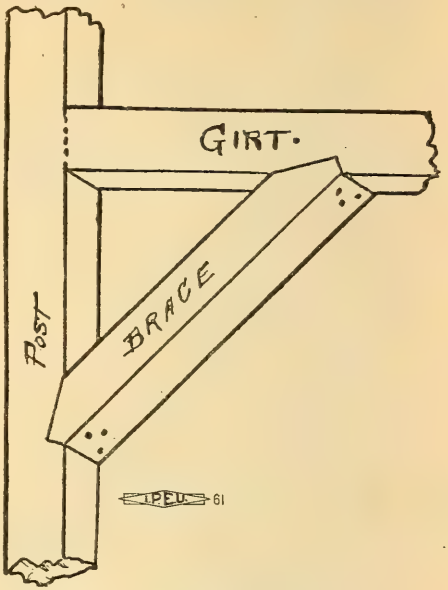

Fig. 3.—Framing of Angle Brace.

the angles, if time permits with angle braces as seen in Fig. 3.

When the studs and corner posts are thick as 4x4 inches or 4x6 inches it will not be necessary to double them up at doors or windows nor need the heaters

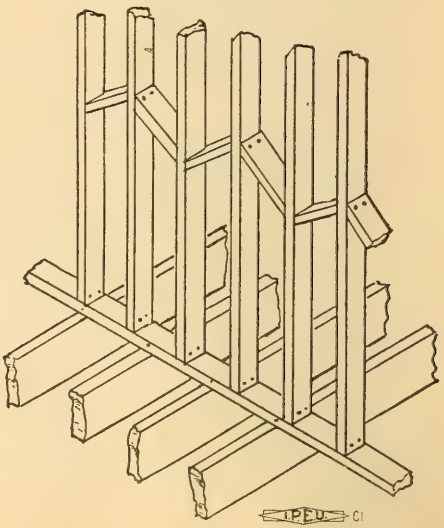

Fig. 4.—A Trussed Partition.

be doubled, but plenty of bracing on all corners is essential. When framing over openings, plates supporting first, second or upper story beams will require to be trussed as also all partitions after the manner of Fig. 4.

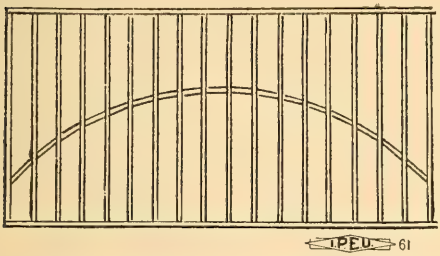

Fig. 5.—Arched or Curved Trussing.

The last cut, Fig. 5, illustrates segmental arched trussing or bridging, which gives great strength and the pieces are a simple job to cut and fit in between the studding.

Building for Wall Board

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

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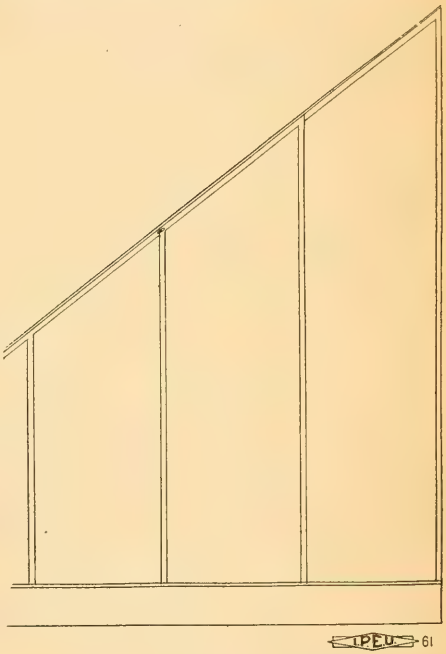
I just finished an attic, and made a one-story home much more valuable by having the upper floor finished; the rear makes a fine, big sleeping room and the front back in under the roof is floored over and used for a storage room, even at the sides of the back part all the space is arranged so we could easily get back in under the roof to every inch of space, all this was arranged at very little expense and in a way not to in any way mar the appearance of the finished room.

I say secrets of the trade for these are secret doors and could not be found by the boys even after they knew all about how I had left the openings; they thought I had forgotten and nailed them up tight.

I say secrets of the trade, for it is the secrets of the trade to know how to do these little simple things and to know how to handle them as they come along; that is what makes a mechanic and when one gets all these little simple things clearly in mind he is a master of the trade and all becomes simple to him.

Going up the stair the wall was plastered up to the top, and I finished the edge of the top of the plastering and bottom of the wall board with a narrow base, much like the base board in the finished room as you will note by looking at Fig. 1. Look at that a moment and see how it is constructed and see if you can see the door back under the roof, the tallest panel is right in front of the chimney, while you will note the shortest one runs back well under the roof; the center one is a door hinged at

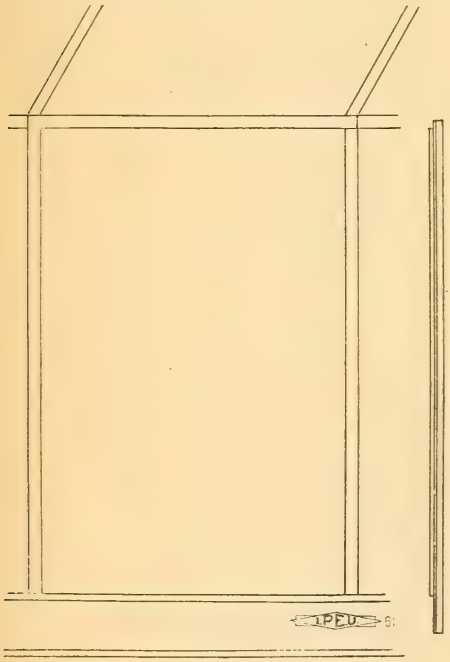


the tallest edge and swings back open in under the roof and is fastened with a small button at the top edge.

Fig. 2 is a regular panel of the side of the finished room and is the one that completely fooled the boys after we had it all planed and all the rest of the room finished; when I got it done they could not see the door. Can you? The base is down completely, the strips are on the door, the top strip is lose and simply forms the key to the situation; it locks and fastens the door in place. You will note by the drawing at the side that the wall board is fastened to a light simple frame and the strips at the edges of the

door rest on the top of the base, when the door is set in place put in the top strip at the plate and the job is complete.

Fig. 3 shows the back end of the room as you might say, as really the front end of the room seems to be at the big window at the back of the house, and this is the art glass window in the little gable jutting over the roof; the front roof of the front room is in front of this gable window. To get in under that front roof we needed another door, the entire end is paneled up completely. The sectional view shows the construction of the door, only the quarter round is left solid on the floor and forms a stop for the bottom



of the door while the top is fastened with a small bottom at the top. Note the bottom of the window casing is the top of the door. Now this may seem simple but I give it as it is the simple things of life that count. I give it to impress the membership that we should give more thought to the seemingly small things of life and of our trade if we wish to get all we can out of life or out of our trade. I wish to mention the fact that I was sent to this job by the business agent, as another party had made a failure in starting it. I expected it to be a very few days work but as I succeeded and got everything working satisfactorily there continued to be one thing after another around the house that they thought

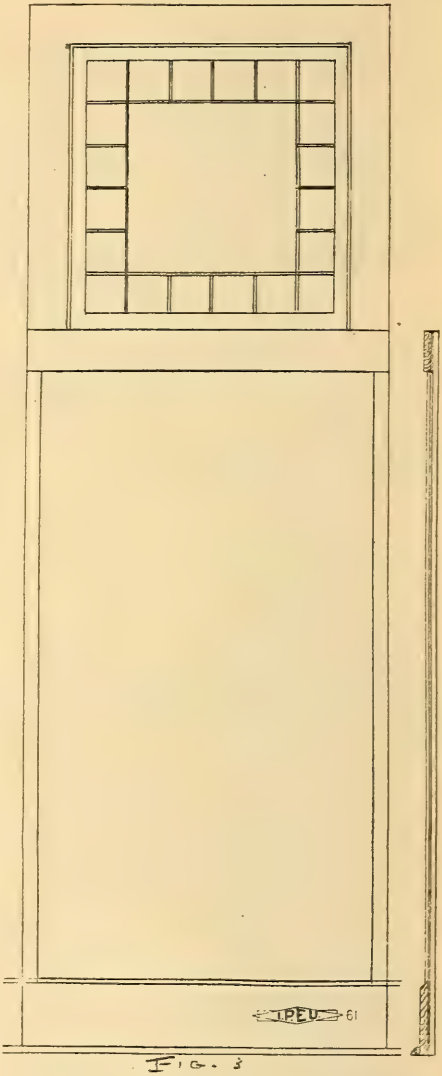


Fig. 3

I could work out to suit them until I began to think I would never get away and was there for weeks; I was getting more than the regular scale, too. I mention these facts to try and interest the members to pay more attention to the little things and therefore get more out of life by so doing.

I am glad I succeeded recently in in-

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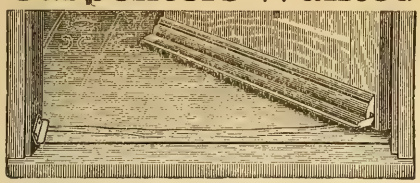

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William Wittenberg, a member of L. U. 612 of Union Hill, N. J., left his home on October 10th, last, and has not been heard of since. At the time of his disappearance he wore a blue suit, gray

sweater and gray cap. He is 35 years old, 5 feet, 6 inches tall, weighs about 165 pounds; he is of light complexion and blond haired. Information of his whereabouts should be sent to his wife. Mrs. William Wittenberg, 1362 Hackensack Plank road, North Bergen, N. J.

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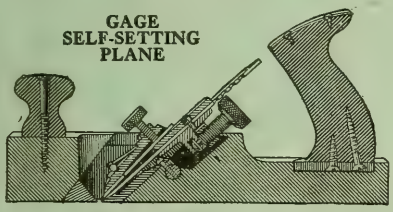

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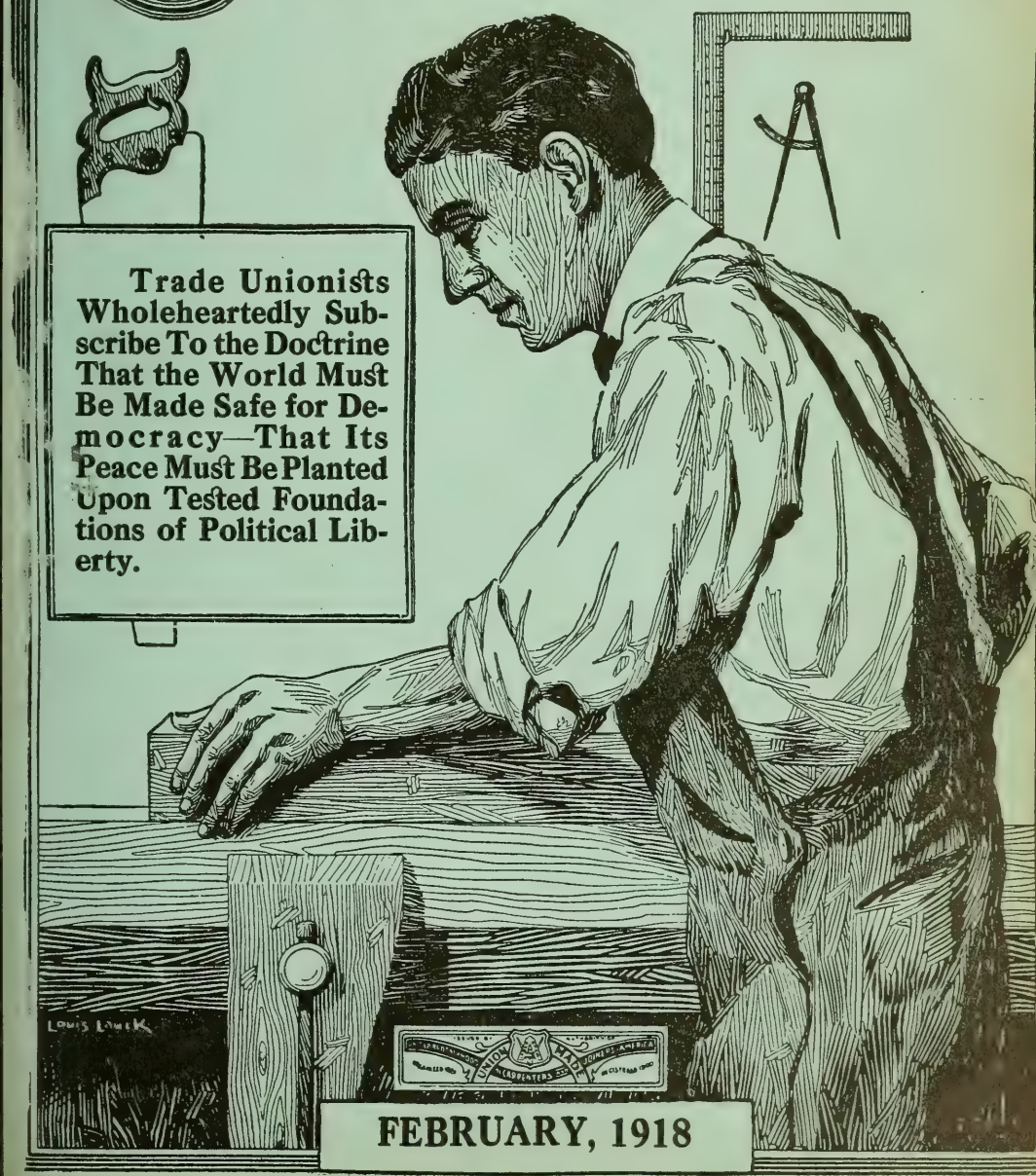

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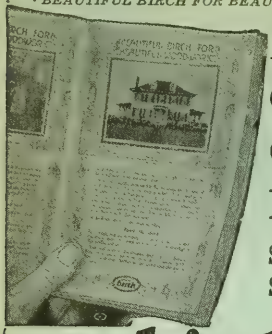

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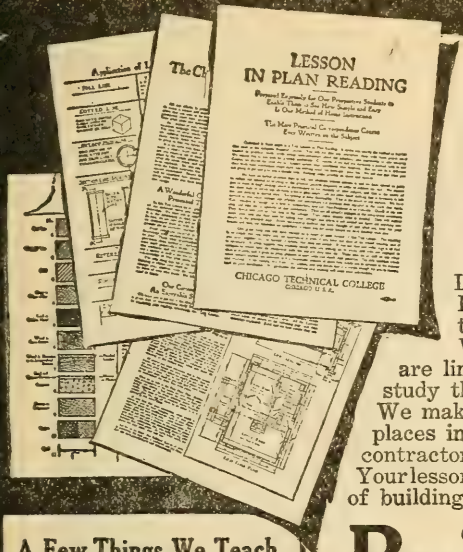

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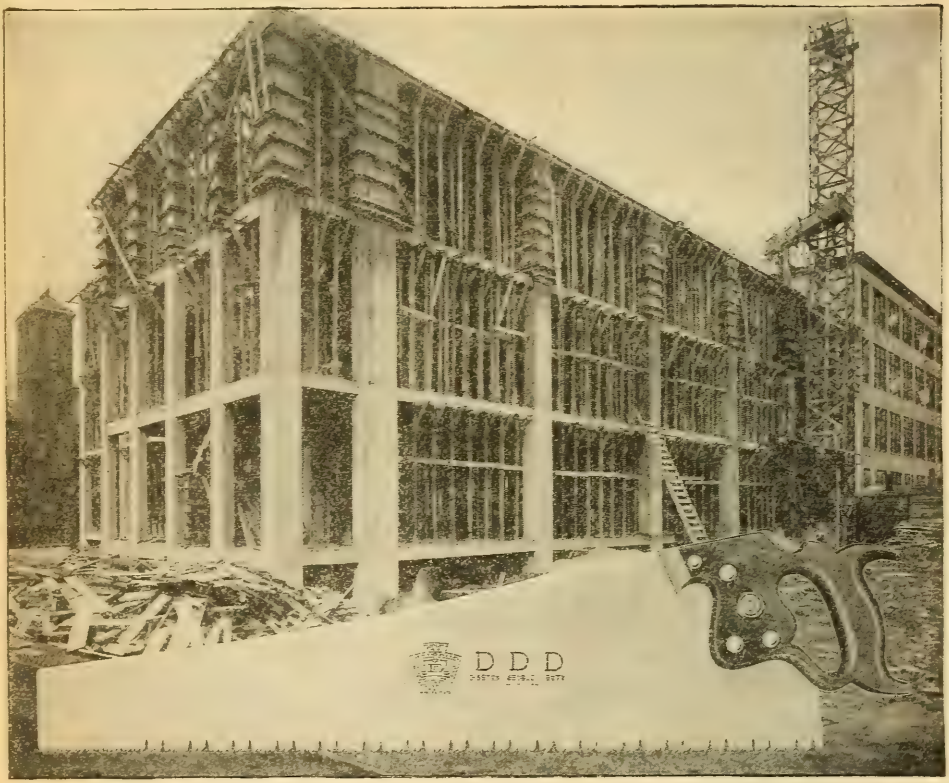

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1918

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Ten Cents a Copy

How Sleep the Brave!

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:
There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

William Collins, 1720-1756

LABOR ENDORSES CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

THE Buffalo A. F. of L. Convention endorsed the report of a special committee appointed by resolution at last year's Convention to investigate the question of co-operation.

The members of this committee were: G. W. Perkins, Cigar Makers' Union; J. H. Walker, United Mine Workers; W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Street Car Men; A. E. Holder, Machinists' Union, and J. W. Sullivan, Typographical Union.

The A. F. of L. executive council was authorized to make such deviations from the recommendations as may be advisable or expedient.

The report is as follows:

Reversing the usual order of reports, the committee submits at the outset its recommendations. They are as follows:

1. That a qualified trade unionist co-operator be appointed by the president of the American Federation of Labor to serve one year as lecturer and adviser on the practical work of Rochdale co-operation.

2. That this appointee shall have office room in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, which shall be the center of information by correspondence and otherwise on the subject.

3. That he shall visit localities in which co-operative societies are in process of formation or have already been formed, and give practical information to the officers and members of such societies, making out routes of travel for this purpose so as to conserve his time and perform the work at a minimum of expense.

4. That it shall be understood that central labor unions and local trade unions as such shall not form co-operative societies, but shall appoint committees from their membership to act in co-operation with other citizens who are in sympathy with the trade union movement to assisting in the upbuilding of a general co-operative movement.

5. That every local trade union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor be required to contribute the sum of one ($1.00) dollar in order to to establish successfully the Federation bureau for promoting and advancing the cause of true co-operation in the United States and Canada.

Your committee believes the submission of this practical program to be of more value to the trade unionists of the country than an extensive survey of the co-operative movements of the world or any exhaustive dissertation on the principles of co-operation. which might be made the subject matter of a report, except to say that we have found that protests, denunciations, condemnations and investigations are alike without power to influence employers to pay the rate of wages they should pay; provide safe and healthful conditions of employment, or establish the relationship that should obtain between the employers and the workers or the reasonable hours that should constitute a day's work.

The only way we have been able to assure these conditions has been through the establishment of the trade union movement, a powerful organization of workers to enforce labor's just demands.

This is just as true of the merchants and business men as it is of the employers. Protests, denunciations, condemnations, and investigations will not enable us to obtain permanently the best articles which we use in every day life for just prices.

There is nothing that will accomplish this purpose except organization, and the co-operative movement is the organization that is designed to protect the workers in their relations with the merchants and the business men in the same sense that the trade union movement protects them from the employers. The two movements are twin remedies.

If we had a thorough co-operative movement throughout America, comprising in its membership the workers thereof, there would be less need for official government food control agencies.

And without that kind of organization established permanently to deal with

this question there is no guarantee to the workers that the cost of living for them and their families will be permanently placed on the basis that should obtain, and it is for that reason that we believe that the American Federation of Labor should assist in establishing, building up and strengthening in every way possible a legitimate organization of bona fide workers in our country and Canada as part of the great world's co-operative movement; so that after the trade union movement has secured for the workers the wages that they are entitled to for the labor they perform, they may be assured in spending those wages that they will get for them their full value.

We hold that it is just as essential that a working man should get ten dollars' worth of actual value for his wages when he spends them as it is that he should get the ten dollars that he is entitled to for the labor that he performs.

We would also recommend that the United States government be requested by the executive council to the American Federation of Labor to take up the question of the co-operative movement in connection with its activities relative to the high cost of living, with a view to utilizing as far as possible, the existing co-operative organizations for immediate purposes and encouraging the creation of additional co-operative organizations where they are needed and conditions are suitable.

There has been assembled in the offices of the American Federation of Labor a considerable body of literature on the subject among which are the standard works, reports from various countries, and lists of recent publications.

Your committee has excluded from its consideration all forms of associated work which do not fall within the strict limits of the Rochdale co-operative system.

The simple principle of this system are:

1. A democratic organization.
2. One vote for each member with equality in share ownership.
3. Cash returns quarterly to members of the difference between the total amount they have paid for their purchases and the lesser total cost of these purchases to the co-operative society; including among the costs depreciation and a reasonable amount for a reserve fund to meet emergencies and extend the business.
4. Rejection of the principle of profit.
5. Current interest on loan capital;
6. Sales where possible preferable to members only;
7. Distributive co-operation to precede productive;
8. A sufficient number of retail stores to be established to assure a market before a wholesale department is created;
9. Observance of method recommended by the international co-operative alliance.

All the members of your committee have made the subject of co-operation the study of many years, have had personal experience in conducting or investigating co-operative societies and are acquainted with co-operation as a great world movement. In their judgment the co-operative principle and the trade union principle give rise to no hurtful interference with each other, but are mutually helpful, and each is in a degree beyond measure a factor in the economic, social, political and educational development of the wage-working masses.

"Forget It!"

Forget the slander you have heard;
Forget the hasty unkind word.
Forget the quarrel and the cause;
Forget the whole affair because
Forgetting is the only way.
Forget the storm of yesterday;
Forget the chap whose sour face
Forgets to smile in any place.
Forget the trials you have had;
Forget the weather if it's bad;
Forget the knocker—he's a freak;
Forget him seven days a week.
Forget you're not a millionaire;
Forget the gray streaks in your hair.
Forget the home team lost the game;
Forget the pitcher was to blame.
Forget the coffee when it's cold;
Forget to kick, forget to scold.
Forget the plumber's awful charge;
Forget the iceman's bill is large.
Forget the coal man and his weighs;
Forget the heat in summer days.
Forget—wherever you may roam—
Forget the duck who wrote this poem.
Forget that he in social bliss
Forget himself when he wrote this.
Forget to ever get the blues—
But don't forget to pay your dues.

—L. J. M.

ORGANIZATION THE WATCHWORD

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE position taken by American labor in the present world crisis has demonstrated more forcibly, perhaps, than any other agency, the power and the influence of organization.

When the final message came from Washington, after many weary months of waiting and hoping, and that message spelled "war," the men and women of the American labor movement responded promptly to the call of the President. Through their up-to-date and efficient organizations they were able to set in motion immediately a great working force, and men and women only a few days before engaged in peaceful pursuits were transformed, almost over night, into a vast machine for the successful prosecution of the war.

The inference is plain; without organized effort and united action, this wholehearted response could not have been obtained, and without that response the nation's efficiency might easily have been paralyzed for the time being.

And from the world-wide events of the past six months, particularly as they affect the American people, this one great truth is self-evident; for the men and women who toil, organization must ever be the watchword. This calamity must come to an end sooner or later, and labor must look now to the economic readjustment which must necessarily follow the end of the war. Thousands upon thousands of young men will return to their homes again to take up their peaceful pursuits, and if the harmonious relations now existent between capital and labor are to be maintained—and this is the earnest hope of every loyal American citizen—these men must return to their usual vocations under conditions as good, if not better than when they were taken away.

Organization, then, is the watchword. Our loyalty and our patriotism have been demonstrated beyond any doubt, as well as our willingness to sit down at the table with our employers and discuss our affairs in a mutually helpful manner. This has ever been the policy of organized labor, and while this great war is in progress we must follow along the lines of that policy to the end that the final readjustment after the war may be made in a manner that will result in the least possible disturbance and in the greatest possible good to the greatest number.

AND SO WE PROGRESS

(By J. O. Carson)

THE first real defeat of the American Anti-Boycott Association, was engineered, financed and accomplished by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

And, to make this fight, you, the members of the Brotherhood, said in spirit to trade unionists generally:

"Brothers this will cost something, this will take time, this will tax our resources and funds—but we are the ones who have bluntly told all non-union manufacturers, that an injury to one is the concern of all, that they (the manufacturers) have no right to ask our Brothers on the job to put up non-union trim, and that if our members want to help the other arm of the organization by refusing to erect or install such trim, no court in the land is going to prevent them, if the matter is properly presented."

We have often talked, and so have employers and attorneys, about the value of the good will of a business, and this is right but in what way is it superior to the right of men to help each other?

So in the Paine Lumber Company case, which has been given wide publicity in these columns, the court held and justly

so, that men could not be compelled to work on trim, etc., which was made in non-union mills, and that if they were working on it, having previously adopted laws covering such which provided for fine or expulsion for so doing, if they then continued the work after due notice had been given them by their duly constituted representative they could be fined or expelled.

And the court further held, that they did not have to make an investigation individually. That it was in their power to elect certain officers to delve into these matters and that those officers had a right to tell them when the trim was non-union and that if they continued to work on it they would be fined or expelled, as the laws provided.

Now comes the decisions in the Bossert vs. Dhuy case, and the Newton vs. Erickson case, both New York causes which affirm those doctrines.

There is such an able article in The Carpenter for January by General Secretary Duffy that the writer believes it would be impertinent to try to enlarge or explain anything further in the premises, but I do want to summarize just a little the important points decided.

The court now says:

"You can strike, quit work, refuse to handle or install non-union trim, so long as you treat the class as a whole, and refuse to handle non-union trim, as soon as you know such is the fact.

"Your Business Agents, Officers, Organizers, etc., have a right to tell you this, and you can be guided by his or their information.

"In striking, quitting work, refusing to handle or install non-union material, it must be for an economic advantage you expect to gain for your members, who are working in the mills."

And the courts further say, such actions will not create a monopoly, because the more mill-owners that sign up or agree to use U. B. men in their industry the more competition there will be in bidding to get the right to have their material used by the outside contractors who are doing erecting work.

This is as it should be: The good will of a business has never, can never, and will never be superior to the rights of men to help each other. Inter-allied industry such as is represented by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters would in time fail of the purpose for which it was organized, if a boss could say to men on a building, "I know that is non-union stuff, and that one-third of your membership works in the mills, and that you should help them, but you must put up that trim, or I will go to court and restrain and enjoin you from striking or quitting."

No court could or would sanction such a proposition when it was clearly presented, and now that you have the decision giving you such rights, don't abuse it, don't use it for vindictive purposes, don't use it with malicious motives, but only use it when it will accomplish a clear, economic advantage for your entire membership.

If you proceed in this manner, the courts will back you up, because they are instituted to deliver "equal justice to all, and special privileges to none," but if you use coercion, abuse, vilification or threats, then the courts cannot help you, because the law cannot sanction wrongdoing in any manner, shape or form.

Dooley on Politics

Th' rule iv pollyticks is, 'Do that f'r me or I'll do this to ye, an' th' prayer is not complete without both sections bein' in it. To be a successful reformer ye've got first to be a nuisance. There ain't manny principles that a statesman wud go to th' stake an' be burned f'r, but there ain't e'er a wan that he wudden't give up rather thin be pestered. If ye threaten to shoot a man onless he gives ye something he may take a chance on ye'er bein' a bad shot. But if ye tell him ye'll put a cinder in his eye an' keep it there till he grants what ye want ye've got him. No man wants to be a continyous martyr on a small scale all his life. An' statesman ar're always more sinsitive to pain thin ordhinry people, That's what makes thim statesmen. — Finley Peter Dunne.

WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE CANAL ZONE

THE following communication and accompanying article will no doubt be of interest to our readers for the light it throws on the question of wages and living conditions in the Panama Canal Zone:

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith the text of an article on Wages and Living Conditions affecting Americans employed on the Canal Zone. This article appeared in The Educator, official organ of the Panama Metal Trades Council, the central labor body with which this Union is affiliated locally.

We believe the membership of our craft in the United States will be interested in this article. It was very carefully prepared, and presents a true analysis of some phases of life and employment on the Panama Canal which are not well understood.

The Panama Canal has been widely praised, and deserves it. But the living and economic conditions have been misunderstood by Congressmen and casual visitors, who can only perceive the surface of things as visitors here, and have written accounts that are very misleading.

You are aware, of course, that the Panama Canal Act provides a limitation of pay here based on corresponding pay in the United States. We are, therefore, vitally interested in the activities in the United States for better pay for all members of the craft.

Fraternally,

O. J. RICE.

Pres., Panama Metal Trades Council.

The article forwarded for publication is taken from "The Educator," the official organ of the Panama Metal Trades Council, and interestingly presents an analysis and explanation of economics and living conditions in the Canal Zone from the canal employes point of view and furnishes a strong argument against the proposed adoption by the government of a cheese-paring policy to curtail the perquisites they now enjoy, as outlined in the sundry civil service bill for 1917-1918. The following facts are presented in the article from the standpoint of comparison between living conditions on the isthmus and those in the United States proper

Food Costs

The Bureau of Statistics of the Panama Canal compiled and published in the Canal Record of May 30, 1917, certain data on comparative costs in the United States and Canal Zone of selected items of staple foods. The data, on the 27 items covered, show that the comparative costs are approximately 100 to 107, in the Canal Zone and the United States, respectively, in January of this year, which does bear out the statement, so far as the items included are concerned. On the other hand, however, it is important to note that the published data do not include numerous items of perishable fruits and vegetables which necessarily constitute a large element of a healthful diet in a tropical country. These items of food, but of superior quality, may be purchased in the United States in season at prices much lower than they can be sold to us through the commissaries in the Canal Zone after transportation 2,000 miles by cold storage. Many fruits and vegetables are much damaged when purchased here, so that we do not get quantity or quality as in the United States.

Consideration should also be given to the important fact, that in most industrial centers in the United States employes are able if they desire, to establish their place of living in the suburbs so as to enable them by means of home garden, poultry yard, cow, etc., to furnish their tables with a considerable part of the food supply at relatively little expense, at the same time affording recreation and exercise. Furthermore industrious housewives in the United States are able, by home canning of fruits and vegetables purchased cheaply in season, to provide much of the winter supply required. Such economics are not possible in the Canal Zone.

Cost of Clothing

Concerning the matter of clothing, owing to the warm climate of the Canal Zone, for reasons of comfort employes wear wash clothes extensively, and the copious perspiration necessitates their frequent laundering, and consequently clothing wears out far more rapidly than in a temperate climate; this refers to the clothing of all members of employes' families.

With reference to seasonable changes of clothing, the Health authorities insist and it is our experience that a frequent change of climate is essential to the maintenance of health of Canal Zone employes and their families. To be of most benefit, this change of climate should be in the cooler season of the year in the United States. On the average, as many employes take their vacation in each of the cooler seasons of autumn, winter and spring as in summer and must incur the cost of change of clothing, so that we do not get away from this expense. For not over three months in the year is it safe for an employe to attempt a vacation in the United States without either fall, winter or spring clothes. He is not able to derive the full value of these expenditures because such heavier clothing is not suitable for use here.

More Constant Employment

We question the soundness of the statement that employment is more constant here, in the

absence of statistics to confirm it. We believe that it can be safely stated that this is erroneous, with the possible exception of the Building Trades, and the records will show that the employment of men in these trades has been very fluctuating in the Canal Zone since the close of the early active period of building construction, viz., 1905 to 1907. This assertion is borne out by the fact that the Canal authorities have endeavored partly to compensate the fluctuating requirements of the Building Trades labor by the utilization of low priced, semi-skilled alien labor, principally negroes, who have performed very inferior work, and whose employment has been regularly protested.

It is also a fact, that, in the absence of assurance of one's continuity and permanency of employment here, he lives in a constant state of suspense and uncertainty, realizing that should his service be terminated, as it may be at any time, for one cause or another, he is more than two thousand miles from home with no other source of employment here, and is out of touch with his former environs and associates in the United States.

No Rent, Fuel, Light, Etc.

In reference to no bills for rent, heat, light, water and ordinary medical advice and treatment, we would say that in the ordinary superficial manner of considering these items it would appear that they afford us considerable advantage; but we contend that those perquisites together with the higher wage rate are but an inadequate offset to immediate and ultimate disadvantages and handicaps which an employe entails by continuous service in this foreign climate. While we do have these advantages, yet we are deprived of the fundamental and sacred right and privilege of franchise which is the due of every normally circumstanced American citizen. Our front door yard is not our own, we live where we are assigned, and are not permitted to make changes or alterations in the arrangements of our apartments without permission of the authorities. We have always lived, and will continue to live here with a feeling that we are but camping out, due to circumstances beyond our control and largely necessary owing to conditions obtaining here. They are not matters that can be remedied, but due weight cannot be given them in terms of dollars and cents.

There are also many incidental items of the expense of living here which far exceed the cost of corresponding items in the United States. For instance, as against the 3 cent and 5 cent street car fares in the United States the fares here are from 10 cents to 50 cents for street cars, official busses and commercial jitneys. Daily papers cost 5 cents here, in the United States 1 cent and 2 cents. Many life insurance companies will not do business here. Those which do, as a rule, charge approximately 20 per cent. more than in the United States. Many Fraternal Orders will not issue policies to members on the Canal Zone. More is expected and received from us in the way of charitable and benevolent contributions in the Canal Zone than would be in the United States; churches and fraternal organizations are more expensive to support; which again illustrates the incidental disadvantages we have. Many purchases must be made in the terminal cities of Colon and Panama, and mostly all amusements save those of the Y. M. C. A. clubhouse are obtainable only in the Panama cities, where prices are double or treble those in the United States.

Without exact figures at hand, and stating what we understand is a close approximation, we will say for purpose of discussion that the total for house rent, fuel, lights, etc., on the basis as collected from employes when these charges were once in effect, amounts to $24,000 per month; for 3,000 gold employes this is an average of $6 each month. This is a very inadequate counter to the higher necessary expenses for the incidental items of living here, as instanced above. These perquisites of free quarters, etc., of an average value of about $6 per employe, represent graduations all the way from one room for one to four bachelors, to eight or more rooms for one official and his wife. Of course, in the nature of things a married man gets more value from the perquisites, but the incidental costs of maintaining a family here as herein before indicated, are far more burdensome to him than in the United States. And if it had not been made possible to retain men's families on the Isthmus the necessity for the longevity compensation of the past would still be present. The perquisites provided for employes here are the best investment the U. S. Government has ever made, and it is not like good faith for officials or Congress now to try to unload the maintenance of these items upon the employes, either by direct charges for them or by indirect, adverse or discriminatory legislation, as embodied in the Sundry Civil Bill for 1917-1918.

Relative to the matter of free medical treatment. When it is considered that all Panama Canal employes are picked men physically, as well as of high average in education, experience and training, it will be apparent that for such a class of men living in the United States medical care would be a comparatively negligible item in the cost of living. Hospital treatment is not free for families of employes. The greater susceptibility to ills and diseases here as compared with a temperate climate makes this an important consideration. Many recent instances could be cited of wives and children of employes suffering from ills attributed to the effects of this climate, necessitating the expense of hospital treatment here, and change of climate, entailing the expense of maintaining members of the family under conditions of separation. The reduced and comparatively low death rate here has been cited to indicate the favorable health conditions brought about on the Isthmus. It should not be forgotten that, as before stated, the employes of the Canal are men of select physical condition in the prime of life, that all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and like serious maladies, are deported from the Isthmus; that destitute and physically incapacitated persons in the Canal Zone are liberally assisted by the Canal Zone Branch of the Red Cross, supported by contributions from employes; so that every case approaching danger of death is removed from the Isthmus. This leaves the death rate and destitution here to show up in a light hardly fair to employes when used to argue that comparative conditions are better than is borne out by any but a superficial knowledge of the facts.

In general, it may also be mentioned that in taking vacations, steamship and railroad fares are large and one is compelled to stop at hotels during the entire period unless he maintains a home in the United States also. Consequently, the expense is very great, averaging about $500, which makes it impossible to secure change of climate as often as needed, and still save anything at all. Some employes also maintain their old homes in the United States, or keep their dependents there, which necessitates a dual establishment, and increased expense.

There are other particulars in which the arguments above outlined might be elaborated, but we think enough has been said to clearly and convincingly indicate the strength and soundness of our position in protesting any discrimination in wage increases, and that we have nothing to fear from comparison of conditions here and in the United States, especially when fair weight is given the considerations we have herein discussed.

Conressmen and Government officials are liable to fall into the mistaken attitude of thinking we are better off than we really are. It must not be forgotten that it is not the gross of compensation and perquisites that count. It is the final net that counts.

THE TIME RIPE FOR ACTION

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

NEVER in history was there a time when the carpenters should be as wide awake as today, awake to their own interest and ready for action at the drop of the hammer.

It is not my desire to throw bouquets at any one or to flatter any political party—I do not really know what political party I belong to myself—but I wish to make plain the fact that as far as I can see the present administration is about as friendly toward Organized Labor as any we have had. Think for a moment what a condition Organized Labor would be placed in if it were the reverse. I do not mention this to influence you at some future time when you are called upon again to chose political leaders, but I call attention to the fact so that you will think seriously of what we would likely be up against at the present time when every minute of the day there is more and more war work going on. I have no doubt that the majority of the union carpenters thought at the time we entered the war that very few United States soldiers would really be sent to the front; in fact, I believe the majority of them thought that as soon as the enemy was really made to realize we meant business that the thought of prolonging the war would prove too much for them and that peace would be declared. But, today, we are forced to realize that the end is not yet, not even in sight, and no one can predict when peace will come. Knowing these facts we now realize that every day we will more and more be subjected to war work and war conditions. Those carpenters engaged in building shelters to accomodate the first soldiers preparing to make ready for the front were only at the beginning; we might liken it to building the temporary tool house, office, etc., in the street when getting ready to build the real skyscraper.

Now let us hark back a minute and see how the carpenters have stood as regards this temporary work. They have stood fairly well, thanks to the present administration working in harmony, practically speaking, with the leaders of the trade union movement; yet have the carpenters stood on a level with the plumbers, steamfitters, electrical workers, and all the rest of the trade unionists, have the carpenters got the conditions in every way these other trades have had? If not, why not?

Is there any reason why the carpenters should not be leaders in this country today and set the pace for the other trade unionists to follow; hasn't our trade got the numbers and years of experience in the trade union movement to put us in the front?

Was there ever a day in history when there was greater need for the trade unionist, especially the carpenter, in those centers where the most of this war work is going on, to attend as regularly as possible his union meetings. Do they do it? I think not; and thus it is that some that come quite often and claim to be well posted show their ignorance by continually getting the floor and talking about something away behind the times. The point of this is that we must wake up and keep up to date.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago should a carpenter come from another city hundreds of local carpenters would be glad of the chance to go and hear what he had to say, and in that way learn more about the conditions that confront us. But how about it today? Where are the carpenters now-a-days that would voluntarily leave home after working all day to go and hear any carpenter speak, I care not how much of a carpenter or man he might be.

These are matters that should be given serious thought.

Likely many will wonder what is the matter with the writer, anyway, and say to themselves we are all busy and getting from six to ten dollars a day; what more does he want? Well, I want them to know that there are very few, com-

paratively speaking, that are really getting any such wage. I want them to know that I have seen in the last five years, many, many good carpenters that did not make $500.00 in the entire year and for months did not average one dollar a day.

I want them to know that I am wondering what will be the condition for the carpenter in this country five years after billions and billions of feet of lumber have been used up temporarily in this great war; I am at a loss to know just what the carpenter will come to in years to come, and that is the reason why I want to see you regularly at our meetings that we may talk these matters over and be better prepared to plan for the future.

When I was a boy in the trade union movement May Day was indeed a great day with us, it was Labor Day so to speak, before that holiday was nationally established on the first Monday in September, mainly through the efforts of former General Secretary P. J. McGuire. Nevertheless, May Day is indeed a great time in the year for the carpenter. It comes in the springtime of the year when the world takes on new life, when there is a re-birth, a re-growth of nature, and we, in harmony, have new desires and want, new trade union conditions, new working agreements.

What are our desires for next spring, are we planning to achieve anything new? What will be the condition next May Day, not only in our own country, but in the entire world. What will be the condition of the world at that time, who can tell? What conditions will face our organization?

Can any real trade union carpenter read this and give any logical reason why he believes any carpenter can afford to miss even one meeting of his local this coming winter. If so, I would like to hear from him and learn his reason for staying away.

IMMIGRATION IN THE FUTURE

IMMIGRATION to the United States after the war will be limited to the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Bohemia and the Balkan States, and may be entirely offset by a large immigration from this country to Europe, according to Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York. The commissioner says: "In my opinion all the warring countries will do everything they can to keep their able-bodied men at home. They will need them for reconstruction purposes. Certainly this will be true of England, Germany and France. Any material immigration from Germany is doubtful. The same is true of France. There has never been much immigration out of France for the reason that the French people are home-owning peasants. In addition, France has been socialized almost as completely as Germany. Something of the same sort has happened in England. In Russia and Austria-Hungary necessity has forced similar activities upon these countries, and they, too, will be in a better position than ever before so far as national political organization is concerned, to take care of their people. In addition, millions of men have been killed or incapacitated, and there is likely to be a shortage in the labor market which may materially increase wages; and this of itself is sufficient to keep the workers at home, for immigration to this country is always determined by economic conditions. Men come here because they get better wages than they do at home or because of the general improvement in their social and economic well-being.

"While all this is true, unless the governments forbid it, there will almost certainly be a heavy immigration from Poland, Hungary, Bohemia and the Balkan States. This part of Europe has suffered most from the war. Not less than 10,000,000 people have been driven from their homes. Millions of these people have friends and relatives in the United States, and these millions will look long-

ingly toward a war-free country. And they will be helped to come to America by friends already here.

"One thing is certain—there is going to be a big competition for men all over the world. Canada has lost heavily, and Canada will try to draw people from the United States, as well as from England. Mexico will probably be at peace; and while Mexico is not inviting immigration, she is planning to break up the big monopolistic land holdings in that country and provide free land for settlers. The same is true of Australia.

"Instead of a surplus of labor, there may be quite a universal shortage, and those countries that make conditions most attractive for labor are going to secure immigrants and keep their own population. It would not be surprising if hundreds of thousands of able-bodied foreigners leave the United States for Europe. In fact, the steamship companies report from 500,000 to 1,000,000 persons planning to return to Europe after the war. It may be that the action of Europe is preventing immigration, the curiosity and desire of foreigners already in this country to go back home, but most of all the belief on the part of many that they can acquire a piece of land in Europe, will convert America from a nation of immigrants into a nation of emigrants. Of course this is speculation, but unless our cities and states work out plans for the more humane treatment of the working classes in this country, such an exodus is quite likely. Especially is this true as to our land policy. Immigrants want to own their own farms, but wherever they turn they find so many difficulties in the way that they remain in the cities. Land is held at speculative prices. Farmers have difficulty in marketing their products. As soon as a considerable number settle in a community, the price of land goes up. As against this, western Canada is planning to take taxes off houses, improvements and farm products, and in addition to put a heavy tax upon idle land, with the aim of breaking up land speculation, especially the holding of land out of use. Europe, too, is turning to the land tax for the same purpose.

"Should Europe adopt a comprehensive land policy on the one hand, and Canada on the other, it is quite possible that the United States will be confronted with a permanent shortage of labor, and that immigrants will leave this country—as many have already done—for Canada; and not only for the latter country, but for Europe as well."

What Labor Does

Labor sows, but others reap.

Labor creates capital, but has none.

Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.

Labor weaves fine vestments, but is clothed in rags.

Labor manufactures guns and is shot down by them.

Labor manufactures pianos, and plays the jewsharp.

Labor makes books and libraries but reads penny newspapers.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

Labor digs coal from the bowels of the earth, but shivers with the cold.

Labor digs diamonds and precious metals from the earth, but wears glass beads and brass jewelry.

Labor has brains, ability and power to remedy and change all this but is afraid of its power.

The union label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employe. The demand for the union label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

—Ex.

With the period of spring trade movements at hand, and the arrangements for the inception of so many of them already under way, the next few months should see a large increase in the membership in all parts of the country. Organizing opportunities should always be seized upon.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1918

Organized Labor "Doing Its Bit" Big

Signs and portents are not lacking to indicate that the part which organized labor plays in the economic life of the nation today is but very small compared with that which it is likely to assume in the future. And its progress in the past, viewed in comparison with the gradual development of other national movements, either political or economic, has been anything but slow; in the very recent past, if we may say so, its progress has been almost phenomenal.

Since we entered upon the war, the nation has been learning at a very rapid rate that organized labor is a factor of the first importance in the national life, and that the agencies which it has painstakingly built up from small beginnings, to protect and safeguard the interests of the workers in the various trades, have proved most effective instrumentalities in helping the Government to marshal the skilled labor power of the nation, so that essential war work might speedily and effectively be undertaken.

If the older methods of recruiting labor haphazardly had been followed by the government in the present crisis, it requires no great intelligence to foresee the situation which would develop. War profiteers, as well as the more restrained industrial interests, would seize upon the opportunity to exploit labor to the uttermost. Production would long be handicapped by chaotic conditions, and a general labor unrest would prevail which might prove fatal to efficient war preparation. No doubt the government would in such a case, blunder along wielding the "big stick" and might, in the course of time, effect some more or less efficient organization of the nation's labor power by such autocratic methods; although, we seriously doubt it.

But our government saw fit to take the wiser course, a course in keeping with the democratic standards of our time, and took labor into its confidence by giving trades unionists representation on the various war boards. And labor has fully justified the confidence replaced in it and has helped the Government to mobilize the labor resources of the nation with wholehearted loyalty and zeal.

There are valid grounds, of course, for believing that the labor representation on some of the war boards is not what it might be, and differences have cropped up caused mainly by red tape and officialism. But rough spots may be expected to mark a workable compromise scheme, effected on short notice to meet war emergencies, which time may be trusted to straighten out. The point we wish to make, however, is that the Government's labor policy has, thus far, proved sound in the main, and that labor has more than met the specifications.

Organized labor's assistance in marshaling industry for effective war work has gained wide appreciation and recognition but it is not the only phase of its many-sided ramifications as a national asset. The constructive program which trade unionism is perfecting touches the vital economic forces of the nation in

many other ways, and none the less efficiently is it working, through the various channels open to it, to preserve and perpetuate the greatest freeplay of democracy at home while the nation's sword is unsheathed to make the world safer for it abroad.

* * *

Obey That Impulse!

Now that you come to think of it, isn't it a long time since you brought in those two or three new members' applications to your local? How long ago was it, do you recollect? Don't you remember the feeling of pride you had as you walked to the secretary's desk and handed over the filled-out application forms, together with the requisite entrance fees, and afterward at a succeeding meeting don't you remember how you chaperoned those recruits to trade unionism? Of course, you remember.

Well, then, why not resolve in the year 1918, now opening before us, to renew once again the pleasurable feeling of knowing that you are helping your local to grow in numerical strength; of knowing that you are a substantial, live-wire member of your organization and not a mere cypher or name on the local's records. You are still able to get results; aye, very likely in a better position to be of assistance. Why not, then, take a look around you today, taking a mental note of those non-union acquaintances of yours, and resolve to use your best endeavors to bring them into the organization during 1918.

* * *

Thoughts on the Coal Shortage

There is every reason to believe that those light-weight purveyors of misinformation, the gentry who are anxiously advocating conscription of labor, look upon the dislocation of industry, caused by the federal fuel administrator's closing down order, as another argument for their pet panacea. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth; but, then, the tribe of war profiteers, big and little, have no scruples about twisting facts to suit themselves when there is a probability that such efforts may result in their being able ultimately to extract as large profits from the labor power of their employes as they already extract from the general public.

In Indianapolis last month an underlying current of opinion seemed to crystalize among critics of trade unionism when the fuel order became effective, which, in some way plain only to themselves, allocated a large portion of the blame for the situation to the long-suffering organized mine workers. The fact that the United Mine Workers were meeting in annual convention in the city at the psychological moment had, we presume, something to do with it; though why it should, we are at a loss to understand. We may not be wide of the mark if we hazard the guess that part of it was due to ingrained antagonism toward trade unionism in general—and the remainder to the credulity of a section of the general public which is ever ready to believe anything charged against organized labor.

That the shortage might in reality be attributed to a choking up of the channels of distribution owing to a lack of freight cars since last summer, in addition to the recent congestion of traffic on the main lines of the country, did not weigh with them, and neither did the thought occur—a very forcible one to our mind—that those mine owners who manifested open displeasure at the administration's price-fixing policy and have not shown any great zeal to work their mines to capacity or cultivate the good-will of the miners, might with much reason, be held to strict accountability.

Far from being in the slightest degree attributable to labor, the coal famine and its attendant shutting-down order brings about a condition which trade union economists and students have often prophesied since the war began. Greedy profiteering and big business manipulation, with no thought of serving the general public but only of exploiting it, formed the root of evil. Government control of the railroads and the supervision exercised over the mines, through the Lever bill, came too late, apparently, to

save the situation through less drastic action; though many—including not a few trade unionists—question the wisdom of such a dislocation of industry, believing less radical measures might have served just as well.

As to the miners being in any way responsible for the coal shortage, such a thought is preposterous. President Frank J. Hayes, of the United Mine Workers, put the case very clearly when, while deploring the fact that American people and industries have to suffer the hardships of a coal famine, said: "Had the miners of the country been provided with an adequate supply of cars last summer this situation would not now prevail. There is no labor shortage, for there are miners walking the street looking for work. Give us cars with the present force of miners working eight hours a day and we will produce 300,000,000 more tons of coal than is now being produced. What we need is more cars and more motive power."

As it is, the laboring millions suffer most from the situation, in enforced idleness, with its consequent loss of wages, which, in this period of high prices, sweeps their living margin away, if indeed very many are fortunate to have one under existing conditions.

* * *

Housing Ship Yard Employes

The imperative need of proper housing facilities for the large army of workers that must live where the Government's shipbuilding and other wartime industrial operations are in progress has been a matter of concern to the Government authorities, and we note with much interest that an apparently far-reaching housing program has been worked out by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to meet future needs.

No less than $10,000,000 is being devoted by the Shipping Board for the erection of workmen's houses at the three big Government shipping plants, and, more recently, Chairman Hurley has requested a further appropriation of $35,000,000 for the building of houses at private yards under contract with the Government. Private concerns will build these houses, funds for the purpose being advanced to them at 4 per cent; the Shipping Board will, however, exercise supervision over their construction.

The proposals of the Shipping Board are based upon the advice of the War Industries Board's committee on housing, of which Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz, of New York, is chairman, and upon that of the Board's own advisory committee "which thoroughly investigated housing conditions at the shipyards and recommended some action toward relieving the situation."

One of the most interesting features of this elaborate housing scheme, and one which by way of appropriateness and desirability will appeal to members of our craft, is that it is not proposed to erect those relics of a bygone era, the old type of "company shack", but dwellings which shall suitably house human beings. In Mr. Hurley's letter to Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, requesting the desired appropriation, he very sensibly says: "we are treating the housing proposition from a very broad viewpoint, and in all cases where community sites are being planned are providing all the social, moral and artistic features that will add to the social, moral and physical well-being of the shipbuilding employes, who will live in these communities. While protecting the investment of the Government, we are also adjusting the rents, purchase terms, etc., on such a basis that they will be within normal reach of the men who will occupy them."

This is a step in the right direction and one which will meet with the approval, we believe, of forward-looking people. Insufficient housing accomodation and its attendant tenement and other evils are bad enough in any industrial center, but where necessary war work, such as the present shipbuilding program is under way, it is imperative that a remedial housing scheme, such as that outlined, should be put into effect with the least possible delay.

As a practical, utilitarian step to further the shipping program it is of the first importance. "Getting good labor," says a special advisory war shipping committee of the New York Merchants' Association (we quote from the New York Evening Post of December 13, 1917,) "is a problem aggravated by the lack of housing and transit facilities. One shipbuilder who wants two thousand workmen says he could easily get them were he able to house them." That is a typical complaint of shipyard owners, and shows that the housing scheme of the Shipping Board is an indispensable war measure.

* * *

What Income Returns Show

The great American sport of making millionaires still continues to flourish. The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that in the last income taxing year, 1916, the number of American millionaires increased 7,925 over the previous year.

The income tax returns for the year ending with December, 1915, showed a grand total of 14,771 millionaires. The returns for the year 1916, just published, show that there are 22,696 American millionaires.

These figures are not the result of a census, but are the returns that have yielded the government a very large revenue during the last year, and they may, therefore, be accepted as authentic. It is possible that they are rather under than over the actual number.

The class of multimillionaires is not so easily estimated. There are 10 persons in the country who have an annual income of over $5,000,000 each. Reckoned on the 4 per cent. rate of income, they are worth $125,000,000 each. There are nine persons who were taxed last year for an income of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. These may be regarded as having fortunes of about $100,000,000 each. There are 14 who have reported having an income of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 and 34 who enjoyed incomes ranging from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Land For the Soldiers

Writing to the New York Herald recently, Alexander Law, Secretary of the Tenants' Union of New York, and member of L. U. 608 of that city, says:

"With government operation of the railroads it is only a question of time when it will be superseded by ownership. Under government ownership the railroad lands once more will be in control of the government. What better use can be made of these lands than to give the first preference to all men in the military and naval service of the country in this great crisis of the world's history?

As a further mark of appreciation for their patriotism, services and sacrifices for the principles the nation was organized to maintain, to all desiring land and are willing to live on and cultivate it, should be given in fee simple one hundred and sixty acres, all houses and other outbuildings to be built by the government and furnished to those desiring the same at cost. This will relieve the danger of thousands, if not millions, of men being turned loose in the labor market when peace is restored, and will be extremely beneficent not only to the returning troops but to all labor and business generally."

* * *

The vote on the proposition to increase the per capita tax, which was recently carried, the vote being 37,877 for and 18,431 against, will doubtless be mailed to the locals before the end of the month together with the vote on the proposal to postpone the next General Convention.

* * *

The present month gives a great impetus to our Americanism, coming as it does in a crucial period of national stress, in that it is dedicated to the memory of George Washington, "the father of his country," and of Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator.

* * *

There are indications that the organizing campaign started in our pages in recent months is bringing results and opening the eyes of our members to the worth of individual effort and action as a factor in enlarging the membership.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board.
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending, December 31, 1917.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers:

The report of this quarter closes the year 1917, a year that has been a memorable one for our organization, and one that has tried and tested the patriotism and unionism of the members of the Brotherhood.

I feel that our membership have conducted themselves in a manner that can only result in bringing to the United Brotherhood the respect and esteem of everyone.

During the past three months there have been many matters of importance to our organization dealt with by the undersigned. As mentioned in the last quarterly report an arrangement was reached between the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Shipping Board, A. F. of L. and several of the organizations affiliated therewith, in reference to the adjustment of the wage scale in the ship yards doing work for the United States Shipping Board. An adjustment committee was provided for by said memorandum, and said committee or commission made a trip to the Pacific Coast to investigate conditions and arrange for a stipulated wage for the various workmen. In specifying the wage to be paid to members of our craft they designated a difference in the scale of that to be paid ship carpenters and men who had formerly worked at building carpentry, or what they termed house carpenters, when employed in the construction of ships. The commission recommended that the chairman, the undersigned, and a third party to be chosen by the two, determine whether there would be a difference in the scale and what the amount should be. When the matter was brought to my attention I refused to be a party

to the arrangement inasmuch as our Brotherhood was not one of the organizations that agreed to the understanding whereby the committee or commission was created, and that if I should enter into an arrangement with the chairman of the committee, naturally our organization would have to be bound by the result. I have notified our members that when taking employment on the construction of ships they should demand the minimum wage as established whether they were shipwrights, ship joiners or house carpenters, and I feel I am justified in that position as we have in our possession statements from employers to the effect that men known as house carpenters are as proficient in the building of ships as is the ship carpenter.

The Government is endeavoring to arrange for the procuring of the necessary help to build the ships required for the transportation of our armies, supplies and munitions, and in order to show the Government the number of members of our organization who are willing to assist in this work, we are printing in the January issue of our Journal a notice to all members explaining the conditions existing and the task that has been undertaken by the Government, and requesting all members who desire to take up this work to send in their name, address, etc., on the enrollment blank published in that months issue of the journal.

Many of the employers and some of the Government officials are imbued with the belief and thought that there is a shortage of mechanics required for the building of ships, and inasmuch as the undersigned has taken the stand that there is no shortage of men of our craft, I expect to be able with the enrollment blanks to demonstrate that there is no shortage of mechanics and that there is an ample number to perform the work required.

Many of the ships, (particularly the wooden ones,) constructed by the United States Shipping Board, being built on the Pacific Coast and a contention arose between members of our organization of the Maritime Local Unions and those of the Locals composed of members working on buildings in reference to employment on the ships. The Maritime Locals contended they were in control of conditions and that any and all members desiring to work on ships should join their Local Unions and also procure a permit before proceeding to work. In view of the existing conditions and the requirements of the Government for ships, instructions were issued from this office to our Maritime Locals that any member of the Brotherhood holding membership in any Local in the district in which said ship work was being carried on should be permitted to procure work without the necessity of securing a permit or transferring his membership, This, I deemed necessary, in order to assist the Government and protect our Brotherhood.

The undersigned, together with the other delegates, attended the conventions of the Building Trades Department and American Federation of Labor, held in Buffalo, N. Y., during the month of November. A report of these delegates will be found in the January issue of the journal. Several matters of importance to our organization were dealt with by these conventions and the same will be called to your attention personally by the undersigned during the coming session as I feel we should determine as to what our policy in the future will be pertaining to some of these matters.

From the reports received at this office conditions of employment for our members are above the average for this time of the year, and while it is true that office, residences and flat buildings are not being constructed to any large extent, yet in many localities there is a large amount of construction work of factories, as well as warehouses, hospitals, cantonments and other buildings for the Government which gives a large per cent of our members employment, and I look forward to the coming season as being one that will be fairly busy, and we will no doubt have many trade movements that will require consideration and attention and while I feel that owing to the present existing living conditions

that our members are entitled to an advanced wage yet they should be careful and consistent in their demands. In considering these trade movements we should do so in a manner that will retain for our membership the respect of their employers and the general public yet bring to them that to which they are justly entitled.

You will find with this report a report of the committee appointed to tabulate the referendum vote recently taken by our membership relative to the increase in per capita tax. I submit same for your information and consideration.

You will recall that several matters were referred to me at the last session, among which was the procuring of plans for a memorial for our late General President, Brother Kirby. Same is prepared and will be submitted for inspection and consideration.

I will also submit for your consideration, information as to the status of the various litigation cases in which our organization is involved.

Trusting this report will meet with your approval, and thanking you for your cooperation and assistance in the past, and wishing you success for the new year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President.

Local Unions Chartered in December

McPherson, Kas.
Bristow, Okla.
San Saba, Tex.
St. Louis, Mo.
Alvin, Tex.
Morenci, Ariz.
Olive Hill, Ky.
Connersville, Ind.
Shelley, Idaho.
St. Louis, Mo.
Pensacola, Fla., (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Detroit, Mich., (Millmen.)
Harrisburg, Texas, (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Savannah, Ga., (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Buffalo, N. Y., (Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders.)
Milton, Fla., (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Marshfield, North Bend and Vicinity, Ore., (Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders and Millmen.)
Olympia, Wash., (Ship Fasteners.)
Chicago, Ill., (Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders.)
Atchison, Kas.

Total, 20 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session 1918, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the fourth quarterly session of 1917,and the first quarterly meeting of 1918, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

October 26, 1917

Teague, Texas, L. U. 130.—Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective Nov. 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

October 30, 1917

Bryan, Texas, L. U. 1855. Movement for minimum wage of $5.00 per day, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

November 15, 1917

Blackwell, Okla., L. U. 686. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective December 14, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

November 22, 1917

Glendale, Cal., L. U. 563. Movement for wage increase from $4.00 to $5.00 per day, effective December 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

November 27, 1917

Elizabeth, N. J. Movement of D. C. for wage increase from 56¼c to 65c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Joplin, Mo., Jasper Co., D. C. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918, and an additional 7½c per hour, or a minimum of 75c per hour on April 1, 1918, and the Saturday half holiday. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. 280. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Shawnee, Okla., L. U. 292. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Denison, Texas, L. U. 371. Movement for wage increase from $4.60 to $5.00 per day, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Brazil, Ind., L. U. 431. Movement for wage increase of 17½c per hour, effective January 10, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

New Smyrna, Fla., L. U. 1064. Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective January

1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Christopher, Ill., L. U. 1219. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective December 30, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Orange, Texas. Movement of Ship Carpenters' Union 1299, for recognition of Union and trade rules, effective December 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Okmulgee, Okla., L. U. 1399. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Tulare, Cal., L. U. 1578. Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective December 20, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Russellville, Ark., L. U. 1836. Movement for wage increase of 11¼c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Lubbock, Texas, L. U. 1884. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Lawrence, Mass., Box Makers' Union 1896. Movement for wage increase of $3.00 per week, effective January 7, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 2511. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour and reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day, effective January 1, 1918, endorsed by Cleveland D. C. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

December 11, 1917.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Sheffield, Ala., L. U. 1007. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Longview, Texas, L. U. 1097. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 8, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

January 10, 1918.

The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1918 was called to order on the above date by Chairman Hutcheson.

The report of the General President for the quarter ended December 31, 1917, was received and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

The report of the committee appointed by the General President to tabulate the vote on the proposition to increase the per capita tax 6c per month per member, was received and referred to the G. S. for publication in pamphlet form, copies to be sent to each Local Union. As this proposition was reported carried on December 22, 1917, the vote being 37,877 for and 18,431 against, the G. E. B. decides that the increased per capita tax shall go into effect beginning with the month of January, 1918, which tax is due February 1, 1918, the G. S. to notify all Local Unions by special circular to that effect.

The G. P. submitted plans for the monument to be placed over the last resting place of former General President Kirby. The Board approves same and extends the time for securing bids on erection of same until January 18. 1918.

The law suits now pending against the U. B. were reported in detail to the G. E. B. by the General President and left in his hands, the results to be reported to the G. E. B. as cases are disposed of.

New York City, N. Y. Request of L. U. 298, for financial aid in a law suit for recovery of personal damages of certain members. The Board rules it would not be justified in financing suits of this character, and the request is denied.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. The protest of L. U. 1555, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., against consolidating with L. U. 322, received. The G. P. is instructed to carry out the previous orders of the Board in this case to effect consolidation.

Halifax, N. S., Can. Request of L. U. 83, for an appropriation for organizing purposes, also a request for financial relief for members involved in the recent disaster in that city. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for organizing purposes to be spent under supervision of the G. P. The G. P. is authorized to send a representative to Halifax immediately to investigate and report conditions to the G. O. for further action by the G. E. B.

The Board renews and reaffirms its ruling made at the January 1917 meeting: namely, that in all trade movements Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike until the General President, either personally or by representative, has an opportunity to bring about a settlement.

Macon, Ga., L. U. 144. Movement for minimum wage of 45c per hour and reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective January 12, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight hour day.

New York, N. Y., Machine Hands and Wood Turners' Union 246. Request for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from 41c to 56¼c per hour, effective January 12, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are made to the G. O.

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411. Request for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Beaumont, Texas, L. U. 753. Request of L. U. 753, endorsed by Jefferson Co. D. C., for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 16, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 1001, Reed and Rattan Workers. Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for minimum wage of 50c per hour, effective January 21, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Brownwood Texas, L. U. 1363. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 21, 1918. Official sanction granted.

January 11, 1918.

Atlantic City, N. J. Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Berkshire Co., Mass. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Charleston, S. C. Movement of D. C. for reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Delaware Co., Pa. Movement of D. C. for minimum wage of 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Elmira, N. Y. Movement of Millmen's Union 879, endorsed by the D. C., for increase in wages of 15c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Fall River, Mass. Movement for wage increase of 20c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Jersey City, N. J. Movement of Hudson Co. D. C. for increase in wages of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bethlehem, Pa. Movement of Lehigh Valley D. C. for wage increase of 19c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Montgomery, Ala. Movement of D. C. for recognition of Union, nine hours per day and minimum wage of $3.00 per day, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Monongahela Valley, Pa. Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ohio Valley, W. Va. Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 20c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Paterson, N. J. Movement for wage increase of 8¾c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, Mass. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective February 11, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Summit, N. J. Movement of Summit, Madison and Springfield D. C. for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Akron, Ohio. Movement of the Summit Co. D. C. for wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half holiday, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Syracuse, N. Y. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective February 4, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Joliet, Ill. Movement of Will County D. C. for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918, and the Saturday half holiday three months of the year. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Movement of Millmen, endorsed by D. C. for eight hour day and minimum wage of $5.25 per day, effective May 1, 1918, the wages May 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920, to be the same as the outside men receive at that time. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Champaign, Ill., L. U. 44. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective July 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be

considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Staunton, Ill., L. U. 156. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective January 19, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Youngstown, Ohio, L. U. 171. Movement for wage increase of 12c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

York, Pa., L. U. 191. Movement for wage increase of 14c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 200. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201. Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day and the Saturday half holiday to take effect May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. 203. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective January 15, 1918. Inasmuch as the demands have been granted the papers are filed for future reference.

Tiffin, Ohio, L. U. 243. Movement for wage minimum of 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Grand Junction, Colo., L. U. 244. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Cambridge, Ohio, L. U. 245. Movement for wage increase of 10c cents per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sharon, Pa., L. U. 268. Movement for wage increase for outside and inside men, $6.50 minimum for the outside men and $6.00 per day for the inside men, with eight hour day for the latter on Saturday, to take effect April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement of the inside men should be for the eight hour day.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286. Movement for wage increase from $6.40 to $7.00 per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Connellsville, Pa., L. U. 321. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

East Liverpool, Ohio, L. U. 328. Movement for wage increase from 56¼c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation and report to the G. E. B. at the April session.

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Madison, Ia., L. U. 373. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Herkimer, N. Y., L. U. 380. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Asheville N. C., L. U. 384. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective January 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

January 12, 1918.

Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. Request made by L. U. 331 of Norfolk and No. 1719 or Portsmouth for official sanction to put into effect on all structural building work, government and otherwise, their minimum wage scale of 62½c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, effective March 1, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, the General President in the meantime to take up the matter with the Government officials.

Painesville, O., L. U. 404. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, the eight hour day and Saturday half holiday, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Belleville, Ill., L. U. 433. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Chester, W. Va., L. U. 435. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Portsmouth, Ohio, L. U. 437. Movement for wage increose of 8¾c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and Saturday half holiday, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Leavenworth, Kans., L. U. 499. Movement for wage increase of 20c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. Referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., L. U. 509. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour and reduction in hours from nine to eight per day, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Colorado Springs, Colo., L. U. 515. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour for outside men and minimum wage of 65c per hour for millmen, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Burlington, Ia., L. U. 534. Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Paducah, Ky., L. U. 559. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Little Falls, N. Y., L. U. 591. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, endorsed by Mohawk Valley D. C., to take effect May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Centerville, Ia., L. U. 597. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight hour day.

(Continued next Month.)

Information Wanted

Information as to the present whereabouts of Anton M. Santos, a member of the U. B. who was last heard from in Holyoke, Mass., is wanted. He is 47 years old and 5 feet 10 inches tall. His complexion is dark, with black hair and

brown eyes; his face is oval in shape. Send information to his brother Francis M. Santos, 405 South First Street, New Bedford, Mass.

While working on the Battle Creek, Mich., cantonment job, brother J. E. Williams of L. U. 1259 Muskegon, Mich., lost his due book.

The Factory Toiler

He had no childhood. Stern and grim
Necessity laid hold of him.
His summer days were filled with work,
And winter gave no chance to shirk,
For factory bell and factory door
Swung, urging him to toil still more.
Illumed with sickly candlelight.

Grown older, heavier burdens fell
On shoulders never lifted well.
Day after day he only knew
To drudge until his stint was through.
His Sunday sleep but gained a store
Of strength to help him struggle more.
The world was narrow to his eyes,
His passing life all sacrifice.

Ill paid, ill fed, ill housed was he,
Poor atom of humanity.
And when life's little span was past
What kind reward was his at last?
A quiet bed, grass grown and deep,
Where no harsh bell could rouse from sleep
The weary form and tired feet
Another round of toil to meet.

What of the soul, freed from life's rue?
Please God, that soul shall have its due!

—Emma A. Lente.

Casual Comment

The first month of 1918 has ended.

* * *

Did it bring your local many new members?

* * *

And, by the way, how does your own organizing average stand?

* * *

Would it not be well to resolve to increase it during the present month.

* * *

Even if you have been inactive, there's no earthly reason why you shouldn't begin now.

* * *

You can assist very materially in this widespread organizing campaign if you will but devote a little time and a little thought to it.

* * *

It is surprising what a little time, fifteen minutes or a half an hour a day, will accomplish when there is a definite object in view.

* * *

If our members would cultivate the habit of devoting a few minutes daily to interest non-union men in the benefits of organization, it would prove most effective.

* * *

So far, the organizing campaign carried on by the General Office has proved of great value in increasing the membership; the results noted are particularly pleasing.

* * *

Our membership in good standing for the month of October numbered 262,027 which, if taken in conjunction with our members reported in arrears, brought the total membership to more than 292,000.

* * *

A further increase in the membership in good standing is reported for November, the official figures reading 265,205. If this ratio of increase keeps up the total membership will soon cross the 300,000 mark.

* * *

The suggestion of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. that the Government adopt a universal seven hour work day for the duration of the war as an alternative to "heatless Mondays," or periodical cessations of industry, is a good one.

* * *

There would be no dislocation of industry under that plan which in a little longer time, would effect the same results. In the conservation of human energy—as distinct from fuel or motive energy—its effect would prove beneficial also.

* * *

President Wilson's recent statement of America's war aims is one of the most notable utterances which the war has brought forth and should clear away all misapprehension in the mind of the enemy as to why we are participating in the European struggle.

* * *

His keen appreciation of the herculean task before Russia, that of constructing a modern, democratic state on the ruins of the old autocracy, should be taken to heart by many who are scribbling and passing pin-headed judgment on Russia just now.

* * *

Another opportunity is given in the February issue to members who may be considering taking up work on the Government shipbuilding program: the registration blanks together with General President Hutcheson's instructions will be found on pages 32 and 33.

* * *

As the General President says, the filling out of these questions do not signify or guarantee employment but are solely to acquaint the Government with the number of our members willing to take up such work and their qualifications.

* * *

The war saving thrift stamps are admirably suited to appeal to members of the U. B. whose circumstances are not such as will permit them to invest in Liberty Bonds. The plan is a wonderful incentive to thrift. Try it.

Through the thrift stamp plan, nickels and dimes that so often go into unproductive channels will enable you to become a preferred stockholder in the government of your country. If once started, you will find that the habit grows.

* * *

Of course, every citizen is, generally speaking, a stockholder in the Government by constitutional right, but those who invest in Government securities are the preferred stockholders. The Liberty Loan and the Thrift stamps no longer limit that privilege to the wealthy.

* * *

Thomas H. West, the well-known trade union versifer of Kansas City says: "Say ain't it great to see the ranks of Union Labor swell? They're coming in by thousands to the grand A. F. of L." This sentiment finds a response in the hearts of all union men today.

* * *

At the same time too many seem disposed to sit on the fence and cheer the newcomers to the ranks of organized labor without any thought of the advisability of themselves doing a little organizing work from day to day. All should assist in the good work.

* * *

The report of the special committee appointed by the Buffalo convention of the A. F. of L. to inquire into the alleged "shortage of labor" leaves the employing interests that started the canard without a leg to stand on; it certainly covers the ground well.

* * *

In this formidable report, fact after fact is marshaled to show the baselessness of the contention that the nation suffers at the present time from a labor shortage. It shows there are enough men available to answer the demands of any industry.

* * *

The report, which we shall publish in full in our March issue, lays stress upon efficient methods of distributing the available unemployed to the points where labor is actually needed as the key to the problem. If this were brought about we should hear less of "labor shortages."

In this connection, the director of the New York state bureau of Employment strikes a true note when he says: "There is plenty of labor in the country to do the work there is to be done, and there will be plenty of labor as long as the war lasts, even if it lasts five years."

* * *

The revival of interest in the co-operative idea, modeled along the tried and tested lines of the British "Rochdale" plan, as one of the potent means by which trade unionists may successfully cope with the increased cost of living, is a very interesting sign of the times.

* * *

For as long as we remember, the co-operative trading principle has appealed to American trade unionists generally without very much coming of it other than the starting of a few isolated "co-operative stores" in various parts of the country which from the very outset seemed doomed to defeat.

* * *

These stores started out with the best intentions in the world but in large measure their attitude toward trade conditions generally was not what was likely to command success in meeting modern standards of competition; they neglected many of the most elementary business principles.

* * *

In starting such ventures, men of proved ability, with a knowledge of the complex mercantile conditions of today, should be selected to direct the scheme and every department should be organized with exactly the same care that the modern wholesale or retail store exercises. Sound management is the main essential.

* * *

The success of the "Rochdale" or English co-operative plan, has been due in great measure to the sound business principles which have guided it, and to the enterprise and ingenuity which it early developed to enable it to hold its own against the competition of the individual trader, or more especially the big trusts or combines.

The Carpenter

Three vital periods in our national progress are marked by the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln's Gettysburg address and President Wilson's war message of April 2, 1917. The three utterances are milestones on our pathway toward real democracy.

* * *

The cause of labor and of world democracy are as one; and the greatest patriotic task before trade unionists today is to see that the sterling Americanism expounded by these three great presidents is given highest expresion in this our own day and age.

* * *

All over the country this month men and women trade unionists have met in patriotic assembly and have voiced their loyalty to the flag and to American institutions, under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Their patriotism is sound.

* * *

The conscientious, intelligent trade unionist will always be found in good standing with his organization; for while individual arrearages of a month or two may seem a paltry thing, yet the cumulative effect of a large body of the membership continually in arrears proves a serious drawback.

* * *

If everyone could be brought to realize how seriously members who fall behind in the payment of their dues impair the general efficiency of our organization it would no doubt result in a great decrease in those so reported to the General Office. Local unions should do all in their power to discourage the practice.

* * *

The first quarterly session of the General Executive Board for 1918 which was held last month transacted a large volume of business and reviewed nearly two hundred contemplated trade movements presented for consideration and sanction. Many knotty problems arising from the changed conditions of industry due to the war were also carefully considered.

Doubtless building operations, in common with other trades activity, will suffer owing to the suspension of industries ordered by the fuel administrator as a result of the coal shortage, but at this writing it is hard to tell how great will be its effect. Ship building operations, in which many of our members are now engaged, will not, we note, be affected.

* * *

This month, we understand, the first 1918 Liberty Loan issue will be presented to the public for general subscription and we do not doubt that the bonds will be grabbed up with the same spontaneous alacrity which marked the two bond issues of 1917. Any locals of the U. B. which have not already subscribed for bonds and may wish to do so, or any local which may wish to add to their subscription, now's the time!

* * *

Trade unionism has developed to such an extent in recent years, its benefits and its contributions toward the advancement of humanity and democracy are so apparent, that the tradesman or wage earner who deliberately stays without the pale while his organized brothers are winning trade improvements which no less directly benefit him, cannot very well escape the odious stigma of a parasite; he benefits through the efforts and at the expense of others

* * *

There is no adequate reason why building operations so sluggish throughout the country recently should not pick up during the spring and summer months. The tendency apparent of late to defer building operations springs, we believe, from a faulty business vision or a mistaken idea of patriotism. Building materials, we are reliably informed, are likely to be no cheaper at the end of the war—rather, is there likely to be a general shortage of raw materials. "Build now!" should be the slogan. By doing so we help to keep the general prosperity of the nation at par, and indirectly increase our ability to pay for the war as we go.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the second installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Axel Anderson, L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont., Infantry
Geo. Prolt, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Lawrence Woodbury, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
O. W. Rosenfelder, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
John Watson, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
John Torretta, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Naval Reserve
Eugene Bolton, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
John Francis O'Neill, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Daniel J. Kelly, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
R. R. McCall, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Robt. H. McWhirter, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Alex W. Leighton, Jr., L. U. 76, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Ferguson, L. U. 76, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Peterson, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Navy
Theo. Heningsen, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Infantry
G. B. Meade, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Infantry
Adolph E. Ellingson, L. U. 91, Racine, Wis., Infantry
Henry Albrecht, L. U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
John Casey, L. U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., Engineers
Thos. Burroughs, L. U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., Engineers
Raymond Haven, L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Infantry
Thos. P. Cosline, L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Infantry
S. Schaeffer, Jr., L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Artillery
Jas. H. Blair, L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Signal Corps
John F. Doyle, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Navy
Burton Knudson, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
Roger McDonald, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind., Infantry
Matthew Arnold, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Aero. Corps
Geo. M. Cook, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Clifford Griswold, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
James Wilkinson, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Chas. M. Rutledge, L. U.141, Chicago, Ill., Signal Corps
G. R. Randall, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Ordinance
Wm. Gordon, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Eric Lundberg, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
A. F. Huger, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Alb. Bergstrom, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Harold Thatcher, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ned Caddick, L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. J. O'Leary, L. U. 149, Irvington, N. Y., Infantry
Ernest Brown, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Infantry
Andrew Carlson, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Infantry
Harry Halberg, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Infantry
Joe Mardell, Jr., L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Infantry
Ivan Martinson, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Infantry
J. H. Reeder, L. U. 168, Kansas City, Kans., Infantry
Frank St. Pierre, L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
C. W. Morser, L. U. 194, Alameda, Cal., Aero Corps
Frank J. Jocovina, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. E. Clary, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Alan Hitsman, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
John Barton, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Nelson Ackert, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Hans P. Jorgenson, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
H. J. Hawkins, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Timothy Ryan, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
James Ross, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
John Yager, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Elmer Wosenski, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Ray Eilinger, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
W. K. Ratzel, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Carl Hartman, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Schwartz, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Bracker, L. U. 231, Rochester. N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Taylor, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
Michael Angelico, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
Frank Frigon, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
John Shea, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
Elmer Cox, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
John Wesling, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
R. G. Dickhaus, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Chas. Myers, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Jesse Neff, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
F. H. Podmore, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Artillery
Geo. Weigh, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
J. R. Nelson, L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Joe Rolkow, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Infantry
Ben. Bradsky, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Schothorst, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Infantry
Hy Van Der Maas, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Infantry
Mandins Olson, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Engineers
Paul Joshreich, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Young, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Infantry
J. J. Keneally, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Infantry
Wm. H. Guernsey, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Infantry
R. J. Rowley, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Artillery

L. S. Wood, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Naval Reserve
W. L. Woodruff, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Aero Corps
Arthur Evarts, L. U. 328, E. Liverpool, Ohio, Infantry
Gustav Bley, L. U. 330, Roselle, N. J., Engineers
Paul Judiski, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Navy
John Jones, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
John Powers, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
Harry E. Barron, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Infantry
James Keegan, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Infantry
Frank E. Currier, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Navy
James Knott, L. U. 411, San Angelo, Tex., Infantry
Joseph P. Howe, L. U. 411, San Angelo, Tex., Infantry
Walter Heggen, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Henry Barkemeyer, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
N. E. Williamson, L. U. 420, Memphis, Tenn., Infantry
E. V. Ratterree, L. U. 420, Memphis, Tenn., Infantry
Elmer J. Cochran, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa., Artillery
Theodore Loeffler, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa., Aero Corps
Dosh Anderson, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa., Infantry
W. E. Freed, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Hilquit, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Herman Erdman, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Fred. Haug, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Ehenburg, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Stanley Cain, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Infantry
John H. Teabeau, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Infantry
Francis Dwyer, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Infantry
Harry J. Petithory, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Infantry
Geo. F. Daniels, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Infantry
Robt. Rose, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Infantry
I. J. Rooker, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Infantry
Wm. Quinn, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Siefkin, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Geo. Nagengast, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Engineers
Fred. Kraft, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Clinton R. Miller, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., Artillery
Alvin H. Huselton, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., Infantry
Daniel P. Schuller, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., Infantry
John Schneider, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., Infantry
A. F. H. Bahnsen, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Infantry
Oscar Akerman, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Engineers
Michael Zucker, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Gustave Nord, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
N. Nelson, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Maly, L. U. 578, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Roy Tomkins, L. U. 578, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Fred. K. Hess, L. U. 587, Coatesville, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Kane, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., Infantry
Leon Whiston, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., Infantry
Scott Richardson, L. U. 607, Hannibal,Mo., Artillery
Chas. Laswell, L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., Marines
C. E. Schirmeister, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., Infantry
Arthur Beyer, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., Infantry
Arthur Trester, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., Infantry
James Sparks, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, Ohio, Artillery
Wellington, Hill, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
C. A. Sheidenberger, L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal., Infantry
J. S. Warner, L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal., Infantry
Walter Patton, L. U. 686, Blackwell, Okla., Engineers
Ely Hebberly, L. U. 686, Blackwell, Okla., Infantry
Geo. Ismeal, Jr., L. U. 703, Lockland, Ohio, Infantry
Clifton Mace, L. U. 703, Lockland, Ohio, Infantry
Wm. Matse, L. U. 703, Lockland, Ohio, Infantry
John Sweeney, L. U. 709, Shenandoah, Pa., Infantry
L. H. Stephenson, L. U. 721, Raleigh, N. C., Infantry
B. S. Jones, L. U. 721, Raleigh, N. C., Infantry
Wm. A. Neal, L. U. 774, Lexington, Mo., Navy
Arthur Tateman, L. U. 774, Lexington, Mo., Infantry
Wm. Kuchinski, L. U. 774, Lexington, Mo., Infantry
Chas. Olsen, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Andrew Nilson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Tobias Foss, L. U. 791, Brooklyn N. Y., Infantry
James Wiseman, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
John Grady, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. J. Stubbs, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
J. A. Jenson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. H. Van Ingen, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Hjalmer Hagfeldt, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Gabriel Salverson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Adolph Tonneson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Helge Wallin, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Abraham Thompson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Gustav Hallfield, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
S. B. Hall, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Henry H. Erickson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Carl E. Franson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Larsen, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
Wedge Leighty, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
Bert. McOwen, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
F. C. Herbert, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
W. H. Brogmeier, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
Harry Langdon, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
Knut Lindquist, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., Infantry
H. R. Durling, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Artillery
Leo. DeVean, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Engineers
Melvin Webb, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Engineers
James Dunn, L. U. 875, Oakland, Cal., Infantry
Randall Page, L. U. 895, Tarrytown, N. Y., Aero Corps
Geo. J. Harris, L. U. 912, Richmond, Indiana, Aero Corps

John F. Coughlind, L. U. 924, Manchester, Mass., Artillery
Warden F. Fisher, L. U. 986, McAllister, Okla., Aero Corps
Grover Cote, L. U. 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Infantry
John Doyle, L. U. 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Henrickie, L. U. 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y., Infantry
A. Washburn, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Navy
Wm. Wood, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Navy
M. N. Braden, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Engineers
E. A. Peterson, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Infantry
T. J. Mylund, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Infantry
J. N. Platz, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Infantry
G. A. McMullen, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Artillery
S. F. Dernock, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Naval Reserve
C. A. Kent, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Marines
L. H. Blachard, L. U. 1102, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Ralph Flisk, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
T. Guffy, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
E. Snell, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Oscar Meyers, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Joe Schaub, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Wm. Pflaeger, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Everett R. Seymour, L. U. 1119, Ridgefield, Conn., Infantry
Lester Ritch, L. U. 1119, Ridgefield, Conn., Infantry
Andrew L. Phillips, L. U. 1243, Oneida, N. Y., Infantry
Leland Simson, L. U. 1243, Oneida, N. Y., Infantry
Alva V. Blythe, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, Infantry
Arthur Johnston, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. Hanna, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Engineers
Robert Mulley, L. U. 1393, East Boston, Mass., Infantry
John Ryan, L. U. 1393, East Boston, Mass., Infantry
Oliver Perry, L. U. 1393, East Boston, Mass., Infantry
James McDonald, L. U. 1393, East Boston, Mass., Infantry
Frank J. Hauptman, L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn., Infantry
Harry Markal, L. U. 1484, Visalia, Cal., Infantry
J. T. Dean, L. U. 1484, Visalia, Cal., Infantry
Ira Frankenfield, L. U. 1562, North Wales, Pa., Hospital Corps
Albert Perrault, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Nicolas Yinnons, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Antoni Pioppi, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
B. L. Thomas, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
Albert Wirgberger, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
T. E. Estes, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Naval Reserve
J. P. Brennan, L. U. 1689, San Francisco, Cal., Naval Rerserve
W. C. Wieland, L. U. 1689, San Francisco, Cal., Naval Reserve
Ray McKenzie, L. U. 1842, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Alphonse Myers, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
Wm. J. Allton, L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo., Infantry
Endry Melby, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Wm. Meriam, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Henry F. Dick, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Archie Farquhar, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
W. J. West, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Chris. Jacobson, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
O. T. Owens. L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

"I'll Pay My Dues Tomorrow"

The following from the pen of Walt Mason imparts some wholesome truths that should be borne in mind by every member of a trade union who regards the welfare of his dependents:

"Tomorrow," said the languid man, "I'll have my life insured, I guess; I know it is the safest plan, to save my children from distress." And when the morrow came around, they placed him gently in a box; at break of morning he was found as dead as Julius Caesar's ox. His widow now is scrubbing floors, and washing shirts, and splitting wood, and doing fifty other chores that she may rear his wailing brood. "Tomorrow," said the careless jay, "I'll take an hour, and make my will; and then if I should pass away, the wife and kids shall know no ill." The morrow came, serene and nice, the weather mild, with signs of rain; the careless jay was placed on ice, embalming fluid in his brain. Alas, alas, poor careless jay! The lawyers got his pile of cash; his wife is toiling night and day, to keep the kids in clothes and hash. "Tomorrow" is the fatal rock on which a million ships are wrecked.

In the excitement of war times do not forget the union label.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30424	Jenny McGauhy	1	13	..	Heart disease	$ 75.00
30425	Geo. England	27	16	10	Automobile accident	300.00
30426	George M. Stormfeltz	59	31	2	Pneumonia	300.00
30427	Stanislaus Mrugalski (Dis.)	317	13	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
30428	Theron B. Hubbard	439	6	3	Heart disease	75.00
30429	Sarah R. Harrison	511	3	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30430	Amos A. Wise	541	17	6	Bronchitis	300.00
30431	Andrew Johnson	792	2	11	Nephritis	100.00
30432	Joseph Lapres	824	9	..	Pneumonia	75.00
30433	Monserrate S. MacLean	1589	5	..	Pneumonia	75.00
30434	Benjamin T. Cooper	1600	14	5	Diabetes	300.00
30435	August Reich	1	16	7	Automobile accident	100.00
30436	James B. Murphy	1	23	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30437	Fred. J. Hamman	5	19	1	Fall	300.00
30438	Joseph Weber	10	26	2	Diabetes	300.00
30439	Henry F. C. Lotz	25	26	2	Nephritis	300.00
30440	Charles Canatsey	73	14	5	Accident	300.00
30441	Charles F. Koelling	80	31	7	Apoplexy	300.00
30442	Thos. F. Kirkman	184	10	7	Pulmonary embolus	300.00
30443	Ola May Watkins	283	4	11	Dysentery	75.00
30444	Gustav Pischker	612	22	..	Railroad accident	300.00
30445	Edmond D. Sharron	1105	10	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30446	Fannie M. McKeen	1506	2	5	Mitral Stenosis	50.00
30447	Peter J. Higgins	1506	17	..	Heart disease	94.75
30448	Frank F. Brawner	1704	5	2	Pneumonia	300.00
30449	John Hughes	18	32	5	Senility	300.00
30450	Max Stuehler	120	1	..	Pneumonia	50.00
30451	Lucy E. Baxter	345	16	5	Nephritis	75.00
30452	Edward Herring	374	11	6	Cancer	300.00
30453	John M. Walthour	462	28	10	Apoplexy	300.00
30454	Charles C. Totten	522	12	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30455	Christina W. Walters	125	24	3	Cerebral hemorrage	75.00
30456	George C. Weeks	657	12	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30457	Mary L. Stetler	755	11	2	Cancer	75.00
30458	Gust Hagstrom	792	1	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30459	Luther McKay	1082	14	5	Peritonitis	300.00
30460	Wm. Kleinberg	1157	4	7	Peritonitis	200.00
30461	Andrew Manning	1297	15	..	Nephritis	125.00
30462	Russellana A. Armour	1407	14	9	Apoplexy	75.00
30463	Margaret Gehl	1808	8	5	Cancer	75.00
30464	Herman Olsen	1949	2	11	Typhoid fever	100.00
30465	Mike Kreais	105	15	5	Heart disease	125.00
30466	Armina Brundrit	117	10	6	Cancer	75.00
30467	George D. Gaillard	585	27	7	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
30468	J. T. McKinnon (Dis.)	197	5	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
30469	Meyer Berner (Dis.)	808	4	10	Accidental injuries	300.00
30470	John F. Carlson	808	3	..	Pneumonia	150.00
30471	Joseph Boduar	1180	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30472	Max Weber	723	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30473	Ida Magee	1659	12	1	Pneumonia	75.00
30474	Mary E. Lipp	8	18	2	Heart disease	75.00
30475	E. B. Norton	26	19	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
30476	W. C. Elder	211	18	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30477	Mary E. Williams	528	14	8	Goitre	75.00
30478	Carrie A. Olmstead	1043	12	6	Heart disease	75.00
30479	Henry E. Wingren	62	14	1	Myocarditis	75.00
30480	Samuel Levene (Dis.)	177	2	5	Accidental injuries	200.00
30481	James F. Sawyer	422	5	4	Elevator accident	300.00
30482	Harris Warfield	867	16	2	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
30483	Lena Enders	1051	15	7	Myocarditis	75.00
30484	I. C. Secor	11	19	7	Nephritis	300.00
30485	Edward Collins	26	2	4	Railroad accident	100.00
30486	Elizabeth Arnold	44	14	1	Heart disease	75.00
30487	Frank Kutetzki	182	4	5	Nephritis	50.00
30488	J. D. Walker	256	17	1	Heart disease	300.00
30489	Eliza A. Lewis	369	13	3	Nephritis	75.00
30490	Joseph Stroebel	1790	..	..	_____	50.00
30491	William B. O'Hearn	33	25	10	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
30492	John P. Baird	245	17	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30493	Jeanette A. Ryder	273	12	7	Cancer	75.00
30494	Anthony W. Stevens (Dis.)	416	8	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
30495	George Burgen	440	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
30496	Nels V. Sund	1173	9	7	Automobile accident	150.00
30497	Ella H. Mowatt	1307	9	..	Suicide	75.00
30498	Augusta Herzog	10	22	1	Pneumonia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30499	Rose Cox	15	4	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30500	Bridget Curley	33	21	3	Bronchitis	75.00
30501	John M. Bundy	55	15	5	Fall	300.00
30502	Elizabeth Forgueran	10	26	10	Myocarditis	75.00
30503	Godfrey J. Feidler	81	6	3	Nephritis	75.00
30504	Joseph S. Dentz	132	1	4	Gumma of the brain	50.00
30505	Margaret M. Dempsey	132	8	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30506	Gideon Grime	142	12	4	Cancer	125.00
30507	Louis F. Kleinert	201	1	6	Typhoid fever	50.00
30508	Eugene D. Pelham	251	28	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30509	Alex Nagg	271	7	10	Pneumonia	181.00
30510	A. W. Richardson	317	7	10	Endocarditis	300.00
30511	John Klinke	317	16	5	Endocarditis	300.00
30512	James E. St. Clair	319	15	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
30513	Frank M. Kwiatkouski	341	5	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30514	Ida Williams	410	17	8	Malarial fever	75.00
30515	Francis R. Morgan	559	16	3	Pneumonia	75.00
30516	Emma L. Weber	561	17	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30517	David F. Gant	750	26	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30518	Bruce Rozelle	768	10	11	Scarlet fever	300.00
30519	W. E. Cox	773	8	6	Septemia	300.00
30520	A. J. Feltych	808	12	1	Automobile accident	300.00
30521	Axel Sundeen	824	10	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30522	Helen L. Christman	1610	9	6	Cancer	75.00
30523	Charles Soellner	1784	11	2	Pneumonia	300.00
30524	Jacob C. Buchanan	3	16	3	Heart disease	300.00
30525	Louis Meuser	47	12	6	Epithelioma	300.00
30526	Martin Urlacher	72	21	6	Hepathic cirrhosis	300.00
30527	Charles M. Anderson	76	30	1	Angina pectoris	300.00
30528	Antonia Olsen	76	1	1	Puerperal eclampsia	25.00
30529	Chas. Hale	80	14	8	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
30530	Margaret G. Holmes	112	13	4	Meningitis	75.00
30531	Joseph A. Zaremba	195	1	8	Appendicitis	50.00
30532	Ellen E. Harrington	275	5	2	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
30533	Harriett E. Upham	693	10	7	Heart disease	75.00
30534	Numa Verret	1312	15	4	Apoplexy	300.00
30535	Annie M. Mathews	155	10	3	Cancer	75.00
30536	Harold D. Dahl	155	15	2	Rupture of aneurism of aorta	300.00
30537	Asa S. Terwilliger	301	19	6	Nephritis	125.00
30538	Harry Steelman	1704	12	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30539	Leonard J. Modine	611	9	2	Heart disease	300.00
30540	John Pytlik	1786	11	1	Strangulated hernia	300.00
30541	Otillia S. Anderson	521	3	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30542	Augusta Erickson	62	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
30543	Mariana Keenan	101	29	2	Asthma	75.00
30544	Fred. Hennes	119	7	6	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
30545	Ida Kroon	181	16	8	Endocarditis	75.00
30546	Eliese Thiele	181	19	9	Myocarditis	75.00
30547	Mary E. Freeborn	422	1	10	Nephritis	25.00
30548	Alice B. Zeh	422	5	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
30549	George Peschka	687	1	6	Endocarditis	50.00
30550	Albert Meyer	1369	7	8	Heart disease	75.00
30551	Thomas J .Jenkins	1824	11	4	Cancer	300.00
30552	Mary Kamis	1786	7	5	Suicide	75.00
30553	Esther Chicoyne	33	17	8	Nephritis	75.00
30554	Minie J. Smith	55	9	2	Accidental burns	75.00
30555	Adalaska Rogers	133	4	4	Mitral stenosis	50.00
30556	John D. Currie	374	20	2	Apoplexy	300.00
30557	Eleanor H. Sargent	429	18	4	Myocarditis	75.00
30558	David Hardgrove	746	20	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
30559	Matilda Halstrom	1002	9	7	Tumor of brain	75.00
30560	William Dobbyn	7	18	5	Cystitis	125.00
30561	Lewis C. Matheys	8	3	7	Pneumonia	50.00
30562	John McQuigg	8	2	8	Meningitis	100.00
30563	May B. Weber	104	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
30564	Clara S. Bergreen	106	17	10	Pernicious Anaemia	75.00
30565	Charles W. Rackard	216	15	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30566	James H. Perry	281	1	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
30567	Francis R. Griffis	281	18	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30568	John Lofstrom	791	18	10	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
30569	Clara Kerksiech	1366	15	9	Pneumonia	75.00
30570	Willard Sears	1671	4	5	Heart disease	50.00
30571	Annie A. Lyons	1754	15	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
30572	E. E. Riddle (Dis.)	36	19	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
30573	Louetta Demaine	132	14	7	Nephritis	75.00
30574	Walter Winton	242	11	11	Pneumonia	300.00
30575	Fred. Knapp	242	18	9	Heart disease	125.00
30576	James McWilliams	432	16	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
30577	Herman Bogumil	522	20	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30578	Robert Stelter (Dis.)	539	22	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
30579	Maurice S. Decker	15	12	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30580	Samuel P. Ham	61	8	8	Nephritis	75.00
30581	B. F. Tingley	67	3	10	Street car accident	300.00
30582	Clara Burton	142	18	3	Heart disease	75.00
30583	Dennis H. Wyckoff	167	18	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30584	Mary K. Morris	207	14	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00

NOTICE

To All Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Brothers:

In this World War in which the United States and Canada are taking a part, and in which countries our membership reside, one of the requirements of the Governments is ships with which to transport food-stuffs and munitions both for the armies of our country and to our Allies in Europe, and there being an insufficient number of ships available, one of the large problems confronting the Government is the building of ships.

The United States Government has undertaken the task of building a large number of ships and in order to carry out its program of construction has created what is known as the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. Said Shipping Board has let numerous contracts to ship builders in all parts of the United States and in order to more equally distribute the workmen and to assist in building the ships in the shortest possible time, the officials of the Government are now arranging a system of employment and distribution, and desire the assistance of organized labor to carry this to a successful conclusion.

The Government officials realize that there are not a sufficient number of experienced ship carpenters in the country to carry on the ship building work as rapidly as they desire and that they will have to draw on workmen from the other branches of our trade, and while they have not as yet agreed or perfected a system of procuring and distributing the necessary workmen we have had the matter up for discussion with the representatives of the Government and hope to bring about an understanding pertaining to the employment of our membership.

In order that we may have information as to the number of members that can be procured for this class of work and to be able to show to the representatives of the Government the number obtainable, we would request, if you desire to take up this class of work, that you fill out and mail to this office the list of questions contained on the opposite page.

You will understand that filling out these questions does not signify or guarantee that you will be employed on the building of ships now under construction throughout the United States but will demonstrate your willingness to take up such employment if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the officials of the Government who have the matter in charge.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made those of our members who fill out the enrollment blank and send same to General Office will be notified as to when, where and under what conditions they can procure employment in the building of ships.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President

ENROLLMENT BLANK

If you desire employment, building ships for the Government, and you are willing to go to work in any part of the United States, where the ship yards are located, fill out very carefully, and mail, this blank to the General Secretary.

Give Name in Full.....

Nationality ..... Age.....

Married ..... Single.....

City ..... State.....

Street Number .....

How many hours notice do you require to get ready to leave home?.....

How many years have you worked at the trade?.....

Place a cross (X) after the branch of the trade you have been working at and which you can do the best. If competent in several branches, mark each branch.

Carpenter..... Joiner..... Bench Hand..... Stair Builder..... Millwright.....

Shipwright.... Ship Joiner.... Caulker.... Cabinet Maker.... Floor Laying....

Dock and Wharf Builder..... Pile Driving..... Running Wood Working Machinery..... Can you use the Adz?.....

If you have acted as foreman or superintendent give the time, for whom you worked, and describe the class of work you acted upon and the number of men you had charge of and any other information that will act as a guide in placing you where you are best fitted.

Remarks: .....

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Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30585	Henriette Klowski	242	16	1	Apoplexy	75.00
30586	Wm. F. Bauer	261	5	..	Fall	300.00
30587	Ludwig Scharfenberg	303	16	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30588	Carl Vang	322	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
30589	C. O. Shafer (Dis.)	425	5	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
30590	Mollie C. Wilson	425	2	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30591	J. H. Cattran	449	36	..	Accident	300.00
30592	George C. Anderson	482	27	2	Nephritis	300.00
30593	Florence Angove	514	5	11	Septemia	75.00
30594	Napoleon R. Dufrene	551	14	2	Heart disease	300.00
30595	Effie Link	645	1	6	Apoplexy	50.00
30596	Olaf Landsness	787	27	5	Pneumonia	300.00
30597	Anetta A. Jones	1016	1	4	Abscess	25.00
30598	William Knoeri	1051	4	9	Cancer	50.00
30599	Joseph O. Rivers	1354	14	8	Apoplexy	300.00
30600	John Olsen	1367	7	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	160.70
30601	Annie T. Dyer	1585	8	..	Suicide	75.00
30602	Gustave Berdoz	1856	12	4	Nephritis	300.00
30603	Oscar Hultgren	514	10	..	Heart disease	75.00
30604	J. W. Wayman (Dis.)	87	18	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
30605	Andrew J. Dunklee (Dis.)	331	4	9	Accidental injuries	300.00
30606	Emma M. Scott	728	16	7	Heart disease	75.00
30607	William P. Sheehy	1035	3	6	Heart disease	50.00
30608	Ethel L. E. Johns	514	19	1	Myocarditis	75.00
30609	Louise L. Canfield	193	28	10	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
30610	Rosie Caldwell	19	18	2	Heart disease	75.00
30611	Conrad Kersten	33	26	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30612	Wm. Beckermann	47	22	4	Meningitis	300.00
30613	Ella Harris	70	5	7	Myocarditis	75.00
30614	Nellie E. Byersdorfer	75	15	6	Cancer	75.00
30615	Rosina Franke	100	15	1	Cancer	75.00
30616	Otto H. Neuman	181	13	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30617	Andrew Ball	229	17	3	Nephritis	125.00
30618	Teresa Keller	317	20	10	Cancer	75.00
30619	Mary E. Steline	393	2	7	Myocarditis	50.00
30620	Magdalenna Clodzik	723	1	..	Odema of lungs	25.00
30621	Frederick Lacasse	757	9	3	Nephritis	300.00
30622	Louisa A. Huston	1277	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
30623	John T. Broocks	1297	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
30624	Elizabeth Siegel	1784	19	9	Heart disease	75.00
30625	Sussana Reives	1922	1	7	Mitral insufficiency	25.00
30626	Joe Simko	1929	1	..		50.00
30627	Louis Pepin	21	30	8	Nephritis	300.00
30628	Otto H. Roemer	43	16	1	Mastoiditis	300.00
30629	Frank Tayon	86	4	..	Carbuncle	300.00
30630	Mack Senar	92	18	..	Pellegra	300.00
30631	John Huyler	110	16	2	Apoplexy	125.00
30632	George A. Farrow	131	11	6	Endocarditis	125.00
30633	George Buckhout	149	20	..	Cancer	300.00
30634	Wm. H. Holdridge	177	20	2	LaGrippe	125.00
30635	John Walker	273	8	7	Fractured skull	300.00
30636	Jacob Shufeldt	308	15	6	Diabetes	300.00
30637	James T. Swift	349	14	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30638	Timothy J. O'Neill (Dis.)	539	16	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
30639	Henry B. Slakey	586	13	6	Fall	300.00
30640	James T. Fordyce	592	16	..	Hemorrhage	125.00
30641	William Ford	617	1	1	Fractured skull	50.00
30642	Leona M. Mahan	767	5	1	Embolism	75.00
30643	Chas. D. Brereton	772	16	6	Bronchitis	125.00
30644	Henry J. Teipel	785	15	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
30645	Chas Perfect	948	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
30646	Paul Lindzen	1108	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
						$38,861.45

109 Full beneficial claims	$26,886.45
73 Wife claims	5,025.00
30 Semi-beneficial claims	2,950.00
11 Disability claims	4,000.00
Total	$38,861.45

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3223	Anna I. Farrell	1082	17	..	Received one wife donation	75.00
3224	Antonio Sklenar	1786	8	7	Received one wife donation	50.00
3225	Leslie Phalmer (Dis.)	300	..	8	Not one year a member	50.00
3226	Katherine Thallman	469	1	1	Three months arrears	25.00
3227	Wm. R. Carlson (Dis.)	902	..	..		

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3228	Edith Thomas	1068	1	2	Sick when husband admitted..	25.00
3229	Alma Youngquist	338	1	6	Sick when husband admitted..	25.00
3230	Hans Skagen	488	11	3	Three months arrears.....	300.00
3231	Lucy Wamaz	1724	1	..	Three months arrears	25.00
3232	Carl G. Sandholm	460	4	2	Paying semi-beneficial dues ...	200.00
3233	Emma L. Wood	1272	3	10	Husband semi-beneficial	75.00
3234	F. G. Rudhart (Dis.)	238	15	..	Physical ailment	400.00
3235	Gust Haggar	1456	13	6	Three months arrears	300.00
3236	John P. Corcoran	791	1	8	Three months arrears	50.00
3237	George Suyder	534	1	1	Three months arrears	50.00
3238	Elizabeth Nussberger	697	7	10	Husband semi-beneficial	75.00
3239	S. J. Blythe	1492	12	3	Three months arrears	200.00
3240	Leo Burke	440	..	5	Not one year a member	50.00
3241	Eugene Lavoie	539	9	4	Three months arrears	300.00
3242	William Fry	104	..	8	Not one year a member	

Officers for Forest Battalions

The United States Forest Service has been able to comply in full with the request of the War Department for assistance in securing qualified lumbermen and foresters to serve as officers for the forest battalions which are to comprise a part of the American overseas forces. Three hundred and nine men have been recommended for commissions in the grades of major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. Of these, two-thirds are practical lumbermen or sawmill operators and one-third are trained foresters with long woods experience. Some of the lumbermen who were recommended have also had theoretical training in forestry and many of the foresters have had experience in logging or sawmilling.

In the selection of qualified lumbermen the Forest Service has had the cooperation of a sub-committee of the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense and of fourteen committees of lumbermen in different parts of the country. Many private foresters and forest schools have assisted in finding technical foresters suitable for commissions. All of the men recommended have, by successful experience, shown themselves capable of handling some important phase of lumbering, sawmill or technical forest work, according to officials of the Forest Service. All have proved by experience their qualities of leadership and their ability to handle men in large numbers.

Every timber region of the United States has contributed its share of the men who have been nominated for officers and it is believed that every class of lumbering, from the smallest portable mill operation to the largest and most up-to-date plant, is represented. Among those selected are men experienced in logging and sawing every merchantable wood growing in this country.

The age limits set in the beginning required that all officers of the forest battalions should be thirty-one years of age, or older. Because of the difficulty of finding men suitable for lieutenants, the age limit for this grade was later lowered to twenty-five years. The bulk of the men recommended as lieutenants range in age from twenty-five to thirty-five, as captains from thirty to forty and as majors from forty to fifty.

Men who have been recommended have been notified that all further action as regards physical examination, the issuance of commissions, and the order in which the successful applicants will be called for service rests with the War Department.

Help One Another

In this world I gained my knowledge
But for it I had to pay;
Although I never went to college,
Still I've heard the poet say:

Life is like a mighty river
Running on from day to day,
Thousands there are launched upon it
Some are wrecked and cast away.

Then do your best for one another,
Make of life a pleasant dream;
For there's many a wearied brother
Pulling hard against the stream.

There's many a true, good-hearted fellow;
Many a noble minded man
Finds himself in waters shallow,
Then assist him if you can.

And if the wind be in your favor
And you should succeed at last,
Darkest nights will have a morning
And the tide will turn at last.

—Submitted by E. Parker.

Correspondence

1917 Liberty Loan Publicity

Treasury Department,
Washington, January 10, 1918.

Editor, The Carpenter:

This Bureau is just in receipt of copies of The Carpenter for October, November and December, 1917.

The splendid amount and the quality of the publicity matter you gave the Liberty Loan is noted with extreme pleasure. Not only do you give a great deal of informative matter about the Liberty Bonds and the reasons why your readers should support the Loan, but the items you carried, such as the fact that the union printers bought over a million dollars worth of the bonds, are also of great value.

Permit me to express to you the very warm appreciation of the Treasury Department of your valuable assistance and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,
OSCAR A. PRICE,
Director of Publicity.

Secretary McAdoo on Thrift Stamp Plan.

Editor, The Carpenter:

To preserve the liberties of the world or, as our President has said, to make the world safe for democracy, necessitates the raising of millions of men for our armed forces. Billions of dollars will be required to feed, clothe and equip these men and to sustain our country at war.

To help in meeting these expenditures Congress has authorized the issue of $2,000,000,000 of War Saving Certificates, to be sold under the plan explained in the enclosed circular "United States Government War Savings Stamps."

The aim of the War Savings and Thrift Stamp plan is to promote saving and eliminate waste, utilizing our resources in the fullest possible measure for the vigorous prosecution of this war in defense of our country and her institutions.

The saving of money that was formerly spent for non-essentials and its investment in the securities of the United States will strengthen and increase the power of our armies and navies and more quickly bring victorious peace to our country.

My purpose in writing you this letter is to appeal to you as a patriotic citizen and as an official of a loyal and patriotic organization of labor for your active cooperation and support in making the War Savings Certificate campaign a great success. You can render invaluable assistance to the cause of our country if you will send a circular letter to each of your local unions requesting them to make the War Savings Certificate a special order at every meeting until the present authorized issue has been sold, urging their members to enlist the interest of men, women and children in the purchase of these securities.

Plans are being formed for the organization of War Savings societies among the school children and others, the purpose being to pledge every member to save money in order to invest in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates. I sincerely hope your local unions will be encouraged to give support to these societies.

Your organizers can render service of great value by advocating the War Savings Certificate and Thrift Stamp campaign in their addresses, and I hope you will find it practicable to instruct them accordingly.

Upon request the Treasury Department will gladly send you all the War Savings literature you desire to send out with your circular letter.

If it is not inconsistent with your rules and policy I should be pleased to receive a copy of your letter to your local unions and give it publicity, if you have no objection.

Bespeaking your active assistance and cooperation in this patriotic service to the country, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WM. G. McADOO,

Secretary of the Treasury.

December 29, 1917.

President Gomper's 1918 Message

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

January, 1918, dawns at a time of great opportunity for Labor which presents at the same time corresponding responsibility and duty.

Our Republic, our people, are at war. Whatever individuals may have thought upon the European situation before the Congress of the United States declared war against the Imperial German and Austrian governments, that must now be laid aside. The Congress and President, under the authority of the Constitution of our Republic, have irrevocably decided the matter.

War means victory for our cause or danger to the very existence of our nation.

With our nation at stake, individuals can not interpose opposition to the war—a war declared by the will of the nation's representatives.

Under the exigencies of war, opposition to the war declared by constituted authority becomes treason.

It is a time that requires serious consideration of words and actions.

While this is true, there is even more than ordinary need for the maintenance of the rights of men and women, and for careful scrutiny and the fullest discussion of policies and methods before their adoption.

The time for Labor to interpose its needs and contentions is while policies are in the making.

The world war in which we are engaged is on such a tremendous scale, and is so all-pervading in its influences and effects, that we are readjusting practically the whole nation's social and economic organization from a peace to a war basis.

For Labor this readjustment is a very critical period.

If, in the process of readjustment, fundamental principles of human fredom and welfare are not maintained, the whole purpose and spirit of our Government and our social institutions may be perverted.

It devolves upon liberty-loving citizens, and particularly the workers of this country, to see to it that the spirit and methods of democracy are maintained within our own country while we are engaged in a war to establish them in international relations.

The fighting and the concrete issues of the war are so far removed from the people of our country that not all of our citizens have a full understanding of the issues involved. An understanding of the principles of autocratic force, which the central powers desire to substitute for the real principles of freedom, makes clear to all citizens of this Republic the effect of our possible defeat upon their own lives and activities.

To prevent the possibility of autocratic forces winning in this world conflict I feel that it is the duty of the officers, the representatives and organizers of the American labor movement to do everything within their power to make it plain to the rank and file and citizenship of this country what is involved in the war, as well as the obligation that devolves upon all citizens. In the struggle there is not an element that constitutes the nation but has a part and an influence, and will either support the Government or will hinder the conduct of the war.

In addition to the fundamental principles at issue, Labor has an additional interest in the war. This war is in the last analysis a people's war—Labor's war. The final outcome will be determined in the factories, the mills, the shops, the mines, the farms, the industries, and the transportation agencies of the various countries. That group of countries which can most successfully organize its agencies of production and transportation, and which can furnish the most adequate and effective agen-

cies with which to conduct the war, will win.

The workers have a part in this co-equal with the soldiers and sailors on the ships and in the trenches.

Continuouss production is an indispensable prerequisite to production of necessary war supplies. The Government as well as the workers themselves, is vitally interested in maintaining such conditions that there shall be no occasion for interruption in production.

The chief responsible agents of the Government have shown a desire to be fair and an understanding of the human elements involved in this problem. The organized labor movement has also shown an equally broad understanding and grasp of the situation.

Even before war was declared, representatives of the labor organizations of the country met in Washington on March 12, 1917, and adopted a declaration known as "American Labor's Position in Peace and in War."

On the basis contained in that declaration, agreements have been made between the Government and the trade unions. This work was reported to the American Federation of Labor's Buffalo Convention, which approved it and recommended that the course be continued. In addition to that action, the Buffalo Convention adopted the following declaration as the position which Labor should take in all such matters:

The following principles and policies should be observed by all boards or commissions of a government character appointed by the Government or otherwise during the duration of the war:

The industrial problems arising through our nation's participation in the war and the agencies in operation to preserve industrial peace and establish an adequate degree of cooperation between the employer, whether private or governmental, and the employe, has created a condition which makes it essentiol that certain conditions and principles shall be clearly kept in mind and generally accepted. If justice is to be done and terms of employment and conditions of labor equitable to the employer and employe established, certain broad principles must be applied.

In determining what the wage rates should be there are several vital factors to be considered apart from the increased cost of living.

The existing wage rate in an establishment should first be considered as to its equity.

Was it established as a result of joint conference and agreement between the employer and his employes, or was it established as a result of the employer's individual conception of what wages should be paid to those in his employ?

To what degree did the previous wage rate compare with those in establishments in the same district where wages have been established through agreement between the employer and the employe?

How did the wage rate adopted through joint agreement in the district compare with the wage rates in other districts where joint wage agreement existed?

In the composition of boards or commissions which are to consider questions of terms of employment and conditions of labor, it is essential that there should be equality of representation between the employers and the wage-earners.

In the event that a wage board or commission is to consist of an unequal number, then a civilian should serve as the odd man. One-half of the remaining number of this body should be the direct representatives of the wage-earners to be nominated by organized labor.

The right to organize is essential to the solution of problems arising between employer and employe. Employers apply this right, but in many instances this right has been denied to wage-earners by employers. All agreements formulated by wage boards or commissions should contain a clause announcing that the right to organize is inalienable and that prevention of the exercise of this right by the employer or his representative constitutes a violation of these principles.

The nation's interest makes it essential that cooperation should exist in the industries. No efficient cooperation can exist except through organization. Cooperation presumes good will and there can be no good will without recognition of mutual rights. Therefore, the recognition of the employes as a group having common interests in one of the fundamental prerequisites to cooperation.

There can be no true efficiency in production without good will. Good will and cooperation can not exist where the employer exercises autocratic authority in determining the terms of employment and the conditions of labor. The highest efficiency in production can only be secured through the application of the principles of democracy. These are as essential in industry as they are in civil government.

Whenever the employes in a department or an establishment have a common complaint or grievance, it is fundamental that the employer should meet those who may be selected by the workers to represent them.

It is advisable that production should not cease because of an apparent injustice or oversight contained in an award, for it is necesary to the nation's protection as well as to the welfare of the trade union movement that there should be no cessation of work except as a last resort."

It is difficult to conceive a more serious responsibility than that which rests upon the organized labor movement of our country, its responsibe officers, and upon the great rank and file representatives.

Upon you and upon all rests the duty of maintaining the rights and interests of the workers of our Republic, at the same time doing everything within the power of all to further the interests of the Government in the urgent needs that arise out of the conduct of a world-wide war.

(Continued on Page 60)

Craft Problems

How to Lay Out and Frame Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Article No. 2—How to layout and frame a simple roof

A fixed rule which carpenters should adhere to and never forget in laying out rafters and roof timbers is to always mark out, saw and place them in position with the rounding or crowning up. For example: in fig. 1 of this article the opposite rafters A-B and B-C should curve or round up and not be hollow. In this sketch, readers will recognize an ordinary collar beam pitched roof, and there should never be less than 3 inches resting on the wall plates at the foot to give a firm solid nailing. In this example the ridge represented in Fig. 2 is omitted which is the general practice for small short roofs, but in those over ten feet in length they are indispensable in order to maintain the peak or ridge tree level, straight and true.

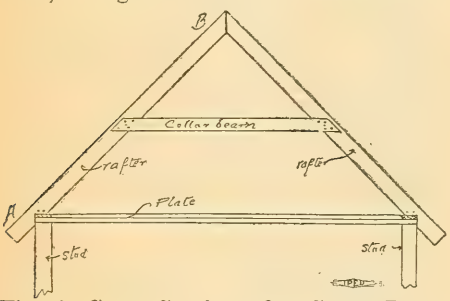


Fig. 1. Cross Section of a Collar Beam Roof.

An important point in setting rafters against a ridge board is to lay the board itself out, by marking it across both sides for each rafter on both sides, 12, 16, 20, or 24 inches on centers or apart as required, thus making sure that they will abut exactly against each other and gain strong nailing and preserve the ridge from bending. Ridges may be of ⅞ inch, ½ inch board stuff or 2 inches of sawn rafter timber.

Commencing then with the simplest form of roof we will take the plan of a roof like that shown at Fig. 3 and assume on the diagram that A-B-C-D is the plan of the wall plates A-D a gable end and B-C a hipped end for the purpose of illustration and explanation. The roof is, we will say 12 feet wide or that is the width of the building to the outside edges of the wall plates. The rise or pitch, as it is called, is 4 feet or one-third of the width of the house and the dotted lines denote the center lines of all timbers.

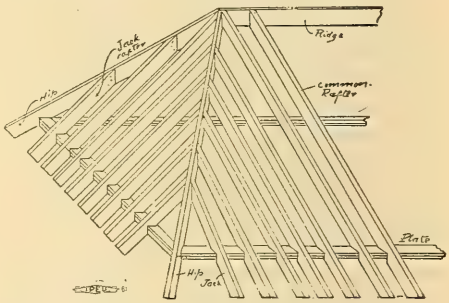


Fig. 2. View of Wall Plates, Hips, Jacks and Common Rafters in Position.

In order to lay out the gable end, produce the center line of the ridge E-I-F to G, Fig.3, and from F measure up 4 feet, and join G-A and G-D. Now set off on each side of the dotted lines the width or depth of the rafters on each side 2 inches for 2x4 inch rafters and 3 inches for 2x6 inch rafters, and mark the ridge as shown. All the rafters from F to E will be laid out thus, although they may all be marked from one good pattern as described in the previous article.

Next take up the hipped end E-B-C and the measurement B-C. Set it down on another line as J-K in Fig. 4 and divide it into two equal 6 foot lengths as H-L and draw a line square up like L-M-O. Join M-J and M-K, lengthen J-M to N and join N and K so that the line N-K will be the center line of the

proposed hip rafter and it may be set off as seen in Fig. 3 at B-E and E-C.

Next with K as a center and K-N as radius length strike the arc N-O cutting L-M at O and on L-K draw and set down the jack rafters as Q-P, R-S etc. equally spaced and square to the wall plate line. N-K being the hip rafter length the jacks will be as P-Q. R-S measuring to the line O-K.

The bottom cut will be as at A or D Fig. 3 for the jacks and the side bevel will be like P Fig. 4, N of course the top cut for the hip rafters. Remember always to have the jack rafters

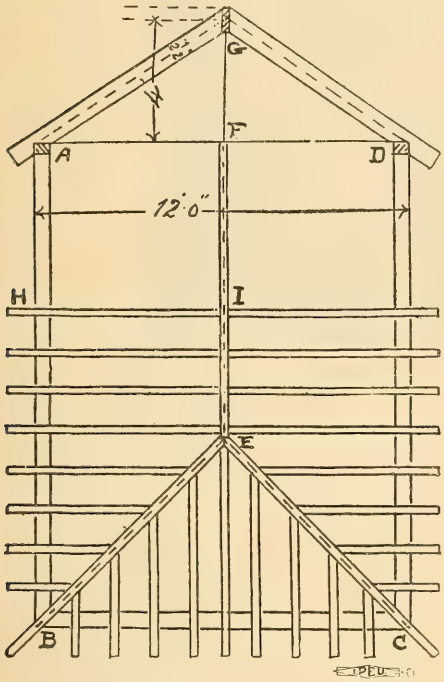


Fig. 3. Rafter Layout For a Simple Roof.

in sets right and left hand bevels, those from B to E Fig. 3 being left hand and those from E to C right handed on the end and visa versa on the other sides of the hips.

Study the diagrams slowly and steadily as they are simple when learned but chinese puzzles if you dont get the ideas clearly comprehended so as to apply them practically and accurately to the timbers.

Fig. 2 will give the reader a clear view of how he must raise and place the rafters, hips and ridge in position on the wall plate and here we might say that hip and valley rafters ought to be wider than common and jack rafters by at least two inches, because if not at least one-sixth of the jacks at the top bevelled ends which rest

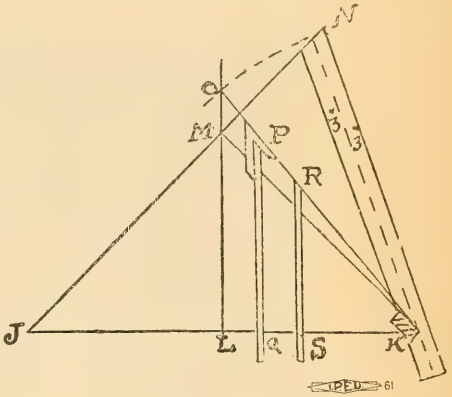


Fig. 4. Layout of a Simple Hip Roof.

against the sides of the hips will hang below thus weakening the structure and it shows poor calculation.

(To be Continued.)

Substitution of Other Materials for Wood

Twenty-five years ago lumber was regarded as almost as much of a necessity as wheat, while today it is steadily being replaced by various substitutes, says a recent report by the Forest Service on "The Substitution of Other Materials for Wood." Disregarding the temporary effect of the war, with its sudden demand for lumber and its great enhancement of prices of many substitute materials, the report points out the tendency in the long run. Each year more steel, concrete, brick, or tile is being used in places where lumber was formerly employed. This is particularly true in cities where enactment of building codes and the development of new forms of construction have created a demand for more durable building material. Shingles have given way largely to composition and tile roofings, wooden sidewalks have been almost wholly replaced by cement, while the modern skyscraper with its steel frame-

work, and stone, brick, or tile walls occupies the site of some former frame structure. Railroad cross-ties and mine props are about the only forms of wood which are not affected.

How hard this substitution has hit the lumber business is shown by the government estimate that the total replacement of lumber in all forms of use is 8,090,000,000 board feet, or 21 per cent. of the lumber consumption of the United States in 1915. The rate of substitution seems to be increasing and is now in excess of 500,000,000 board feet a year. Approximately 70 per cent. of the lumber cut goes into forms of use whose demands appear to be decreasing. Twenty per cent more goes into strongly competitive fields. In the remaining 10 per cent. of wood uses, there seems to be a much better opportunity for a larger consumption.

Reviving the Art of Wooden Ship Building

Just at present when there is a pressing need for ships to carry supplies across the Atlantic and when the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation is straining every effort to obtain an adequate supply of skilled men for the different ship building avocations, everything pertaining to wooden ship construction holds an added interest for us. In this connection it is worth while relating an experiment undertaken by the science and technology school of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., to enable house carpenters and other skilled woodworkers to obtain a practical understanding of wooden ship and boat building, an account of which appears in the December issue of the Industrial Arts Magazine, written by Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.

About last Fall, the Pratt Institute undertook to offer several courses which would fit men for service in the building of a merchant marine: a course for ship draughtsmen, one for marine engineers, one in ship calculations and one in ship and boat woodworking. Mr. Gaasbeek's article gives an outline of the last mentioned course.

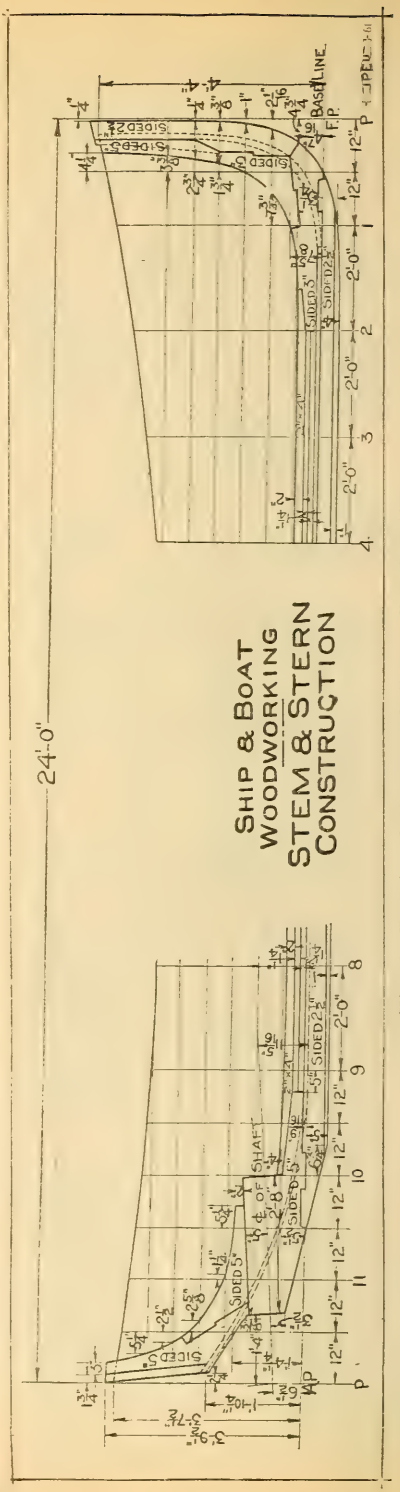
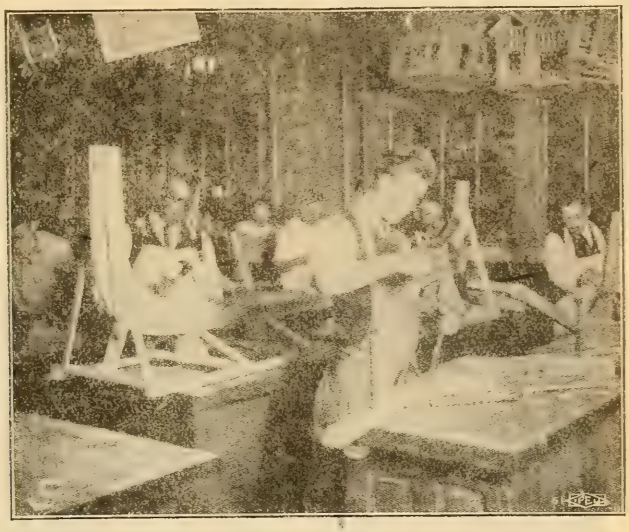


Fig. 1. Detail of Stem and Stern Construction

The course was first advertised about the fifteenth of last August, he tells us, with the idea in mind "of giving to house carpenters and other skilled woodworkers a practical understanding of wooden ship and boat building, with a view to helping such men to become competent workers in the great shipbuilding industry, rapidly developing in this country. The course was open only to experienced woodworkers in the trades mentioned and was intended for men just before or just after they had transferred to ship work. An advanced course of instruction was of-



Cutting Rabbets, Fitting and Fastening Parts of Stem and Stern

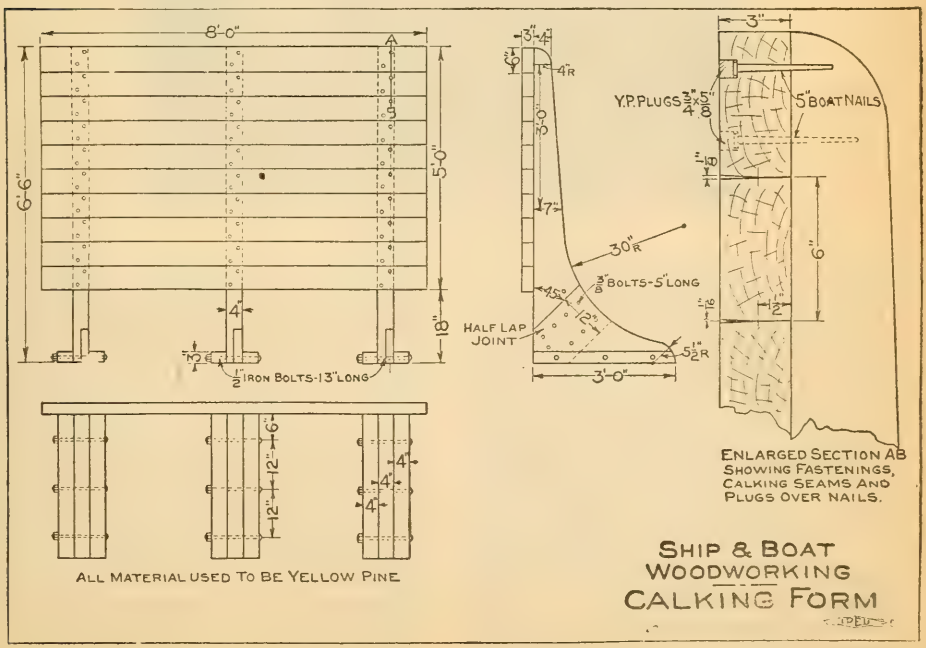
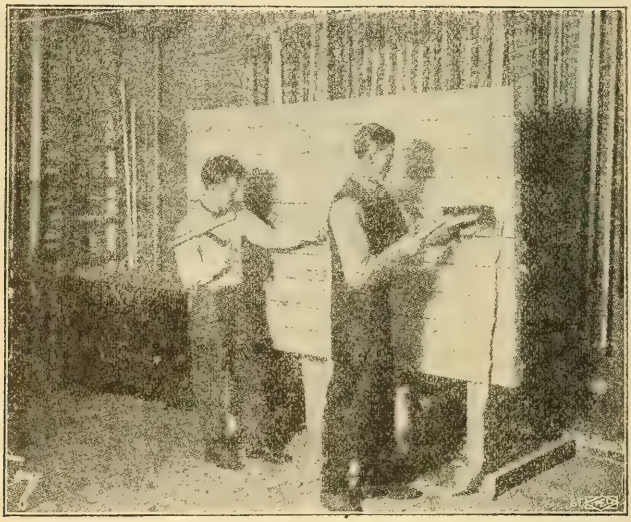


Fig. 6. Detail of Ship Calking Form

fered to experienced ship woodworkers who wished to broaden their knowledge of modern ship and boat building practice.

"The announcement of this course was well received—65 men immediately applied for admission. Twelve men were selected from this group for the initial class and began work on Thursday evening, September 6th. Twenty-four men were added to this group on September 20th, making in all a class of thirty-six men under the care of two instructors. Twenty-four of the men selected were already working in shipyards and the balance of twelve men were carpenters



Practice Calking

expecting to transfer to the ship building industry in the near future.

"Mr. Joseph F. Reardon, master boatbuilder in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was invited to organize the class and accepted, but the demands upon his time at the yard became so great that he was unable to continue as an active instructor and Mr. Charles Rassiga, Jr., and Mr. Edward Weber, both employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, assumed charge of the class, carrying out many of the ideas suggested by Mr. Reardon.

"The outline of instructions as planned consists in practical work of taking up molds from mold loft floor, lining scantling from molds, construction of center frame, including stem, keel and stern, cutting rabbets, erecting transverse frames, scaling, beveling and installing planking, scarfing of planking and longitudinals, calking (light and heavy work,) installation of longitudinal clamps, deck framing, method of laying decks and plan reading.

"Before a man can lay down the lines of a ship on the mold loft floor, he must know something of the construction of a ship and be able to read plans. Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to start the class on a model of a small boat rather than a large type ship, because the lines of the larger type are very complicated and would be beyond the understanding of these men. Laying down the lines of a wooden vessel on the mold loft floor involves a knowledge of the principles of descriptive geometry not possessed by many persons who have not made a special study of this branch of mathematics.

"The stem and stern construction shown in Fig. 1, was laid down on the mold loft floor as a class problem by the instructor. Upon the completion of each section of the boat, the class will return to the mold loft to compare their work and in that way they will gradually

grasp many of the principles involved in shipwork, so much so, that it is certain that they will be more valuable to the shipyards employing them and will greatly increase their opportunity for promotion.

"Each student is required to pick up his own lines from the mold loft floor and to make his own molds. Fig. 5 shows students fitting and fastening the different parts of the stem and stern together, cutting rabbets, etc.

"Each evening the regular work is interrupted by lessons in calking and scarfing. Each student in turn is given an opportunity to practice before the close of the term. In Fig. 6 is seen the detail of the calking form, which resembles as near as possible the sides of a ship and in Fig. 7 two men are calking. There are a few underlying principles involved in calking which can be given by the instructors in a very few minutes, so that what the men really need is an opportunity to practice and thus gain a little confidence in themselves before tackling the real job. A house carpenter is a little timid about starting in a new field of work and so for the most part the men are glad to practice on a form of this kind with a few suggestions now and then from an expert, even though it does leave a few blisters on their hands as a souvenir. A smaller form is also used for light calking which is collapsible so that the cotton can readily be removed for re-calking. The heavy form is first calked with cotton and then with oakum. After calking, each student is taught how to reap out his seams for re-calking, a knowledge of which is necessary in repair work.

"Fig. 8 shows two men scarfing timbers together. These are 6x6-in. yellow pine timbers. All the fitting is done with an adze. It requires considerable skill to handle the tool properly and to be able to cut to a given line.

Scarfing Timbers With an Adze

"Full size timbers are used in the shop where it is practical to do so. A boat is constructed in sections rather than a complete model, thus avoiding a repetition of many processes and yet giving all the fundamentals of boat and ship construction. In order for a mechanic to understand his foreman and be able to take orders and carry them out, or to be a leading man and give directions, he must be acquainted with ship terminology. For this purpose a study has been made by the class of the Ferris type cargo carrier, a plan giving complete details of construction, showing the timbers in their relative position, giving the

technical names and sizes of each. Other data not shown on these plans have been compiled and furnished to each student in the form of mimeograph copies.

"These photographs show only the progress of the class up to the time of the present writing. The men are now beginning to lay down the half-breadth and body plan on the mold loft floor, and later on will pick up their bevels, shape and install planking, etc. There is now a waiting list of applicants for this course and it is probable that a new class will be admitted about January 2, 1918.

By request the following list of hand tools required for boat building and ship carpentry trades was compiled:

Claw hammer, cross cut saw, rip saw, panel saw, compass saw, ball pean hammer, adze (lipped), spirit level, bevel (ship carpenter's), plumb bob, auger bits ¼ to 1-in., extension bit, smoothing plane, jack plane, fore plane, bilge plane, compass plane, baller plane, wood reamers ½ to 1½-in., wood gauges ¼ to 2-in., draw knife, calking irons, calking mallet, wood rasp, oil stone, cold chisel, cape chisel, spoke shave, ratchet brace, steel square, try square 7½-in., compasses, hack saw, end cutting pliers, marking gauge, wood chisels ¼ to 2-in., burr set, pinch bar 20-in., slice chisel 2½-in.

How to Frame a House

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

—Raising Frames—

There is no part of the construction of a frame building which requires more care or accuracy than the raising of the frame. I therefore trust that my remarks on this subject will be carefully read, as they will be found very applicable in practice.

—Placing Cellar Girders—

These will require to be lifted into the place on top of the piers and walls built for them in the cellar, and set perfectly level and straight from end to end. Some prefer to give their girders a slight crown of say 1 inch in the entire length, and it is a wise plan, because the piers generally settle more than the outside walls. When there are posts instead of brick piers used to support the girder, the best method is to temporarily sustain the girder by uprights made of pieces of 2x4 joists resting on blocks on the ground below. When the superstructure is raised these can be knocked out and the permanent posts placed, resting their bottom ends on a broad, flat stone, to form a base or foundation footing.

If the supporting posts and piers be not placed or built until after the building is erected, then carpenters should exercise good judgment when jacking the girders up, to place them under it and not raise them so much as to strain the building, and it is always desirable to obtain the crown mentioned before. The practice of temporarily shoring the girders, and not placing the permanent supports until after the superstructure is finished, is favored by good builders, and it would be well for carpenters to know just how it should be done.

—Setting the Sill—

After the girder is in position, the sills are placed on top of the cellar walls, rounding side up and hollow side out, and are very carefully fitted together at the joints and leveled throughout. The last operation can either be done by a sight level or by following the simple method I am now about to describe.

Place ⅞-inch blocks at intervening distances on the length of each side, also one at either end, and set a long parallel straight-edge on them, also set a true level on the upper jointed edge of the straight-edge. The sill must be wedged up, or lowered down until the air bubble in the level tube is exactly in the center, and each piece must also be wedged up or lowered till the blocks all touch the bottom edge of the straight-edge. In all cases the whole length of the sill should, if possible, bear solidly on the stonework, and may either be bedded in mortar or made up solid with chip pieces of slate, stone wedges or furrings, and these should not be inserted less than two feet apart.

Sills are generally kept back ⅞ or 1 inch from the face of the stonework, to make the sheathing come flush with it, and allow the water table to project the thickness of itself (usually 1¼ or 1⅜ inch) to keep the water off the stone.

Sills must be taken out of wind, that is to say, they must be level all round, so that when the carpenter sights them across with his eye (the other being closed), the surfaces will show as one line.

All sill joists will require to be toenailed or spiked to draw them closer together, and the running joints should be nailed dovetail fashion. When sills are made up of two thicknesses of plank, as they sometimes are, they will need to be solidly spiked together, to form one, with dove-tailed nails.

As some of my readers may not clearly understand what is meant by "dovetailing" nails, I will here state that a carpenter dovetails nails when he drives two with the points inclining to or from each other, so that they form, as it were, a "dovetail."

—Setting First Floor Beams—

This important job is done by experienced carpenters in the following manner:

The stairs and chimneys being conductors, or rather passing up from one floor to the next one above, and having timbers framed to form the openings, or, as they are technically called, "wells," the header and trimmer beams round them must be placed first. The proper method to follow then is, to place and nail one trimmer beam first, exactly in position on the sill, and then to insert its fellow opposite it, loose. When this is done the framed header may have its tenons placed in the mortises in the pair of trimmers, and the loose trimmer made parallel to the one that is nailed, that is, it must be the same distance apart at the sill end as the length of the header. When two headers are fromed in, then it will only be necessary to straighten the trimmers from end to end. The trimmers will likewise require to be set square to the sills. After the headers are set, they and the trimmers should be solidly spiked together, keeping the headers square with the trimmers.

The "tail" beams or joists are next placed, the framed ends, with the tenons, being slipped into the mortises in the header, and there solidly spiked to keep them in place.

This practice of first placing all trimmer and header beams for stairs, chimneys, hearths, or other openings which are framed around, should always be adhered to, because the openings are then sure to be in their proper position as denoted on the first floor plan.

Having these set, the remaining single joists are carried in and placed on the sills, spacing them out at 12 or 16 inches between centers, as called for. The quickest way to space them is either to use a 2-foot rule and (when 2-inch joists are inserted) to allow 10 inches between for 12-inch centers, and 14 inches between for 16-inch centers.

The student will, I trust, understand that when two inches more is added on, that is, one inch on each side, the centers of the timbers will be just 12 or 16 inches, as the case may be. When all the floor timbers are in and toenailed to the sills, a strip is nailed across the top edges to keep them from being overturned. This strip should be kept back at least 12 inches from the end, in order that it may not interfere with the wall posts or studding when raising.

A temporary floor must now be laid on the beams, by placing sheathing board across them, and they should be so placed that there may be no traps in the floor. By traps, is meant the ends of the boards which project over one beam and do not rest on the next, so that when a man stands on the end it is a trap which, being pressed downwards by his weight, lets him fall between the beams. In every case the end of each board should rest on a joist or beam to prevent this occurring.

—Raising the Outside Walls—

This, the next operation, is performed very simply. If the wall be not too long, and not more than 25 feet, proceed to

spike the wall plates on the top ends of the corner posts, also nail the ends of the girt strip, or ribbon, square in the jambs in the posts. Next place and nail one or two intervening studs on the plate and ribbon, to the marks on them which have been previously laid out. This can be done on the temporary floor laid on the first floor beams.

A man is now stationed at every second stud and post, and the construction raised, and board braces are nailed on each of them to prevent falling. These are nailed as high up as a man can reach, in order that they may hold firmly.

The next thing is to plumb and brace the wall, which is done by one man holding a plumb rule against the surface of a post or stud and watching the bob, while another stands ready to nail the bottom end of the brace into the sill or beam, whenever the bob indicates that it is exactly perpendicular. The rule must be applied to both sides of the posts, to insure their being plumb both ways, and two braces will be needed, or one on each of the sills which form a corner.

If the wall plate be laid out the same length as the sill, then plumbing one post will plumb both, that is for one wall, but both posts must be plumbed separately for the end walls.

Supposing the side walls to be raised, the intervening studding may be inserted, but where window and door openings occur the studding on each side of them must be doubled. This may be done either by putting them in full length reaching from sill to plate, or by placing single studs full length, and after nailing in the cross headers to cut in cripple studs the length of the window opening. For the sake of economy the last method is most popular. The side studs, forming openings, must likewise be plumbed.

Where there are stretches of wall between windows and doors over four feet in length, the studding will need to be spaced 16 inches between centers, or 16 inches from the inside of one stud to the outside of the next, which, it will readily be understood, is the same thing. Carpenters call this spacing from "in to out," and follow it for joists, studding and rafters.

If the intended house will be situated in a locality where it may be exposed to much strain, through heavy wind pressure, it would be well to cut in an angular brace, abutting against the corner post, under the ribbon, and fitted down on the sill abutting against a window stud. This will stiffen the frame, and is a practice largely followed along the Atlantic coast, where the dwellings are frequently subject to the pressure of heavy gales.

Another thing, always essential, is to properly truss over window and door openings, which can either be spanned by a 4x6-inch timber, or the weight above can be carried over to the studs by angle braces. In any case, where four or five studding, supporting a plate and timbers, occur over a window, precaution should be taken to resist the downward pressure in the above way.

When the sidewalls are raised and braced, the second floor or tier of beams or joists are raised and fixed in position, resting on the ribbon, and holding the walls together by the notch. It is best to nail each joist against each wall stud when possible, as it enables the carpenter to make the construction more solid by nailing them to each stud as they occur.

The second floor beams are placed on the ribbon in a similar manner, being set so that the notch or gain in their bottom edges drops on the edge of the ribbon. All those beams which come against studs should be spiked solidly thereto. A temporary floor is laid as below to enable the men to walk about and work on.

The third floor or attic timbers must rest upon the wall plate, and can be set either before the walls are sheathed or after, but it is usual to set them before commencing to board the sides.

Bridging should always be inserted and the top ends nailed solidly into the floor beams before the floors are laid. The bottom ends can be nailed after they are laid, thus stiffening and raising up the floor. The writer prefers to nail the bridging top and bottom before laying

the flooring, thus preventing sagging under the super-added weight of the floor, and he condemns the practice of laying the floor before the partitions are set.

The heights between the floors are usually taken with two rods, sliding them apart till the ends meet floor and ceiling. Not more than ¼ of an inch over length should be allowed, and measurements for partition studding should be taken with the top plate on the bottom plate, measuring with the rods up. Partition lines should be laid down with a chalk line.

—Raising the Roof—

When the top floor or attic beams are placed, the temporary floor described above must be laid across them. This can be made up of the boards to be used in covering the roof, usually of spruce or hemlock. A peak scaffold must next be constructed, formed out of two uprights, 2x4 studding, and bearers and braces of strips or boards. The height can be taken with a 10-foot pole, by measuring off the height from the floor to the ridge, and then deducting the height of a man who will stand on it; thus, if the height to the peak be 12 feet, then the scaffold should be about 6 feet high. It need not be more than 3 feet wide, or two boards in width, so that one man may stand and walk on it, and it should be well braced. When the scaffold is ready the rafters may be raised in the following manner:

Commencing at the gable end, a pair of rafters one on each side of the ridge are set up, with their top cuts abutting, and the bottoms on the plates may be nailed solidly to each plate. Another pair are set up similarly on the other gable, or near the valley if there be one on the roof. The ridge is next lifted up and set in between the peak cuts, and there solidly nailed. These can now be braced by nailing on a board reaching from the rafter on the gable to the plate. This will be enough at first. The intervening rafters, spaced 16 inches or 12 inches on centers, as desired, set up in place, care being taken to keep the ridge straight in nailing. Hips, valleys and jacks are next set up and the whole roof well braced diagonally with several boards to prevent it being overturned by the wind.

Collar beams may be inserted either before or after the roof is covered, but the safest method is to cut and nail them in before the roof boards are nailed on.

The projecting ends of the attic floor beams are now sawn off and the roof is ready for cornice and covering.

Much the same rule will apply to the framing of porches and piazzas with their roofs; that is, the plate is nailed on first, then the beams, the floor is next laid and the posts and roof are then set up.

Porch and piazza floor beams should be laid parallel to the front of the house and pitched down and out about half an inch in every 12 inches, in order that the joints of the flooring may be in the line of the water running off the house. This will give 3 inches pitch in a 6-foot porch, enough to keep it always dry and prevent rot. Porch floor beams should either rest on brick piers or good posts, and have sufficient footing to prevent settlement.

Some builders set inside partitions at the same time as the outside walls before covering in, but this hinders free movement on the floor when working, handling timbers, etc. Inside partitions should always be set first on the first floor, and then on the second floor, and so on up, thus maintaining the levelness of each. Great care must be exercised to have all door and window studs perfectly plumb, and headers perfectly level.

All nailing should be done without splitting the timber, nor should the hammer head be driven into the wood any more than is necessary. This should be especially guarded against in toenailing, as too often the ends of the rafters, studs, etc., are broken off and the nails have no hold whatever.

Long beams, hips and valley rafters must be kept straight from end to end by sighting them through with the eye, likewise all long studding. This is essential for the reason that the spacing must

be accurate for the plasterer's lath, flooring, boarding, etc.

Balloon framed houses are a better job when sheathed or boarded diagonally. It is a little more expensive in the labor, but stiffens the whole construction.

Thirty and twenty-penny spikes, and ten-penny cut nails or wire nails are the best for nailing together the timbers of balloon framed houses.

A ladder for climbing floors can be readily made up of two sound 2"x4" joists and ⅞"x2" cleats or strips nailed on the edges of the joints with eight-penny nails. Steps to be spaced 12 inches apart.

—Nails for Flooring and Roofing—

The following table will give carpenters the proper size of nails to order for any job. The table is for ordinary widths from 3-inch to 7-inch boards:

Thickness of floor	Size	Length	No. to Lb.
⅞ in.	8-penny	2½ in.	92
1⅛ in.	10-penny	3 in.	60
1⅜ in.	12-penny	3¼ in.	44
1¾ in.	16-penny	3½ in.	32
2 in.	16-penny	3½ in.	32
2¼ in.	20-penny	4 in.	24
2½ in.	20-penny	4 in.	24
2¾ in.	20-penny	4 in.	24

More as to Roof Framing

While the subject of roof framing with the use of the steel square has been considered to more or less extent says W. S. Wilkin in the "Building Age," there are some roofs which require drafting before we are able to use the square in framing them. We must have certain dimensions to use on the blade and tongue of the square before we can do the work to the best advantage. In Fig. 1 of the diagrams is represented what we might find on the rear end of almost any storeroom—a square hip roof. Fig. 2 represents the front end of the roof on the same building which is out of square. We often find this where the streets do not run truly north and south or east and west. The roof shown in Fig. 1 can be framed with the steel square without doing any drafting, but the writer has made the drawing so that the reader will understand why certain figures on the steel square will give the cuts.

Finding Various Bevels—

First draw the plate line a-b-c-d; then the center line of the ridge e-f and extend it to j as shown. Draw the plan of the hips b-e and c-e, also the plan of the common rafter a-e. Lay off the rise e-f and draw a-f which is the length of the common rafter. The bevel at a is the seat cut and at f the plumb cut. Now with a as center and f-a as radius, turn over to h, then a-h is also the length of the common rafter and the bevel at h is the side cut for all the jacks.

To get this bevel with the steel square take a-b on the blade and a-h on the tongue and the tongue will give the cut. To find the lengths of the jacks space them on the plate line as shown. Draw a line from these points to the line b-h as shown. Draw a line from these points to the line b-h as shown at h' and h''. This will give the length of each jack.

Now draw a line at right angles to the plan of the hip b-e until it strikes the center line of the roof as b-j. Lay off the rise e-g and draw b-g, which gives the plumb and seat cuts. Next with b as center and radius b-g turn over to i and draw j-i. The bevel at i is the side cut of the hip or valley to fit against the ridge. To get this cut with the steel square take b-j on the blade and b-i on the tongue; the tongue will give the cut.

Some say this bevel is the same as the side cut of the jacks but in this I do not agree, for while the rise of the hip and common rafter are both the same, the run of the hip is the longer which makes the bevel different. I have made Fig. 2 much larger than Fig. 1, owing to the number of lines involved. Referring to this diagram a-b-c is the plate line; draw f-j to represent the center line of the roof; bisect the angles b and c. This will give the plan line of the two hips as c-e and b-e. There will be one long hip and one short hip. Now draw the line a-d at right angles to the center line of the roof. Lay off the rise e-f and draw f-a and f-d, which will give the seat and

plumb cuts of the common rafter just the same as in Fig. 1.

Now with e as center and e-f as radius, draw the arc as shown, which will mark the rise of the hips and the common rafter on the end of the roof. Now draw i-o and o gives the seat cut, while the bevel at i gives the plumb cut for this rafter, o-i giving the length. Now draw g-b, which is the length of the long hip, and also give the seat and plumb cut for it. Draw c-h, which is the length of the short hip and gives the seat and plumb cut for it. The common rafter on this end of the roof is a little longer than on the other end of the roof or the other common rafter.

We now have the length, seat and plumb cuts for the common rafters and hips and we must next find the length

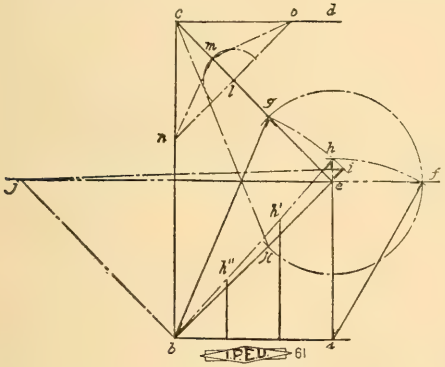


Fig. 1.
Layout of a Square Hip Roof.

and the side bevel for the jacks and hips. In order to obtain the side bevel for the hips proceed as in Fig. 1. With b as center and b-g as radius, revolve to g', then draw j-g' and the bevel at g' is the side bevel of the long hip to fit against the ridge. The point at j is found as in Fig. 1 by drawing the lines at right angles to the hips until they cut the extended center line of the roof. Now draw c-h and with c as center and c-h as radius revolve to h'. Draw j-h' and the bevel at h' is the side bevel for the hip.

All the jacks on the end of the roof in Fig. 1 are the same length and require the same bevels, etc., but in this end of the roof, Fig. 2, it will be seen they are different. I have marked them "A," "B," "C" and "D." As was the case in Fig. 1, we will use the common rafter to find the length, seat and plumb cut, also the side bevel for the jacks. The plate may be divided into equal spaces for as many jacks as wanted.

To find the length, bevels, etc., for the jacks in "A," take a as center and a-f as radius; revolve to s, draw b-s and also a line from the plate line to s'. From the plate to s'' is the length of the jacks and the bevel at s is the side cut for them. The plumb and seat cuts are the same as for the common rafter.

To find the lengths, bevels, etc., of the jacks in "D" take d as center and d-f as radius and revolve to r; draw c-r, now from the plate line to r' and r'' will be the lengths of these jacks, which if spaced as here shown will be the same length as in "A" and the plumb and seat cuts will be the same as in connection with the common rafter d-f. The side cut is shown at r. It is different from the bevel shown at s owing to the difference in the hips.

To find the bevel of the jacks on the end of the building, we use the common rafter on the end, the plan of which is o-e and the length o-i. All the bevels given are for the square edge of the rafter before the hip or valley has been backed or grooved and before the jacks on the end of the roof have been beveled on the top edge.

First we must get a line at right angles to the plan o-e owing to the fact that the plate is at right angles to the common rafter on the side of the roof and the lines b-j and c-j are at right angles to the hips. Draw p-q passing through o, touching the long hip in the point p and the extended line of the short hip in q. The plumb and seat cuts of these jacks are the same as the bevels at o and i but to find the side bevel take o as center and o-i as radius and revolve to the point k-l. Now draw lines from k-l to p and q and the bevel at k is the side cut for the jacks in "B" and the bevel at l is the side cut for the jacks in "C." These lines, however, will not give the lengths of the jacks. To find them,

draw lines from k-l to b and c, then from the plate line to k' and k." This will give the lengths of the jacks in "B." Draw from the plate line to l' and l", which will give the lengths of the jacks in "C." In this case the jacks in "B" and "C" are both the same length, but if there were three jacks in "B" so as to make the jacks in "A" closer together, the length would be different, but the bevels would still be the same.

From what is here presented, the writer feels that most anyone should be able to frame any ordinary roof with straight plates and straight rafters no matter what may be the angles of the building. The bevels, valleys and hips are both found the same way.

—Finding the Bevel When Backing a Hip or Grooving a Valley—

If it is ever necessary to back a hip or groove a valley, the bevel may be found in a short time no matter what may be the angle of the corner of the building if the method shown in Fig. 1 is followed. Draw the rise of the hip c-k, then draw a line at right angles to the plan line c-e at any point on that line until it strikes the plate line on each side of the hip as n-o. Now with 1 as center and a radius just tangent to the line c-k strike the arc as shown. Draw m-o and m-n, which will be the bevel for backing the hip or grooving the valley, whichever the case may be.

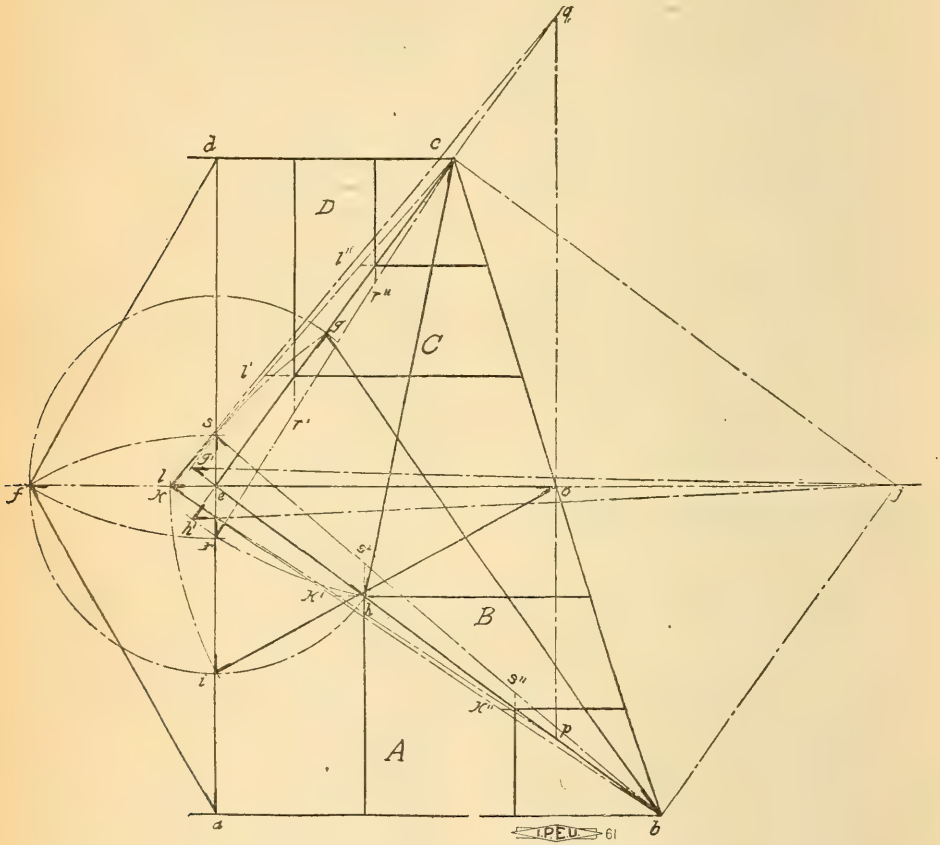


Fig. 2.
Layout of Front End of Roof on Same Building as Fig. 1 but which is "Out of Square."

If a roof has two different pitches, the plan line c-e will run closer to one plate than the other and the bevel will be different on each side of the hip, but it is found in the same way. Always remember and make n-o at right angles to the plan of the hip c-e.

There is one thing to remember in framing with the steel square and that is you must always have a right triangle from which to get your figures, to use on the square, as in obtaining the seat and plumb cuts. The run and rise form a right angle and we take the run on either the blade or tongue and the rise on the other; the same way in getting the side bevels for hips, valleys and jacks.

It is often said that the run and length will give the side cut. The reader will doubtless think that run and length lack quite a bit of being a right angle as shown at b of Fig. 1, where b-e is the run and b-g the length. The reason that the run and length will give the side cut for a square hip roof—and a square roof is the only kind that will do it—is because the run b-e in Fig. 1 is the same length as b-j.

Cutting the Jack Rafters

In cutting the jacks for "A" in Fig. 2 length and run would not do it all because the run a-e is not as long as the rightangle line a-b, so in getting the side cut for these jacks with the steel square, we must use the length a-f or a-s, which is the same, and the length of the plate a-b. This will give the bevel at s. In getting the side cut for the long hip, length and run will not do for the run b-e is not the same length as b-j, which is the rightangle line. Take the length b-g or b-g', which is the same on the tongue and b-j on the plate; the tongue will give the bevel at g'.

There are all kinds of framing squares, with so many figures on them that one can hardly remember which is which, and then they only give the cuts for the most common roofs. When the building mechanic runs up against something hard he is naturally confused, and does not know what to do. By this I do not mean to condemn the framing squares, for they are all right, but the mechanic should learn how to frame with the regular square first, and then he will know just why so and so give the cuts. The framing square will often help him then to do his work quicker, and if he runs up against something like that shown in Fig. 2 he will know how to go at it. In cutting Fig. 2 he can use the T-bevel or he can measure the lengths of the lines and use the steel square.

Suppose for example we are going to get the side cut for the long hip. Measure from b to g' and suppose it would be 6½ inches; then measure from b to j and suppose that to be 5 inches; take 6½ and 5 on the blade and tongue, or 13 and 10 would be better, then take 13 on the blade and 10 on the tongue, and the blade would give the bevel at g', which would fit against the ridge.

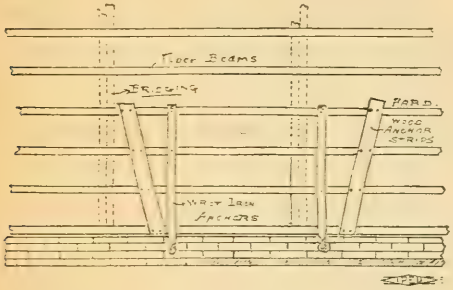
Questions And Answers Department

(As a result of the interest which readers are taking in our Craft Problem department, it has been decided to start a "Questions and Answers" column in connection with it. Our members are invited to make use of this new department in order to satisfy themselves regarding craft questions and problems about which they are in doubt. Communications in answer to questions asked or in discussion or criticism of questions already dealt with will also be welcomed, provided, in the judgment of the editor, they are likely to clear up debatable points or to be of general interest to the membership. Communications for this department should be addressed "Questions and Answers Department, The Carpenter, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.")

Q.—Anchoring front walls?

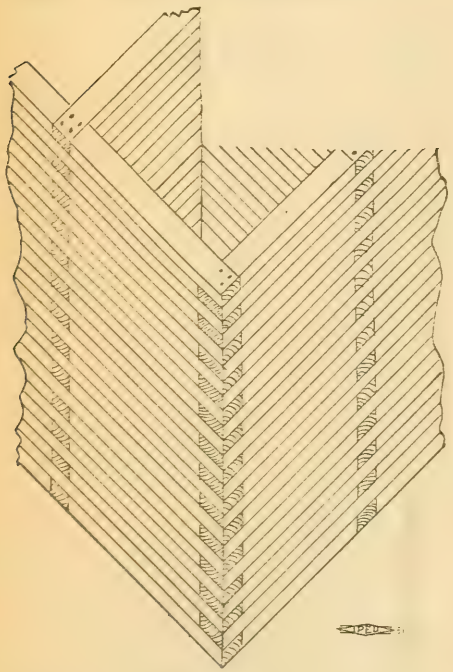
A.—In reply to I. C. C. of Nyack, N. Y., we print for his information a sketch showing the best method of securing front brick walls to the several tiers of floor beams. The oak dove-tail strips and the wrought iron anchors seen on the plan are each sunk their full thickness into the top edges of the floor beams, each anchor being bent over the fourth

beam so as to hook and prevent its slipping. All of these parts are well fitted and nailed to the beams and the outside end of the anchors have a T end built into the brickwork and should span at least four floor beams from the inside of the front wall.



Plan of floor showing method of anchoring front and rear walls to beams in brick buildings.

Q.—What is meant by "Laminated" work? From J. C., Orange, N. J.



Method of building wooden walls by overlapping and crossing joints technically termed "Laminated" timberwork construction.

A.—By this term is meant building up in thicknesses of timber, in the manner shown in the attached sketch which explains better than any words how the pieces are placed. The method is very much used in making up curved, circular, elliptic or other sweeps of base, door and window heads and jambs and in veneered work by gluing and nailing together, four pieces of ¼ inch stuff to make one inch, six quarter inch thicknesses for one and a half inch piece or, 8-⅛inch veneers for one inch or, 12-⅛ inch veneers for one and one half inches and so on. For flour and grain bins the illustration shows the construction. Here the planks are two inches by eight inches spiked one on top of the other to the height desired, breaking joint in half lengths and overlapped and crossed on every course at corners so as to strongly bind and tie together all partitions and walls.

Q.—Setting water tables? From X. A. C., Peoria, Ill. How should water tables be set on frame buildings, before or after the siding is started?

A.—If the material is on the job it is better to fit, miter, level and nail it all around before commencing to clapboard or put on the siding, as some term it, as a better water-tight joint can be made than if it is put in from below after the first course of siding is set, but the bottom edge of the first course should be beveled anyway before starting and left loose so the tongue of the water table may slip up easily and fit closely.

Q.—Sawing? From R. C. D., Akron, Ohio. Is there a difference in eastern and western methods of sawing, as I have been told Chinese and Japanese mechanics push the saw from their bodies instead of to them as western mechanics do?

Extensible Door-Opening and Jamb Gauge

Editor, The Carpenter:

Being a member of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., and a member of Local 360, Galesburg, Ill., ever since 1905, when I joined the Local as an apprentice, I feel at this time that I should let the Brotherhood

and my brother workmen know of my newly invented carpenter's tool, "the Extensible Door-Opening and Jamb Gauge," for which a patent was granted July 25, 1916, a tool that I am using when occasion requires it.

I have just found out through tool manufacturers that this tool can easily be manufactured. The idea and principle of it is to gauge the door jambs at the bottom of openings square with the corresponding head of opening; it can be so adjusted upon 2-ft. to 3-ft. 6-in., door openings and any width jambs. This tool will take the place of boards now used for that purpose.

Yours fraternally,
CARL J. HALLBERG.
1302 Clark-Carr St., Galesburg, Ill.

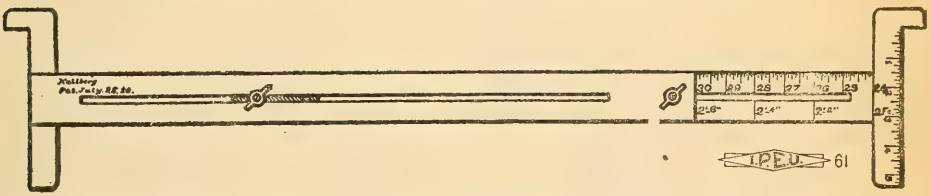
How to Use the Extensible Door Opening and Jamb Gauge in Openings

When carpenters proceed to set door jambs in openings, they first take the head piece for the door jambs, which gives the size of door to be hung in opening; then they take the door jambs, nail them on the head piece for the opening, and place the door jambs in opening ready for the operation of the Extensible Door Opening and Jamb Gauge, and setting the gauge to the required size of door to be placed in the opening. The figures for sizes of doors and openings are given on the blades of the tool.

When exact size is taken, tighten the thumb screws to the adjusted size; place the gauge between the jambs at the bottom on the floor, or on sub-blocks that correspond with the thickness of the finished floor to be put in under the jambs. See that the floor is level in the opening before setting the door jambs. The difference is adjusted on the jambs so as to get the head of opening level and square with the door jambs before they are being wedged straight and plumbed and nailed in position.

With the door jambs in opening and the gauge set at the bottom of jambs that correspond with the head of opening, or given size of door or openings, set a nail temporarily at the top of each jamb with shingle wedges behind the jambs. See that the jambs are flush with the wall on both sides of opening. Now take the straight edge and plumb the edge of jamb. Place a nail temporarily at the bottom of jamb with shingle wedges placed behind the jamb; now place straight edge on the face of jamb near the edge, plumb the face of jamb by adjusting top or bottom shingle wedges, hold the straight edge in position on jamb; place shingle wedges where jamb is kinky or not straight so as to correspond with the straight edge. Then adjust the other edge on the same jamb in the same manner. Do not drive in the nails or set them until the other jamb of the same opening has been plumbed and squared in position on the same operation and adjustments. See that the lips of the gauge are against the edge of the door jambs and the face side of jambs are tight against the squared gauges of the tool by adjusting the shingle wedges. The jambs now plumb and straight on all sides with the head of opening square with the jambs, and the bottom of jambs are square with the Extensible Door Opening and Jamb Gauge, then set your nails and saw off the shingle wedges flush with the jambs that project beyond the door jambs. Then your opening is complete for hanging a door on either side and can be cased or trims put on.

Brother Hallberg is at present trying to get his invention on the market. Any member interested in same should communicate with him direct.



In the tool, a pair of blades each of which is provided with a longitudinally arranged slot, bolts, seated each in the body of one of said blades and adapted to move in the slot of the other, nuts, each engaging one of said bolts, and a cross-head fixed to each blade and having an outwardly turned projection.

Stair Building

If I may be so bold as to criticize an article by one of Brother Maginnis' standing, I offer the following, relating to his contribution to the October issue of our Journal.

Permit me to say that while a stair-builder of 30 years' experience, I have never used so little as 6-inch run for treads except for step ladders or cellar and attic flights.

Another point. Brother Maginnis requires 8-inch cut on the winders at the line of travel while the straight treads are but 6 inches. This would cause a person descending the stairs rapidly to certainly stumble.

The stairs even as planned, could be greatly improved by sloping the risers, say, 2 inches, giving that much more width of tread.

R. M. STENDER.
L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Shipbuilding Work at Seattle

Editor, The Carpenter.

The following resolution was brought before L. U. 1184 by Brother Lindsay and on vote was adopted. It was then on motion, ordered to be sent to the General Office with the request that it be published in The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN STEARNS,
Sec. L. U. 1184.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The U. S. Government through its employment agents has shipped carpenters into Seattle from eastern states.

And, Whereas, These men were put to work immediately upon their arrival, thus creating a false impression as to the conditions existng here, and other men in the east will think that there is a scarcity of carpenters and joiners, which is far from being the case, as there are more men in such trades than can find employment; and at the present high cost of living, suffering will soon follow the want of employment.

Therefore: Be it resolved that Local 1184, Shipwrights and Joiners, enter its protest against such men being sent here.

Resolved, That steps be taken to notify all Eastern Locals of the true conditions here, and warn men to stay away until such times as there will be work for them.

JOHN LINDSAY.

(NOTE: In connection with this resolution from L. U. 1184 of Seattle, the attention of the membership is called to pages 32 and 33 of both this and the previous issue of THE CARPENTER where will be found a notification from the General President with regard to employment in the shipbuilding industry. At the present time the General Office is making arrangements with the Government officials regarding employment of our members and the latter should not go to the Pacific coast or elsewhere without first communicating with the General Office.—Editor.)

A. F. of L. and the Naturalization Laws

Editor, The Carpenter:

Pursuant to the action of the Thirty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Buffalo, N. Y., November 12-27, 1917, the attention of our national and international unions is directed to the following resolution:

Whereas, Senate Bill 2854 to amend the naturalization laws, now pending in the Congress of the United States, provides a method for the immediate naturalization of thousands of our foreign-born loyal residents who have entered our army and navy and offered their lives to fight for the life of our democracy, and who are barred from receiving the full citizenship for which they are pleading because the present naturalization law under no construction can conform to the war conditions of our nation; and

Whereas, There are nearly ten millions of foreigners in our land who have never felt the Americanizing influence of our society and institutions of freedom, and the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor has been endeavoring for three years under the provisions of the present naturalization law, in co-operation with the public schools throughout the United States, to break through this barrier and lead the hundreds of thousands of seekers after American citizenship who annually take the solemn oath to become American citizens into an understanding of their rights and responsibilities as American citizens, ninety per cent. of whom are wage earners who are struggling to a comprehension of their rights as such; and

Whereas, Senate Bill 2854 has been prepared to overcome the obsolete provisions of law and provides funds for the expansion of this work of the Bureau of Naturalization and the Public schools throughout the United States without making any real call upon the citizen taxpayers, since the revenues derived from the naturalization fees paid by the applicants for citizenship have paid all the cost of Federal supervision and have piled up a surplus of over $660,000 in the Treasury of the United States above all cost of administration; and

Whereas, This is a distinctly necessary protective war work of the National Government, and this bill has been pronounced by the Senate Committee on Immigration as a "war emergency measure," with the recommendation that it be passed at an early date; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in national convention, that in the interests of organized labor, and for the further protection of the citizenship of the United States of America during this war, Senate Bill 2854, to amend the naturalization laws, should immediately be passed by the Congress and become law; and this convention calls upon all affiliated international unions and locals of its membership to immediately petition their respective Senators and Congresmen to push this bill to passage.

You will note that the resolution calls upon our affiliated national and international unions and their locals, to petition their respective Senators and Congressmen to push the passage of Senate Bill 2854, referred to in the resolution.

With best wishes, I am,

FRANK MORRISON.
Secretary, A. F. of L.

The Koken Barber Supply Company

We have repeatedly informed our readers at various periods during the last few years of the attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., toward organized labor, and, lest the matter should have slipped from their mind, take this occasion to direct their attention again to the fact that this large manufacturing firm refuses to employ union labor in its factory and refuses to enter into agreement with our St. Louis District Council.

Our members will therefore do well to remember that the Koken Barber Supply Company still persists in its hostile attitude toward organized labor, refusing to employ carpenters and other craftsmen, under union conditions.

The stand taken by the St. Louis District Council is similar to that adopted by the Painters' District Council; International Association of Machinists, District No. 9; Upholsters' Union No. 21; Metal Polishers' Union No. 13; Sheet Metal Workers' District Council; Plumbers and Steam Fitters' United Association, and Stationary Engineers Local No. 2.

E. C. Atkins & Co. Nail Aprons

Messrs. E. C. Atkins & Company, well-known Indianapolis manufacturers of "silver steel saws," who are numbered amongst our regular advertisers, inform us that owing to an increase in the cost of material they have been forced to raise the price of the nail aprons which they have heretofore been furnishing to carpenters at the nominal price of 10c each. In their letter informing us of the fact, the firm states:

"For years, E. C. Atkins and Company, has been furnishing heavy canvass nail aprons to carpenters and mechanics for 10c. Recent advances on the cost of these, necessitates our increasing our price to 20c a piece to pay for them. Kindly assist us in informing the general public through your columns of this, inasmuch as requests still pour in for aprons at the old price."

Eventually the world will be organized as one big human family. Meanwhile the fighting is brisk on the various fronts.

New Disston Hand Saw

It is generally conceded that the most important tools in a carpenter's kit are his handsaws—one for crosscutting, the other for ripping. These are absolute essentials for general work, practice having determined that each must be individually constructed, so far as the teeth are concerned, for the particular class of work it is to perform.

While, as stated, this applies to general carpentry work, in these days of general work, concrete building operations, factories, bridges, etc., there is so much lumber used for forms and uprights, etc., that notwithstanding the employment of a portable circular sawing outfit, considerable handsaw work is entailed. The work required of a handsaw on these operations is not so much for a smooth cut as for quick cutting, and may be styled "roughing out." It involves crosscutting, ripping and mitering or cutting at an angle, which latter partakes of both crosscutting and ripping, the lumber mostly used being North Carolina pine boards one inch thick, studding, planks and joists.

Considering these facts, it will readily be seen that in the use of two saws for the work, a rip and a crosscut, considerable time is lost during the day in picking up one, then the other, again either the rip or the crosscut saw may not be near at hand, and further, neither of these two give the highest results in sawing at an angle. Obviously, therefore, if a single style of saw were made, with teeth specially adapted for this combination of work, one giving quick action with minimum labor, having a form of tooth easily kept in order by the average carpenter, its advantages would be readily and quickly appreciated. This fully explains the object and purpose of the new saw now being made and marketed by Henry Disston & Sons, which is called the double duty saw.

The Disston double duty saw far excels any other pattern of saw ever put on the market for use in general construction work of all kinds, studding up houses, shoring for sewers, making forms for concrete building, railroad work, millwright, farm use, and in fact for all general purposes. To be perfectly sure of its adaptability for the particular work in question, sample saws were made and distributed among carpenters on concrete construction work. These practical trials and tests demonstrated beyond doubt the practical utility of this style of saw and its advantages on the classes of work mentioned over the regular patterns, each expressing a desire to purchase one.

It will be noted that the tooth-edge consists of a special combination of rip and crosscut teeth, each section separated by a deep gullet. When the saw is used for crosscutting the rip teeth act as "cleaners," that is, clearing out the kerf. In ripping, there is double action, the crosscut teeth make a scoring cut on each side of the kerf which enables the ripteeth to cut clean, with greater ease and rapidity not only in ripping but in cutting on an angle or diagonally across the grain, which is its specialty.

The Disston double duty handsaw is made in skewback pattern, the blade of Disston high quality crucible steel, warranted, handle or hardwood, full polished, fastened with brass screws, Made in 26 inch length. Those who have used this saw pronounce it the best and most practical saw they ever used

The time to talk religion to a man isn't when he has just dropped a 2x8 on his foot.

He that is of cheerful heart hath a continual feast.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

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Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Why the Leaves Change Their Color

It requires no vivid imagination to picture Mother Nature going about in Autumn with a liberal supply of paint with which she colors the leaves of the trees and other plants and thereby produces the vivid tints which characterize the foliage of the season. In reality the change in coloring is the result of certain chemical processes which take place in the leaves.

The change is not, as many suppose, due to the action of frost, but is a preparation for winter. All during the spring and summer the leaves have served as factories, where the foods necessary for the trees' growth have been manufactured. This food making takes place in numberless tiny cells of the leaf and is carried on by small green bodies which give the leaf its color. These chlorophyll bodies, as they are known, make the food of the tree by combining carbon taken from the carbonic acid of the air with hydrogen, oxygen, and various minerals supplied by the water which the roots gather. In the fall when the cool weather causes a slowing down of the vital processes, the work of the leaves comes to an end. The machinery of the leaf factory is dismantled, so to speak, the chlorophyll is broken up into the various substances of which it is composed, and whatever food there is on hand is sent to the body of the tree to be stored up for use in the spring. All that remains in the cell cavities of the leaf is a watery substance in which a few oil globules and crystals, and a small number of yellow, strongly refractive bodies can be seen. These give the leaves the yellow coloring so familiar in autumnal foliage.

It often happens, however, that there is more sugar in the leaf than can be readily transferred back to the tree. When this is the case the chemical combination with the other substances produces many colored tints varying from the brilliant red of the dogwood to the more austere red-browns of the oak. In coniferous trees, which do not lose their foliage in the fall, the green coloring matter takes on a slightly brownish

tinge, which, however, gives way to the lighter color in the spring.

While the color of the leaf is changing, other preparations are being made. At the point where the stem of the leaf is attached to the tree, a special layer of cells develops which gradually sever the tissues which support the leaf. At the same time nature heals the cut, so that when the leaf is finally blown off by the wind or falls from its own weight, the place where it grew on the twig is marked by a scar.

Although the food which has been prepared in the cell cavities is sent back to the tree, the mineral substances with which the walls of the cells have become impregnated during the summer months are retained. Accordingly, when the leaves fall they contain relatively large amounts of valuable elements, such as nitrogen and phosphorus which were originally a part of the soil. The decomposition of the leaves results in enriching the top layers of the soil by returning these elements and by the accumulation of humus. That is why the mellow black earth from the forest floor is so fertile. But if fires are allowed to run through the forest and the leaves are burned, the most valuable of the fertilizing elements are changed by the heat into gases and escape into the air. As a result, forests which are burned over regularly soon lose their soil fertility even if no apparent damage is done to the standing timber.

Building Operations in New York State

The estimated cost of building operations in the ten largest cities in New York State for October, 1917, was 37 per cent. less than in September. This is based on reports which show, through the issuance of building permits, the contemplated building activities in these cities. Only three cities—Albany, Binghamton and Yonkers—reported increases as compared with September. In comparison with October, 1916, there was a loss of 58 per cent. for the entire state, with two cities—Binghamton and Buffalo—reporting gains.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

There are two things in the world, labor and intelligence, and intelligence is infinitely superior. Every workingman knows this, for the more intelligent the working man the better the pay and the better the prospect.

President Gomper's 1918 Message

(Continued from Page 39)

Representatives of the labor movement must undertake the work of organization with greater seriousness and intensity than ever before. Organization is the cornerstone upon which workers must base all of their plans, upon which Government itself must rest its labor policies, upon which all can serve in a triumph for justice, for freedom, and for world democracy.

I feel it incumbent upon me at the beginning of this New Year to present to you thus at length the seriousness of the situation that confronts Labor and the importance of the work that lies immediately ahead of us. Yet this very serious and critical situation is accompanied by a great hope—the hope that the spirit of self-sacrificing devotion to purpose and high conception of service that has grown out of this war, may bring about a new world of life and work that the peoples of all countries may live under the beneficent influences of the principles of new freedom and democracy in every relation of life.

It is most appropriate that we should all be reminded of our immediate duty. Nothing can contribute more to that purpose than to restate the declaration of the March 12 Labor conference, from which I quote the closing paragraphs as follows:

The present war discloses the struggle between the institutions of democracy and those of autocracy. As a nation we should profit from the experiences of other nations. Democracy can not be established by patches upon an autocratic system. The foundations of civilized intercourse between individuals must be organized upon principles of democracy and scientific principles of human welfare. Then a national structure can be perfected in harmony with humanitarian idealism—a structure that will stand the tests of the necessities of peace or war.

We, the officers of the National and International Trade Unions of America, in national conference assembled, in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic.

In this solemn hour of our nation's life, it is our earnest hope that our Republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace, that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war, that they may have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood and a higher civilization.

But despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard and preserve the Republic of the United Staes of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service.

We were forced into the war.

We are in the war.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

"Now is the time that tries men's souls."

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS.
Pres. A. F. of L.

"The Scab" Defined

The Australian "Brisbane Worker," in writing of "the scab," says:

Just as a swamp breeds miasmatic germs, foul and poisonous odors, slimy reptiles and noxious insects, so does the slave market of the world bring forth a prolific assortment of crawling, creeping and malodorous reptiles and vermin in human guise, that can be enlisted for any purpose, no matter how low, mean and vile. Slavery being the primal and fundamental crime and curse inflicted upon humankind, it becomes the prolific parent of all that multitude of lesser evils and vices that affect and pester the sons of men. The enervating miasma arising from the swamp of human slavery acts as a deadly poison to everything that is moral, ethical and decent in human society, and it is only the best and toughest of moral fiber that can stand up against it. The masters of slaves become so lost to all decency that there is nothing so low in human conduct that they will not cheerfully resort to in order to gain their ends. The slaves likewise become so morally, ethically and intellectually stunted, dwarfed and crippled that many of them are thus made available for the most despicable service against their own kind in order that the interests of the masters may be made secure. Of such are the scab and the industrial and political traitor.

This Working Card Case

Should be carried by every member of the Brotherhood. It preserves and ***keeps your card clean at all times, enabling you to show your card without removing from case when called upon by proper officers.***

By reason of our being able to secure a low price on a large quantity of the new working cases, the same are offered at a price consistent with the utmost convenience to the individual members of the Brotherhood. We are now able to furnish card cases in any quantity at TEN CENTS EACH.

The front of the case shows our Label in rich color design (though the cut illustrates it in but one color) there being five colors used in the execution of the design, and the reverse cover is of transparent celluloid, enabling you ***to show your card without removing it from the case.***

The case is substantially bound, thereby insuring long and satisfactory wearing qualities.

Aside from the utility of the card case is the advertising of our Label, which is accomplished in a practical way.

There is sufficient pocket area to admit of not only carrying your working card (face front) but back of it other cards as well as currency.

When working on a job and asked by the proper officials for your card, it can be shown in the case without removing, thus always insuring your current working card being kept CLEAN.

Send orders accompanied by remittance to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building **Indianapolis, Indiana**

Conserve Human Life

In his inaugural address as President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., gave scientific affirmation to many of the contentions of organized labor. Portions of his address are as follows:

"The great industries have in the past unnecessarily destroyed thousands of human lives and turned on the public many more thousands of cripples dependent on public charity. It has been cheaper for these industries to let Europe pay the cost of bringing individuals to maturity and to replace the injured and lost with new human material than to go to the trouble and expense of providing suitable means for protecting the lives and limbs of employes. Today we are face to face with the truth that we must arise and upbuild our own people. The economic law of supply and demand has gradually been brought into force, and the waste of human life must cease. We hear on every hand of projects and efforts for the conservation of human life, a movement which is the outcome not of any philanthropy or sentiment but of necessity. Men can no longer be replaced with the old time ease, and their individual value to the community has increased accordingly.

"The by-products of human deficiencies, mental, moral, and physical, are a clog and a burden to the state. In our great hospitals for the insane we find that much effort is being made by highly organized and expensive methods to reclaim the mentally affected. These institutions have become not the madhouses of the past, but hospitals for the mentally sick. The expense is great, the percentage of cures small, but well worth the effort. University and state hospitals are needed for the care of the poor, for curing blindness, and for restoring cripples and defectives from birth and injury to health and usefulness. Now that the war is producing injuries by the thousands, a new impetus is given this work, that by training in special employment and artificial aids such persons may be as happy as possible and self-supporting, and not mentally disabled and a drag on the community. It is through organized effort in the medical profession that so many of these great things in the world's work have been accomplished. Within half a century many years have actually been added to the average life of man. This has been largely accomplished by preventive medicine as well as by advances in the cure of disease.

"One of the greatest functions of a state is the development and control of its educational system. Compulsory school attendance and child labor laws have been necessities. It will soon be generally recognized that the citizen is best made when a child. Compulsory school attendance through the seventh grade and a general knowledge of the English language are necessary to this citizenship. Other languages than English are special studies. Private schools should be encouraged, but all should be subject to state inspection and control. Private schools conducted by hyphenated Americans should be subject to government inspection to remove them from the protective influence of local and state politics.

"The lack of unity of our nation is largely due to lax educational laws which allow emigrants to develop community and educational interests in the language of their fatherland and not to live up to our Constitution. As a people our prestige in the world has been injured most unfortunately by the petty jealousies and the local interests which have been made general through intrigue and political effort. Especially have we decried to the world the acts of government officials whom we ourselves have placed in power. More good would come to our country through tongue control than birth control. Our best people must come to the fore, and, if necessary, by self-sacrifice, do their part in the political management of the local, state, and general affairs of our country, if democracy is to survive."

Some men never think of their hammer until they are on the roof.

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General Gibson Says It Should Be Used By Every Soldier Who Goes to the Front—That He Himself is Hale and Hearty In His 91st Year, He Attributes Largely To His Recent Uses of Nuxated Iron—

Dr. H. B. Vail, formerly Physician in the Baltimore Hospital, Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr and others give valuable advice and information on the use of Nuxated Iron as a tonic, strength and blood builder.

QUAND MEME
WESTERN UNION
ORDER OF MADAM SARAH BERNHARDT TO SEND TWO THOUSAND BOTTLES OF NUXATED IRON FOR SOLDIERS TO HOSPITAL CONNECTED WITH RACHEL BOYER ENDOWMENT HAS BEEN EXECUTED PARTLY TO AMERICAN AMBULANCE
PHARMACIE NORMALE.

What every soldier most needs is tremendous 'stay there" strength, power and endurance, with nerves of steel and blood of iron. To produce this result, there is nothing in my experience which I have found so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron—says Dr. H. B. Vail, formerly Physician in the Baltimore Hospital and a Medical Examiner. A large quantity of this valuable product was sent to the French soldiers by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. I took Nuxated Iron myself to build me up after a serious case of nervous exhaustion. The effects were apparent after a few days, and within three weeks it had virtually revitalized my whole system and put me in a superb physical condition.

If General Gibson's advice were followed and every soldier who goes to the front carried a package of Nuxated Iron in his kit, I am sure that the men would not only be better, stronger fighters, but that we would have far less sickness in the Army and much less work for the Red Cross and Army Hospitals to do. Time and again I have prescribed organic iron—Nuxated Iron—and surprised patients at the rapidity with which the weakness and general debility were replaced by a renewed feeling of strength and vitality.

General Horatio Gates Gibson says Nuxated Iron has brought back to him in good measure that old buoyancy and energy that filled his veins in 1847, when he made his triumphant entry with General Scott into the City of Mexico, and that he attributes the fact that he is hale and hearty in his 91st year, after an active military life with service in both the Mexican and Civil Wars largely to his recent use of this wonderful product.

Another remarkable case is that of General David Stuart Gordon, noted Indian fighter and hero of the battle of Gettysburg. General Gordon says: "When I became badly run down this year, I found myself totally without the physical power to 'come back' as I had done in my younger days. I tried different 'so-called tonics' without feeling any better, but finally I heard of how physicians were widely recommending organic iron to renew red blood and rebuild strength in worn-out bodies. As a result, I started taking Nuxated Iron, and within a month it had roused my weakened vital forces and made me feel strong again, giving me an endurance such as I never hoped to again possess."

Former Health Commissioner of Chicago, Wm. R. Kerr said: "As Health Commissioner of the City of Chicago, I was importuned many times to recommend different medicines, mineral waters, etc. Never yet have I gone on record as favoring any particular remedy. But in the case of Nuxated Iron, I feel an exception should be made to the rule. From my own experience with it, I feel that it is such a valuable remedy that it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country, and if my endorsement shall induce anaemic, nervous, run-down men and women to take Nuxated Iron, and receive the wonderful tonic benefits which I have received. I shall feel greatly gratified that I made an exception to my life-long rule in recommending it."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician, who has studied both in this country and great European Medical Institutions, said: "If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages, I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases, and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. Thousands of people suffer from iron deficiency and do not know it. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is so strongly endorsed by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the world's most noted actress, and which has been used with such surprising results by Generals Gibson and Gordon, and former Health Commissioner Kerr of Chicago, and which is prescribed and recommended by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine, nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any Charitable Institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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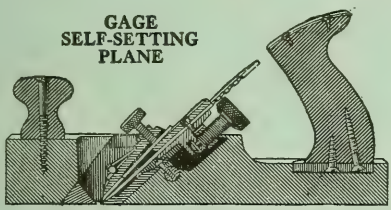

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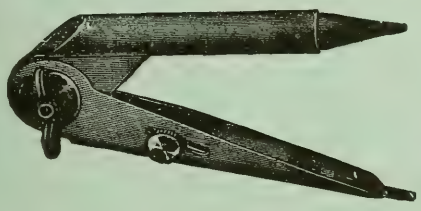

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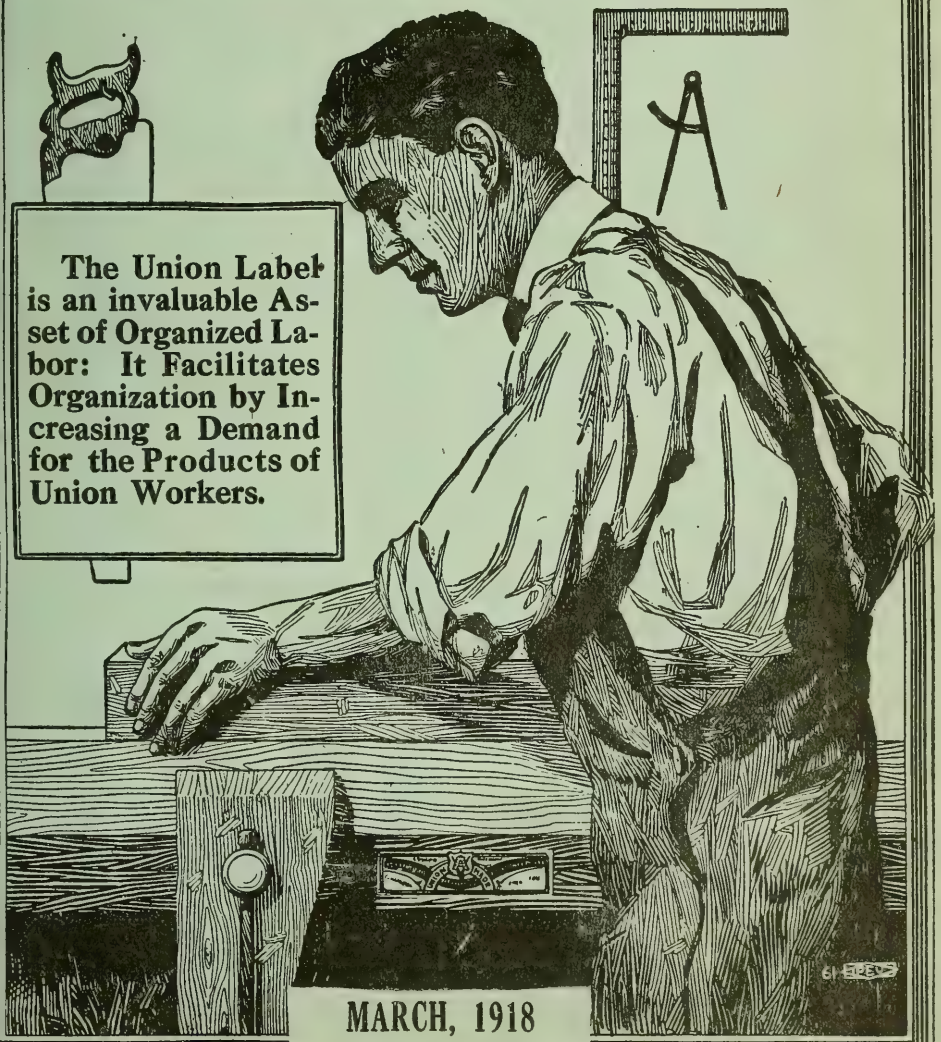
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MARCH, 1918

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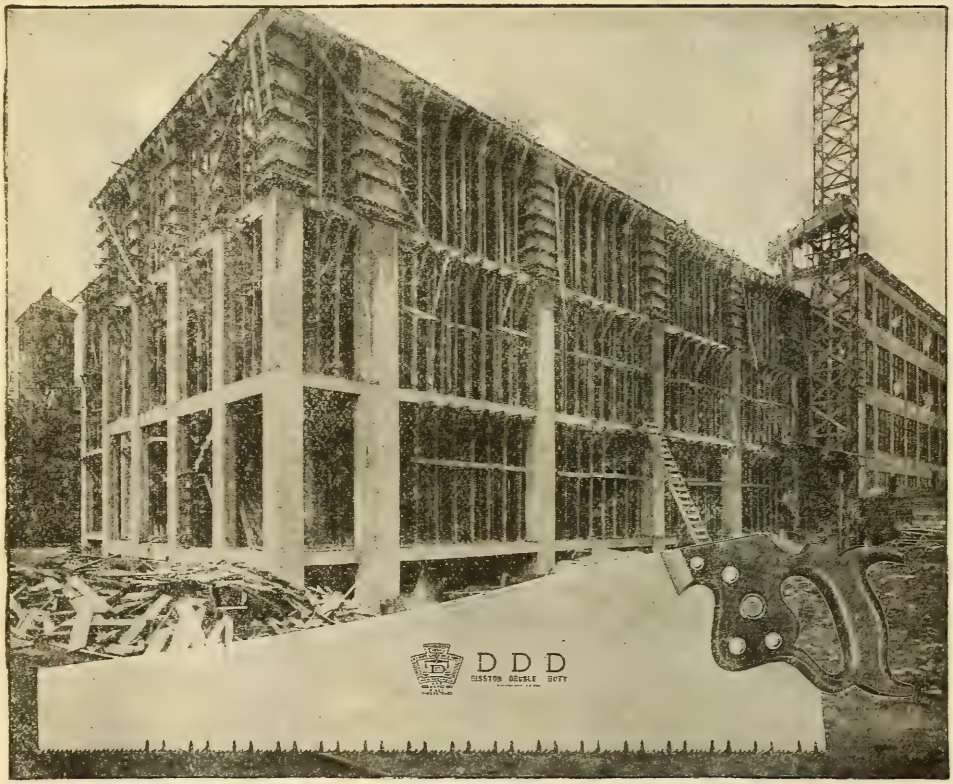

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Vol. XXXVIII—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1918

One Dollar Per Year
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The Testing

When in the dim beginning of the years,
God mixed in man the rapture and the tears
And scattered through his brain the starry stuff,
He said, "Behold! Yet this is not enough,
For I must test his spirit to make sure
That he can dare the vision and endure.
"I will withdraw my face,
Veil me in shadow for a certain space,
And leave behind only a broken clue,
A crevice where the glory glimmers through,
Some whisper from the sky,
Some footprint in the road to track me by.
"I will leave man to make the fateful guess,
Will leave him torn between the no and yes;
Leave him unresting till he rests in Me,
Drawn upward by the choice that makes him free—
Leave him in tragic loneliness to choose,
With all in life to win or all to lose."

—Edwin Markham.

A. F. OF L. ON THE ALLEGED "SHORTAGE OF LABOR."

FOLLOWING is the text of the report of the special committee appointed at the last Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L., to survey the industrial field and find whether any reasonable ground exists for the statement, emanating largely from employing interests in many sections of the country, to the effect that there is a shortage of labor at the present time. As will be seen, this report, which was adopted unanimously by the Convention clearly exposes the baselessness of the assertion.

The complete text of this important report reads as follows:

"The entire labor policy of the United States during the war depends upon the supply of wage-workers. If there is a sufficient number of men to answer the demands of any branch of industry usually employing men, there is plainly no need to call upon women to replace men. If by efficiently distributing the unemployed to the points where labor is actually needed the supply can be made to equal the demand, no extraordinary measures need be taken anywhere to obtain needed human power.

"It is of fundamental importance to this country to start right in this matter of national policy. Every step to be taken now and in the future in the course of the war depends on getting at the undeniable facts relative to the supply of labor. So long as there is an unemployed, or partially unemployed, reserve to be drawn upon, there will evidently be no need to depart from the present standards of wages, hours, conditions and undilutions, as recognized by organized labor.

"On this great problem the trade unions have begun fair. By resolutions formally adopted at the conventions, and by their consistent action since the outbreak of the war, they have placed their membership in a patriotic attitude toward the Government. Their officials have without exception continually assisted the public authorities by every means possible in the great work of preparation for the war. The departments of the Government at Washington and in the various states have called upon the trade union officials for the service of information, advice and supply of wage-workers. There has come from the ranks of the wage-workers no demand for exemption from the draft by class, nor for any exceptional advantage.

"On the other hand, it is regrettable to record that a sufficient number of employers, aided by those newspapers which act as their publicity agents, and also by superficial newspapers which habitually sacrifice truth for sensation, have hastened to misrepresent the volume of the labor supply of the country and to assume that our Government must hurry on to the point at which, in imitation of Great Britain, male labor must be replaced by female, skilled labor diluted by unskilled, the age at which children may be employed reduced, and the workday for all classes of labor extended to a point which would break down the health and efficiency of the workers. Proceeding with their baseless assumptions and selfish arguments, these spokesmen are today talking of conscripting labor; of putting labor in uniform; of placing all labor under the same discipline and regulation as the soldiers at the front.

"The uninformed and to a considerable extent the uninquiring public is in danger of being deceived by the employers' cry of shortage of labor. Legislative bodies may be influenced in turn by what may appear to be a general conclusion that there is such a shortage. The time of organized labor to fight to get at the truth and before the country is now!

"The only correct interpretation of the term "labor shortage" is that situation in which the number of positions to be filled exceeds the number of applications for work in all classes.

"Your committee herewith submits a body of facts to show that not only is there not in any degree a labor shortage according to this definition, but with the exception of a few classifications,

brought into existence through war conditions, there is in no region of the entire country a lack of labor seeking employment.

"To come at once to the facts: The October number of the American Federationist contains a review of the labor situation of the country, made up of the substance of reports from Federal Departments, State Labor Bureaus, State employment agencies, and competent public observers, which warranted the conclusion that the cry of a scarcity of labor was false, lacking in particulars that could be substantiated, and untruthfully promoted for selfish purposes. Further, to ascertain the facts in the matter, President Gompers sent out a letter on October 12th to a certain number of Central Labor Unions, especially in the industrial cities, and to international unions, particularly those making war supplies.

"Replies have been received to date from twenty-eight international unions, with a paid-up membership of 922,400 in the American Federation of Labor. Members of your Committee of Inquiry have also consulted, during the sessions of this convention, with the delegates of unions probably representing 500,000 other members. The written replies, without exception, state that there is no shortage of labor among their membership. The great unions whose members are to supply the skilled labor in construction, in making uniforms and in transportation, all declare that they have unemployed members who may be turned to the service of the Government at any point at any time. There are mining districts on partial time, many boot and shoe and other factories either closed or on part time, cantonments and other building operations just finished or nearly finished, garment factories with tens of thousands of unemployed, manufactories avoiding the employment of skilled machinists, while each of the trades concerned stands ready to supply labor from the ranks of its unemployed.

"From sixty-six cities the Central Labor bodies report no shortage of labor supply. These cities represent all parts of the country, from coast to coast, and on estimate of the wage workers in the area of each city the total number reaches nearly one million. Not represented in this list are the largest cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, in each of which laborers by the thousands can be gathered at any time for any work. One New York daily newspaper last Sunday contained 700 "situations wanted" advertisements, not counting the employment agencies.

"Only three replies to the letter of inquiry brought reports of local shortage, and two of these were in the vicinity of cantonments under construction. One of the smallest international unions, the Wire Weavers, reported all its members at work and a need of more.

"A reply from one of the organizers of this Federation tells the story of 700 men in Newark, N. J., hired by a bogus employment agent to perform work at an imaginary aeroplane factory in Baltimore. These men paid their transportation and agent's fee to find themselves in a strange city without employment. A reply from Denison, Texas, tells of the employment of women at $30 per month to replace men doing the same work at $60 a month. Lewiston, Mont., reports farm hands of all kinds in good supply. Shoe workers in Salem, Mass., are on half time. Oshkosh, Wis., reports no shortage in woodworking, the main local industry. Roanoke, Va., reports women garment workers working ten hours for $1. New York, the women's garment workers' local unions report factories 75 per cent. closed. Gloversville, N. Y., reports glove cutters out of work. Hudson, N. Y., reports that if an American applies for a job there is no work; if a poor foreigner applies, there is work at low wages. Connellsville, Pa.: In a strike of railway clerks the newspapers reported: "All places promptly filled in one day." Kansas City, Mo.: "All vacancies promptly filled." Detroit, Mich.: "Thousands of workers walking the streets." Dayton, Ohio: "The scarcity of labor cry is another trick of the common enemy to tear down standards." Canton, Ohio: "Carpenters and painters

are taking jobs at common labor." Fitchburg, Mass.: "The only firm advertising is one notoriously opposed to organized labor. A foreman stated that the only reason women were being employed was dollars and cents; that the firm could employ women at $1.50 where they would have to pay men $2.25." Camden, N. J.: "The potters of this city are only working half time." Norwich, Conn.: "Any fair-minded employer will tell you he can get all the help he wants." San Antonio, Texas: "Absolutely no foundation for the assertion that a shortage of men exists." The foregoing are examples of reports coming from all parts of the country in the letters from the Central Labor Unions.

"Letters from State labor bureaus and employment agencies and other authoritative sources fully confirm the statements of the labor organizations. From Ohio comes: "The Ohio employment bureaus raised 20,000 men for building the Chillicothe cantonment; practically all of these men were secured from the State of Ohio and without exception the industries of the State were not at all disturbed. If Ohio can take 20,000 men and center them in one place in the course of a few weeks without dislocating the industries of the state, there is no reason why the Federal Government should not be able to raise 100,000 men in the same time." During the month of September the twenty-two state employment offices in Ohio received 45,796 applications for work from the unemployed, of whom 26,576 were placed, leaving nearly 20,000 on the registry. A Federation organizer reports that at one of the munition plants in New Jersey between 200 and 300 men can be seen any day waiting at the gates to apply for work; one morning 318 were counted. At the office of a Newark evening newspaper, at the time of the issue of the noon edition, 108 men were counted, waiting to be first to answer the "help wanted" advertisements. Several of the reports from organizations declare that companies are by settled policy hiring foreign labor and refuse to take on Americans. From our Building Trades Department in Washington the statement comes that a local contractor and builder who advertised for 600 carpenters, when waited upon by a labor representative said: "We have 100 now and we do not want any more."

"The Commissioner of Labor of California and the President of the California State Commission on Housing and Immigration both reported in the summer no lack of labor in California for permanent employment; for the brief periods of seasonal employment some care in distribution was necessary. The editors of labor papers in fifty of the leading cities of the country recently sent in testimony uniformly to the effect that thousands of persons were advertising in those cities every week seeking situations. The Director of the New York State Bureau of Employment says: "There is plenty of labor in this country to do the work there is to be done, and there will be plenty of labor as long as the war lasts, even if it lasts five years. The Public Employment Bureau of Newark, N. J., was recently asked to furnish 1,000 men for skilled and unskilled work at a cantonment. Within forty-eight hours the needed men were gathered and on their way to the work.

"Nothing more significant in the abundance of unemployed labor in this country can be had than what is shown in the "labor turn-over" of many of the large firms which strive to obtain and overwork cheap labor. (Labor turn-over is a soft phrase meaning the merciless hiring and firing of workmen.) The following testimony has come from the manager of works, from employment agencies, from trade union officials, from published reports of labor inspectors and similar authoritative sources:

"Curtis Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport and Buffalo, N. Y.: A labor turn-over of 30 per cent. a month during several months preceding November 19, 1917. Pierce-Arrow Automobile Company of Buffalo, N. Y.: A labor turn-over from 15 to 22 per cent. a month, for a period covering nine months, previous to this date. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., em-

loying from 22,000 to 25,000 help, has labor turn-over averaging over a period f the past five years from 54 to 79 per ent. The G. E. Keith Company of outh Boston, Mass.: One of the plants f this corporation, on the testimony of ts treasurer, has a labor turn-over of 20 er cent. a month. The Denison Manu-facturing Company of Framingham, Mass., manufacturers of tags and paper ccessories, reports a labor turn-over, fter several years of very careful efforts o reduce it by employment management. f 46 per cent. a year. The records of firm reporting from Des Moines, Iowa, how that 14,000 help were employed in ne year to maintain a labor force of ,000. The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy, Mass.: Hired ,200 men between May 14, 1917, and August 14, 1917, to increase its labor force from 3,600 to approximately 7,000. The Austin Company Building Corporation: Following an efficiency system suggested by the Curtis Aeroplane Company, for which they are building a plant in Buffalo, has employed as many as 80 skilled mechanics in a single day to increase its working force 9 men. This practice was kept up over a period of several months. So common in Buffalo was the practice of advertising for the semi-skilled,, or unskilled, to come to fill places—presumably available—that skilled mechanics, of which there was an abundance in that city, were forced to find employment two thousand miles away on Government jobs. The Detroit United Railways in nine and one-half months engaged 2,612 men, a labor turnover of 300 a month, the men usually leaving because of unsatisfactory working conditions. In the same city, at the Ford plant, employing 38,000 men the labor turn-over is only seven a month.

"That which employers and their public spokesmen represent as "shortage of labor" is, when sifted to the truth, almost invariably a shortage of other essentials in industry. For example, a shortage of materials in the navy yards during the last year has been translated by the press into a shortage of labor. In the new munitions works in the course of construction, or nearly finished, there is frequently a shortage of the machinery necessary to put labor at work. Great new manufacturing establishments have been erected at points to which the transportation of the employes is most difficult or impossible. Uniforms are not finished at the time expected, simply because of lack of dyes or looms to produce the duck for tentage and leggins.

"The lack of housing, and not the lack of unemployed labor, keeps men and women away from the manufactories and farms, which have joined in the shout of the shortage of labor. The following are extracts from testimony taken before the Housing Committee, Committee on Labor, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, October 3, 1917.

"Owing to the lack of housing, the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., lost two to three hundred men every week and had to send agents out to replace them. A man would come in with his kit, work for two days and leave. Some men would not even open their kit; would sleep in the station over night and leave. To keep a force of 10,000 men the plant had to go through the employment bureaus of 20,000 to 25,000 men. A superintendent of the Sparrows Point plant, Maryland, Bethlehem Steel Company, said that to keep 3,200 men they had to get 12,500 through employment agencies. The Pennsylvania Railroad built temporary shacks in good sanitary condition and brought 16,000 negroes from the South at a cost of $200 each. Two thousand left because they would not live that way. President Gompers told this committee that nearly sixty per cent. of the men in the building trades were out of work. A witness said: "Brick can be gotten. I had a survey east of the Mississippi made and we can get 90,000,000 bricks for from $9 to $14 per thousand. The bricklayers are here." The head of the Industrial Service Department, Emergency Fleet Corporation, testified: "I have just returned from a two days' conference of shipbuilders in Boston. Every time the question of shortage of

labor and labor turn-over came up, the argument went around in a circle and always landed on housing conditions. This large turn-over is due to inability of men not only to get decent accomodations, but any accomodations." A representative of the Navy Department employes at Newport, R. I.: "We have been handicapped greatly in production from lack of machinists. We could get plenty to come if we had the proper housing facilities." The Chairman of the Advisory Commission stated: "On January 1st we are told that 5,000 more men will be needed at Bridgeport with absolutely no place for them to live." The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Emergency Construction and Contracts, General Munitions Board said: "The labor turn-over of Hampton Roads is enormous. Steady men stay and they get the housing. The floating element get hired and fired, and there is that exchange all the time. There is a general complaint in all kinds of business about the large turn-over of labor at present.

"The president of the Sparrows Point Plant, Bethlehem Steel Company, testified: "Our facilities, our mechanical equipment, are adequate for the employment of double the number of men we have been able to gather and maintain. At present we have a working force of 3,200 to 3,500, but could keep employed to advantage 7,500. The chief handicap to securing and maintaining more men is our location. It is eleven miles by steam car from Baltimore to the plant, twelve by trolley, but because of the frequent stops, it takes from thirty-five to forty-five minutes to make the trip, and to this must be added the time for the men to go from their homes to the station or street cars. In this shipyard, with a present working force of about 3,500 men, we had on January 1st, about 2,900. Since that time we have actually engaged and set at work 11,000 men, with only an increase in the permanent force of 300 to 400. We engaged more men than that—actually engaged 18,000 —but some never turned up."

"The following cases in which the shortage of housing causes the shortage of labor come from a special investigat of the Committee on Labor, Council National Defense:

"The Lincoln Motor Company wan twenty-five hundred to four thousa operatives. Its machinery is not on han it cannot use any operatives at this m ment. If fortunate, it may begin takir them on in considerable numbers in couple of weeks. Two weeks ago I sa acres of floor space with only here an there a machine. The buildings wer just finished." A Rochester firm want about three thousand workers. The D rector of the New York State Employ ment Bureau on having inquiry made a the company office was informed, 'W want three thousand people.' Being told 'Give me an order and I will get ther quickly,' the answer was, 'We don' want them now but very soon.' " Th Dayton-Wright Aircraft Company, Day ton, Ohio, call for very many people. Tw weeks ago their buildings were just com pleted and their wood-milling room wa pretty well manned, but the rest of th factory was just beginning to take o people. A representative of the Hog Is land Ship Building plant recently said 'We want twenty-five thousand men. A government agent replied: 'I'll ge them for you right away.' (Answer.) 'We don't want them now, but soon. We want only one hundred immediately.' '

"While it is true that the poorest classes of foreign-born wage-workers, mostly those arriving in the two or three years previous to 1914, avoid the murderous conditions of work which their extreme poverty at first obliged them to accept, the proportion of them still constantly unemployed or partly employed is large. Investigation in American cities, some twenty in all, from Boston, Mass., to Kansas City, Mo., disclose the fact that the Greek restaurant keepers, pool room operators, boot black managers and fruit hucksters, find no difficulty in keeping their working forces, even at long hours and comparatively low wages, or to get labor as they need, in the face of the declaration of great labor shortage in these cities. Officials of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Com-

mon Laborers assert that from their union thousands of men, usually Italians, can be offered to contractors at the present time providing that the conditions of labor are fit for human beings. Officials of the needle trades say that from their Hebrew ranks they can place in light war supply works without difficulty one hundred thousand men and women accustomed to skillfully operating sewing machines. The investigations carried on in the steel industry, oil industry, and in the mining and ore handling occupations disclose the fact that up until quite recently large gangs of unskilled immigrant laborers were used at great risk of life and limb, and danger to communities and consequent increased expenses to the taxpayers, because of increased compensation demand and hospital and other expenses, where the introduction of machinery — which is now being used — would have easily replaced, as it now has, these laborers, and if skilled mechanics would have been put in charge, as they now have, of this machinery.

"The exaggeration of the numbers wanted or the indefiniteness as to the time when wanted, as well as repetitions in advertising, especially in Government work, add confusion in the problem of labor supply. Examples:

"The New York State Industrial Commission, Bureau of Employment, November 1, 1917, says: "The New York City newspapers published (apparently under the authority of the United States Shipping Board) the fact that the Port Newark Terminal shipyards were ready to employ 12,000 workers. A specific offer of the State Employment Bureau to furnish a number of men resulted in the discovery that the Port Newark Terminal yards did not need men; that they were daily turning away a great many, and had on their registration lists the names of several thousand available workers. These unwarranted publications cause great loss of time and also the opportunity on the workers' part to secure actual positions. Further, they create a great deal of unrest, causing workers to quit their positions because they believe that the scarcity of labor will give them an opportunity to secure a position at a high wage. A great loss of man power takes place while this hunt is going on, and thus the apparent scarcity is augment ed." The United States Civil Service Commission authorized a statement in the "Official Bulletin," October 31st, that 10,000 typewriters and stenographers and typewriters, both men and women, were needed in the department at Washington, salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. This announcement was followed in a few days by an appeal from the Chairman of the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, to young women of the country to qualify themselves as rapidly as possible for stenographic and typewriting work. No time was given in these announcements as to when the 10,000 young persons were needed. As a fact, they are not needed at once, and when any particular number is to be engaged has not been made public. The morning papers at this writing reiterate the same story, coming from the New York Civil Service Commission, which calls for 5,000 typists and shorthand clerks for Washington, the dispatch serving no purpose but to exploit the shortage which has been assumed by so great a part of the press. In the Navy Department, by arrangement with the trade unions concerned, there was opened up in connection with the war needs a list of trained wage-workers who had expressed willingness to enter Government service, although in many cases already in regular employment, yet the men on this list witnessed branches of the department going on in the usual perfunctory manner advertising for help, through a period extending over months, leaving the men offering their services uncertain as to who were wanted to fill jobs or whether they really were jobs ready to be filled. The Secretary-Treasurer of the National Federation of Postal Employes reports: "Our postal administrators have seemingly proceeded on the theory that there was an unlimited supply of labor anxious to step in and fill up the gaps left by those who quit in disgust. There need be no cry of "labor shortage" in the postal

service if those in control of it would join with the organized employes and make the entrance conditions more attractive, promotions more certain, the maximum wage substantially higher (it is the same now as ten years ago) and offer something other than the scrap heap when old age incapacitates the workers."

The general situation relative to farm labor does not so greatly deviate from the normal to cause any loud complaint. On this point, the President of the Commission of Immigration and housing of California writes: "For months now we have had to listen to all kinds of general statements alleging farm labor shortage in this State. Not one of these statements has been supported by what even gave it the appearance of being evidence in fact." From the city employment bureau of Portland, Ore., is this statement: "We can positively state that at no time this year have we been unable to fill any position offered where the wages and working conditions were at all reasonable. There is no labor shortage." The Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey made the public declaration on November 4th: "The Department is prepared to furnish workers for the farmers in any county in the state. Farmers can get all the men they can use. We are receiving applications for work at the rate of 300 to 400 a day. The farmers must be prepared to pay for transportation, for adequate housing and the wages which the men are demanding." From North Yakima comes: "There was an over supply of labor in hop picking time; the people were enticed by false promises." From several points in Utah and adjacent states organizers report that for the sugar beet crop Japanese and Mexicans have this year supplanted the whites. From Albion, N. Y.: "Canners and farmers have had no trouble in getting all the help they wanted this season." Oklahoma reports upon the abundance of unskilled labor. The Department of Labor at Washington has stated, with respect to the gathering of the wheat crop: "Replies have been received from practically all of the States and indicate that the harvest help situation has been carefully and efficiently handled. No reports whatever have been received of failure to gather the cereal crops in any part of the country." In a letter, October 6th, the Secretary of Agriculture writes: "The Department is greatly extending its facilities for dealing with the farm labor problems, and a conference of the farm help specialists of the Department, who have been assigned to the various states, will be held in the near future, primarily to discuss plans for the next season." The Assistant Secretary of Labor states: "Seasonal agricultural work can be met to a large extent from efforts being put forth by the Boys' Working Reserve, which is being used by the Department to secure the services of boys from sixteen years of age up."

"The year's farm work, consisting as it does of two rush seasons and two dead seasons, presents a permanent problem all over the country, which until recently the individual farmer had been left to work out for himself. Therefore, his cry for labor customarily becomes acute at least twice a year.

"The "snapshot statistician" is responsible to a considerable degree for the assumption of the country's shortage of labor. His argument is: "For three years there has been an annual net shortage of a half-million immigrant workers. A million men have entered the army; enormous demands are being made by the Government and its contractors for workers in the war supplies and shipbuilding plants." But this argument by figures must give way to the plain evidence of another set of figures. It fails to take proper account of the falling off of employment in many occupations, especially the building trades, the clothing trades and in transportation, but what is more important it fails to take account of the statistics of population for the country as a whole. Every year nearly two million young Americans arrive at the age of 15; between the ages of 15 and 20 there are eight million young Americans capable of going to work. By estimates of the Department of Labor at least two million men

were at times out of work in the United States. The Director of the New York State Bureau of Employment says that, even if the country drafts three million men, it will not exhaust the labor supply; that the absurdity that the draft has made deep inroads on the labor of the country is seen in the fact that whereas New York has three million laboring men the war has not taken more than 100,000 of them; the draft has taken only about 60,000 from all walks of life in the Empire State.

"What has occurred in this country relative to labor supply has been the development of a slight opportunity for a laborer to choose the conditions in which he will take employment and the shifting of the common labor supply from economic slaves to relatively free men.

"The immigrant of five years ago, or even three years ago, is well on the way to being Americanized. The new laborer through the growth of population, is American. All of this labor now refuses to perform the most repugnant work under the worst imaginable conditions, such as was undertaken by the penniless immigrant and which so heavily contributed in bringing to American industry 35,000 to 40,000 deaths by accident and more than two hundrer thousand serious injuries annually. No longer will the foreign-born workers consent to live in unhealthy industrial villages where there are no civilized conditions—no churches, no sewerage, no prospects of homes, only partial employment and the wages of slavery. Young Americans refuse to do the hot, dirty, coarse and dangerous work which formerly was left to the helpless and ignorant outlander. Among all this great class of labor, the teachings of trade-unionism are spreading, and the employing class is awake to the fact. The least scrupulous among them are promoting the cry of a scarcity of labor for the purpose of breaking down the trade unions, of extending the women's workday to hours beyond the strength of women and of bringing into the ranks of the wage workers children of tender years. "My experience," writes the manager of one of the largest public employment systems in America, "has taught me that the average large employer of labor figures that in order that wages may be maintained to the point of his satisfaction, there should be two workers for every job." This kind of manager is today manifesting his dissatisfaction of a better state of things for the laborer by an attempt, skillfully conducted through the press and otherwise, to deceive the entire country with respect to the supply of labor.

"With regard to particular calls for certain minor or strictly war-time classifications of labor, no intelligent observer in the ranks of labor will assert that there is in every case an immediate and full supply. Of course, there is somewhat of a shortage of tool and die makers; of course there are not endless regiments of stenographers at Washington headquarters; of course, there are not thousands of women ready to walk into a factory to make time fuses for Russian shells; of course, there are not within easy reaching distance the men fully instructed to act as foremen and workmen in aeroplane establishments; of course, shipbuilding at certain points needs more perfectly qualified men. And equally, of course, the employers who are calling for Mexican, Japanese, Hindoo and Chinese labor are disappointed in not having their million of immigrants from southeastern Europe in the year 1917. But for all kinds of labor to be performed in war needs, there are today seeking employment somewhere in this country tens of thousands of men of the building and other skilled trades whose training for the ordinary tasks of shipbuilding or new machinery would be only a matter of a few weeks or even of a few days.

"These are the outstanding facts of the case as collected and viewed from the standpoint of American organized labor. Where else has any person or any institution, public or private, gone to the trouble to get at the facts broadly? Who else has attempted to sum them up; to consider the question as a whole, to get at the truth? The problem of labor sup-

ply and the conditions of American employment is the very first question of the day in importance after, if indeed it does not precede, that of our military organization. It is one of the urgent patriotic duties of every citizen of the country to understand this problem, to work it out patiently in his mind, and reach in regard to it a clear, just and honest conclusion.

"The American Federation of Labor may therefore justifiably sound a note of warning to the employers of this country, calling upon them not to arouse too deeply the resentment of the laboring classes by the promotion of an untruth which may affect the nation detrimentally for years to come. Here is a call to duty. The truth in this case constitutes in itself a call on every man in influential position to examine his conscience and to act accordingly. The truth here calls on all the officials of the Government not to countenance misstatements of selfish employers meant to swell the cry of a scarcity of labor which does not exist. The truth calls loudly to newspaper managers not to speak on the subject without well grounded information; it calls on fair-minded employers not to join wealth-seeking conspirators in misleading public opinion. It calls on every agent of publicity, on every man cherishing his rectitude as a citizen, on every employe, whether organized or unorganized, to perform the duty of helping to consolidate the country as a whole in the presence of a world's disaster which menaces the democratic principles of our Republic. The hope of a future society founded upon economic justice and the essential equality of man lies in the success of democracy in this war."

WORK WELL DONE

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

"Be just and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, Thy God's, and truth's."

SHAKESPEARE'S advice is as applicable at the present time as it was in the day and place it was first expressed.

Above all other interests the issues of the war loom paramount. Every good American citizen is interested above everything else, in the right ending of the war.

Our's has been a peaceful nation—a peace loving nation and only the black woe and desolation that Prussian despotism has brought to the world aroused a horror of protest and made war inevitable.

In the name of humanity our nation has gone into this war, not only for self-preservation, although the very existence of our nation now depends much upon the material we put into the business, but our fight is also for that security and peace in future for which a strife rent, blood soaked world yearns.

The trouble has been thrust upon the American people and the country has accepted the responsibility and espoused the cause of humanity with a fervent zeal commensurate with the extent of provocation offered us.

War as we now face it, is different from any ever known before. In this great cataclysm, this wreck of nations, how have the working people of America stood the test? Right loyally has organized labor throughout the country rallied to the support of the Government. Patriotic cooperation characterized the impulse of active response. Alive, sympathetic and enthusiastic, our men by the thousands, in army and navy, are already in active service in defense of the country.

Thousands of others from labor's ranks are serving just as faithfully and efficiently in war industries. Well may the Federation of Labor be proud of its splendid representation on our Government's roll of honor, our boys are found among the first to respond to the call of our country in the dark hour of need.

In this contribution of numbers no greater courage, more distinctive patriotism, nor truer loyalty have gone to compose Uncle Sam's Army. This war must be won, and it requires the "pep" and vim the union labor boys are putting into it to get results.

Organized labor rises solidly and unquivocally pledged to the defense of our ation and with the men accustomed to oil goes the spirit of invincible determiation and the vision of victory.

For our own part, we know our men. Vhatever the United Brotherhood of 'arpenters and Joiners of America atempts to do, it is a foregone conclusion ; will be well done. Faithful over their asks at home they carry into their new ccupation the elements of success. They ave served their apprenticeship in conuering hardships, and now count it a rivilege to serve their country. In this pportunity of becoming instrumental—ven in part—organized labor has gladly nswered the call to help in making the world safe for democracy."

The power of endurance will be a valable asset in the unfamiliar tasks of ilitary duty assigned to the soldiers :om labor's ranks. But these men of ibor are confident and feel their own ower of courage to conquer.

The supreme need of civilization demands that loyalty our labor organizations so fully accord.

To bring peace and make the world once more safe and fit to live in, labor offers to do its part. Indeed it is with pride they—these laboring men—accept their share in the burdens of war.

All organizations, industrial, commercial, political, social, etc.—are alike involved in this great effort—the venture of war.

How proud we are of our soldier boys! How welcome to the racked and tired armies of the allies over there must be the sight of the khaki clad reinforcements of America. The hosts, marching beneath the stars and stripes, must bring new hope to the brave resistance being offered on the firing line.

A good thought in peace may still be more valuable in war times—and help our boys to look well after themselves —that in giving all for their country, they give their very best selves to the enterprise of war.

THE MEANING OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

BACK of much of the conflict which exists in the industries between the employers and the workers; beneath what appears on the surface in the court roceedings resulting in injunctions gainst labor, underlying the announced urpose which leads many employers to rganize into anti-trade union associaons, is the question of labor's right to rganization.

When the terms "democracy" in inustry or industrial democracy are used, iere is in mind a condition where tradenion organization exists unhampered ad where employers recognizing this ght to organization meet their emloyes as an organized body, for the purose of jointly adjusting whatever quesons arise between them. Under polical democracy—the social contract—ie people participate in making the laws hich are to govern them. Under indusial democracy the employers and the nployes act together in determining the les and regulations under which their relationship as employers and employes will be carried on. Under political democracy no man can set himself up as a dictator, whose mandates become the law which must be obeyed by his subjects. Under industrial democracy no employer would be permitted to issue mandates which his employes must obey. Just as there is self-government under political democracy, so would there be self-government under industrial democracy—the employers and the employes acting jointly for the determination of the terms of employment and the conditions of labor.

Where political autocracy exists, the mass of the people are unable to work out the problems which affect them, but are forced to depend upon the whims, desires and inclinations of the dictator who governs them. Where the workers have no organization and the employer assumes dictatorship, the so-called right of "running his business to suit himself" the workers are given no opportunity of working out the problems which affect them as wage earners—they

are forced to submit to whatever arbitrary and dictatorial policies the employer may desire to apply and enforce.

Many centuries ago men discovered it was only through co-operative effort and association that they could make progress and solve the general problems which affected them, and whenever the tyrant was dethroned the right of association was won. The history of every ancient nation, and of most modern ones, has been that the right to democratic institutions, the right to association has never been won until the tyrant has been dethroned.

The progress which civilization has made, the free institutions which give every man an opportunity of improving his condition, have all come as a result of the organized effort of men, who at least, so far as they were concerned, were determined to secure the right of association and the right to participate in determining the laws and the rules under which they were to live.

In every field of human activity, organization plays a most important part. It is organization that has made possible the great educational institutions, the scientific bodies, the professional associations, without which the progress of civilization would have been much lower. Under the free institutions of this country, men are free to organize political bodies, elect officers, raise funds and create the machinery by which their political organizations can be carried on; the members of the different religious denominations are free to form their religious socities, own property, support their clergy and maintain the educational, benevolent and other institutions which they desire; for the protection of their interests the business men of the city organize Chambers of Commerce which endeavor to advance the business and commercial interests of the city; the manufacturers organize their associations and through them derive unlimited benefits. Everywhere in our country, in every field of activity, the right to organization is unquestioned, provided that the object of the organization is a lawful one, with the exception of the t union.

No one is so bold today as to as that labor can be legally debarred f the right of association. The righ the workers to organize is too thorou established under the Constitution, der the statutory law, and in the mi of the people. Instead of denying legal right to organize many emplo organize largely for the purpose of venting the workers from enjoying constitutional and legal right, their sition being that although labor has right to organize, it is their privileg prevent such organization if they able to. There is no law to deny right of employers to organize for purpose of endeavoring to crush t unionism. There is no law to prev their employing spies within the ra of organized labor, to hire large bo of mercenaries to act as strikebreak or armed guards, and because of strength of these employers' associati the millions of dollars behind them, t strongly entrenched position, the di influence which they have in the nomi tion and election of public officials the appointment of judges, they h been able in more than one industry prevent their employes from enjoy the same right of organization wh they themselves enjoy.

The public does not fully appreci the danger which lies in this progr which exists for the purpose of preve ing large numbers from enjoying right to organize for self-protection self-advancement. The danger wh exists in the attitude assumed by anti-trade union employers is not f understood. If it was, there would b speedy day of reckoning for those gen men who believe that the ownership money entitles them to set themsel up as industrial dictators—petty tyra within whose hands lies the power determine all the terms of employm and the conditions of labor.

The general assumption is that the e ployer—though he has no moral right do so—has the legal right to discharg

(Continued on Page 60.)

Editorial

'HE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

blished on the 15th of each month at the
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Local Union Finances

As a result of representations made by e surety company with which the easurers of local unions are bonded, eneral Treasurer Neale calls the atten- on of the membership to the imperative cessity of strict adherence to the Gene- l Laws governing local union finances; herwise, there is grave danger that aims made by the locals to cover de- lcations may be disallowed by the nding company.

The General Laws of the U. B. are ecific regarding the duties of treasur- s. The funds entrusted to them should promptly banked in the name of the cal union and only a nominal amount rried sufficient to defray incidental ex- nses between meetings.

Section 37 of our General Laws con- ins the following:

"The Treasurer shall receive from the inancial Secretary all moneys collected id give receipt for same and deposit me in the name of the local union in ch a bank or banks as may be desig- ted by the local union. He shall make disbursements without the sanction the local union, and only on an order sued by the Recording Secretary and gned by the President.

"The Treasurer shall make an itemized statement on the first meeting night of each quarter for the preceding quarter, to the local union, of all moneys received and paid out by him, and submit his books and vouchers for inspection at any time when called upon, and perform such other duties as the local union may require."

It is also of the highest importance that audits of the Treasurer's account should be made monthly; or, at the very farthest, quarterly. Nothing should prevent these frequent audits and they should be performed with great care and exactness.

Irregular business methods on the part of Treasurers should under no consideration be countenanced, no matter how apparently trustworthy the man may be. In this connection an incident came to light not long ago of a defaulting Treasurer, who, it subsequently appeared, was permitted to carry the funds of the local around with him in his pocket in clear violation of the General Laws of the U. B.

In this day and age, and befitting the growing importance of the U. B., a substantial measure of efficiency should be demanded of local officials, and irregularities, or laxity in the performance of their specific duties, should not be tolerated. And when such officials are bonded there is all the more reason for this, as otherwise, in the event of a claim arising, the measure of laxity permitted the defaulting official, may provide sufficient grounds, in the eyes of the bonding company, to deny liability.

The Union Label

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleth of business, in the mind of the purchaser who is a man or woman of principle. The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

Spring Trade Movements

Already—and the season of local trade movements is barely in its infancy—the General Office has been receiving advices from recording secretaries in many sections of the country, north and south, east and west, advising us that the movements entered into by them for better trade conditions in 1918, have met with success. And glancing through these early reports of movements for wage increases or shorter hours of work, or for both, one is struck by the fact that, in the majority of cases, success was achieved voluntarily through the assent of the employers or contractors to the demands of the men.

Of course, the localities reporting represent but a fraction of the unusually large volume of 1918 trade movements now in course of adjustment, but, still, if one wishes to read anything into these preliminary reports, he may very likely assume from them a disposition on the part of building employers in these widely separated parts of the country to recognize the right of their workmen to an adequate scale of wages which will enable them to offset or counter-balance the sharp rise in the cost of living, and of commodities of all kinds, which war conditions have brought about.

Any assurance of this fact, however slight, is welcome for it is not often that employers look economic facts squarely in the face when negotiating with their employes as to wage standards and so forth. It means much, too, in social relations to have these vital matters adjusted harmoniously—much to the employer in increased goodwill and cooperation which he will get from satisfied workers who are at least some lengths ahead of the ever-rising tide of living expenses; one hasn't to be much of a psychologist to realize this.

On the other hand, it is scarcely to be wondered at that such reasonable demands as our members are making should be readily assented to. Contrary to the oft-repeated assertions of our enemies, a careful and a conservative spirit characterize the deliberations of trade unionists when a revision of the wage scale is in view. The desire is always to hit upon a fair average between the minimum the workers can stand and the maximum trade conditions should yield without adversely affecting the fair employer. And the demands of our membership, as revealed in the various trade movements this Spring, in view of the peculiar war conditions and the continued upward trend of the cost of commodities are, to say the least, moderate. Accordingly, we look forward to a very large percentage of successful trade movements before the close of the present month.

Gompers and Government Ownership of the Railroads

In reply to a request of "The Outlook" for a statement concerning the attitude of the trade unions toward the transfer of the railway systems of the United States from private to public operation Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following message:

"Answering your question as to what the attitude of organized labor would be upon the President's proclamation taking over the control of the railroads and other transportation agencies, I would say that, in my judgment, there will be wholehearted suport of his position and his action.

"The separate ownership of the various railroads and their competitive existence has shown that they cannot afford the best adaptability to do the essential work of the Government during the tremendous needs in this war. I know that the representatives of the railroad companies did their level best to afford fullest possible service to meet the needs of the Government, but due to the causes I have mentioned and because of their separate interests and the laws which hedge them about, they were not capable of giving that united and comprehensive support and service so essential now and which the President's order will accomplish. In addition to its effectiveness for military purposes it will be time-saving, give the opportunity for concentration of effort, and in the long run prove expeditious and economical."

U. S. Coal Output

The United States is, by far, the biggest coal producer, as well as coal user, of all the countries of the world. A comparison of the production and per capita consumption for a period just preceding the war shows that the annual produc-

tion in the United Kingdom—England, Scotland and Wales—was 266,416,000 tons; Germany, 172,065,000; France, 39,740,000; Belgium, 22,603,000; Austria-Hungary, 16,813,000; Russian Empire, 25,998,000. The per capital consumption of the various countries shown was: United Kingdom, 3.83; Germany, 2.12; France, 1.48; Belgium, 3.35; Austria-Hungary, 0.52; Russian Empire, 0.19.

For the year 1913, which was immediately preceding the war, the total production of the United States was 569,960,219. Of this amount 22,141,143 tons was exported. The per capita consumption was 5.62 tons.

The great bulk of the coal produced in the United States is consumed by the railroads, the manufactories, and public service corporations.

Female Labor Dilution

The gradual taking over of many lines of employment by women—since we entered the war—which heretofore were regarded as outside their particular sphere in the industrial world, has become a subject of comment in labor circles of late. In a recent interview, James M. Lynch of the Typographical union, and a member of the New York state industrial commission, looking at the question from the standpoint of the unemployed male wage earner, emphasized the gravity of the problem as follows:

"Let me confine myself for the moment to one or two casual personal impressions. The other day, for instance, coming down on the train from Buffalo, I saw a section gang composed entirely of women in overalls. They were working, I was told, for a dollar and a half a day. Now, the basic pay rate for common labor in this State is 30 cents an hour, and there the women are working for less than 20 cents an hour, while the employment offices are filled with men unable to find work.

"Or take a big airplane factory up State, one that advertises each day for men and receive more than 500 applicants a day, from whom it seldom chooses more than fifty, and usually only twenty or thirty. It is choosing women wherever possible, at 20 cents an hour, when the least men will take is 30 cents. Let your mind dwell for a moment on the thoughts and feelings of those unsuccessful male applicants. How do they stand on the problem of women in industry? And if they are compelled to go long without work, while they see women being ever increasingly employed at half to two-thirds the wage accepted as a minimum for men, do you think it a healthy sign for the immediate future?

"Get down to our own city of New York. I have been paying my nickels for some time to women street car conductors. The Interborough, through its officials, have announced that they cannot get men and are compelled to employ women. However, there are two big employment offices, one in Brooklyn managed by the State, and one in Manhattan managed by the city. Both are constantly filled with male applicants for work, yet neither has ever received an application from the Interborough for men. How do you think a man will feel who, unable to find a job, boards a car and is obliged to hand his nickel to a woman? That is the problem in a nutshell. There is dynamite in it."

This problem, which seems to be growing more acute as time goes on, will have to be worked out in a satisfactory manner in the near future. There is no question but profiteering employers are taking advantage of the new departure to exploit the labor of these newcomers in industrial pursuits, at the expense of male wage earners.

Crippling Industry

Thousands of crippled freight cars, accumulated through the winter because of the gross neglect of the railroads in making repairs, occupy miles of tracks in eastern rail centers and are largely responsible for car shortage and traffic congestion, according to a report made by Charles C. McChord, interstate commerce commissioner, to Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

These reports, based on first-hand investigations by a corps of trained inspectors, cover the six weeks' period since the government assumed operation of the railroads, and indicate that one of the most critical ills of rail transportation under private management was the side-tracking of cars needing repairs.

These cars could have been repaired quickly during the winter if the railroads had made proper preparations for covered repair tracks, according to railroad administration officials.

Of the many empty cars congested in the Philadelphia yards of the Pennsylvania railroad, 2,400 are coal cars, inspectors reported, and at no time within a month have there been less than 1,500 empty coal car there awaiting movement, while coal mine operators were demanding more.

In testimony before the railroad wage commission, representatives of railroad employes recently charged that the railroads encouraged lax administration to discredit the Adamson law and Government control of railroads.

Efforts are being made in China to revive the ancient Chinese art of porcelain manufacture, which has fallen seriously behind in recent years.

Keep Up the Good Work

There is no short-cut to greater trade union development and influence. Organization alone—constant, unremitting, unceasing—will achieve the desired end, and thus the combined energies of our membership should at all times be directed toward it. Among U. B. members the old slogan, "organize that you may be free," no longer has point and should be replaced with the more pertinent one: "organize that you may greater extend and develop your power and influence as a factor in the industrial world."

In recent months attention has been directed to the value of organization through the medium of the organizing campaign carried on in the columns of The Carpenter. The aim of it has been to awaken the individual member to a realization of his worth as a factor whereby the yet unorganized craftsmen may be brought into the U. B. The point was made that the general or district organizers or business agents cannot of themselves work miracles in an organizing way unless they meet with genuine co-operation on the part of the rank and file of the members. Personal initiative, progressiveness and the will to "go-get-your-man" were the qualities emphasized as being of most value, and they abound among intelligent, alert, organized craftsmen.

So far, the organizing campaign has proved eminently satisfactory. It has brought unmistakable results; it has stirred our younger men to greater efforts of a personal nature to help forward the work of organization. It is, however, to the present months, while the large volume of Spring trade movements are in process of adjustment, that we look to for the full fruit of this campaign. During these times unusual opportunities are presented to our members to get in touch with unorganized craftsmen and to convince them that their interests lie in the path of trade unionism and not outside of it.

Both collectively and individually much good, effective organizing work can be done at this time, which, in a sense, definitely marks the new trade year for the average carpenter. Spring should mark the season of growth, development and pulsating life in our great organization, as well as in nature. And all the more when building operations are loosening out of the lethargy whi adverse seasonal conditions and the p culiar unsettled circumstances which readjustment of the building industry meet war conditions, has imposed up all concerned in it.

For a Nation of Home Owners

One of the discouraging signs of t times in this big republic of ours, r marks The Pittsburgh Observer, is "t passing of the home-owner. The la census shows that of our twenty milli families, fewer than six million familie representing over half our populatio own no homes at all. The passing the home-owner is being accompani by a general desertion of the rural di tricts, a rapid decline in the number our citizens engaged in agriculture, an the concentration of the people in t cities, where more than half of the pe ple are already gathered."

This is a very pertinent comment o a characteristic of the present age whic is not often given the attention it shoul The big city is the magnet which draw the rural population of today, and onc there, the trend of humanity is towar the apartment house on the one han and the tenement on the other. Th "buy a home" movement, just now mak ing headway in various parts of th country, is destined to correct this ten dency and to educate people to see th advantage of building homes of thei own and thus developing those qualitie of independence and self-sufficienc which characterize home-owning citi zens. A home-building campaign shoul be started in every locality, and ou members should give it strong support.

The World is Marching On

What is this, the Sound and Rumor?
What is this that all Men hear,
Like the Wind in hollow Valleys
When the Storm is drawing near.
Like the rolling of an Ocean
In the Eventide of Fear?
'Tis the people marching on!
Hark! the rolling of the Thunder!
Lo, the Sun; and lo, thereunder
Riseth Wrath, and Hope and Wonder.
And the Host comes marching on!
On we march, then, we, the Workers
And the Rumor that ye hear
Is the blended Sound of Battle
And Deliv'rance drawing near;
For the Hope of every Creature
Is the Banner that we bear,
And the World is marching on!

—William Morris

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending December 31, 1917.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Gen'l Pres., U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as First General Vice-President for the fourth or last quarter of the year 1917.

During the period covered by this report one hundred and seventy-nine (179) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, Amendments and Working Agreements were approved by this office, as follows: Local Unions, one hundred and forty-three (143); District Councils, thirty-two (32); State Councils, three (3) and one (1) Ladies' Auxiliary Union.

In the above mentioned quarter, twenty-seven hundred and thirty-one (2731) transfer labels and twenty-six (26) rubber mill stamps were furnished by this office. Twelve firms were granted the use of our Label, that previously had not been entitled to same, and two firms were deprived of the use of it for their products, through failure to observe the conditions under which same was granted. Two firms having the use of our Label suspended business for some unknown reason during this period.

Early in the month of October I visited Chicago and conferred with President Brimms of the District Council in reference to admitting to our Brotherhood an Independent Organization of Dock Builders and later in the same day I, in company with Brother Brimms, conferred with the Business Agent of the organization referred to and submitted a plan that was later agreed to by our Chicago District Council, resulting in this particular union of Dock Builders being chartered by the United Brotherhood.

From Chicago I proceeded to Richmond, Indiana, in which city a misunderstanding existed between the Bricklayers and our Local Union No. 912. I explained to them the intent and meaning of the offensive and defensive alliance

existing between the two International Organizations, and instructed our Local Union as to the proper method of procedure to be followed in order to eliminate future misunderstandings. I also conferred with a committee from this Local Union in reference to what they termed was a violation of their agreement with the Contractors' Association and advised them as to the proper method of procedure, which, if followed out I am sure will work to the advantage of not only our organization, but the contractors as well.

My next visit was to Peoria, Illinois, where I had the pleasure of attending a meeting and banquet of Local Union No. 183. This banquet was held in connection with the celebration of their recently successful trade movement. Due to the fact that you were also present on this occasion further comment on my part is unnecessary, other than to say that I highly appreciate the token of esteem that was presented to me on that occasion.

From Peoria, Illinois, I proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and consummated the tentative agreement previously made by you with the Alfred Struck Co., and at the same time organized and instituted Local Union No. 1406 (Millmen.) The agreement with the Alfred Struck Co., has been the means of stimulating considerable interest in the members of our organization and in my opinion our organization in Louisville is in better condition than it has been for many years.

My next visit was to Buffalo, N. Y., where I remained a few days and attended the Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which was then in session.

From that city I proceeded to Hartford, Conn., and in company with Organizer Potts, attended and addressed a meeting of Local Union No. 43. During my stay in that city our Local Union raised a Service Flag containing forty-six stars, demonstrating that, that number of their members were doing their bit for Uncle Sam.

My next visit was to Dubuque, Iowa, where I made an investigation of the mill condition and reported to you on same. While at Dubuque I also had the pleasure of attending the convention of the Iowa State Council and desire to take this opportunity to compliment the delegates to that convention on the interes they displayed, and the efforts they pu forth for improved working condition for our Iowa membership.

The remainder of the quarter herei not specifically mentioned was spent a the General Office.

Trusting this report may meet wit your approval, and with best wishes, an Seasonal Greetings to yourself, and ou entire membership. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First Gen'l Vice-Pres

Report of Second General Vice-Presiden George H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending December, 31, 1917.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Gen'l Pres., U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as Sec ond Gen'l Vice-President for the fourt quarter, ending December 31, 1917.

Pursuant to your instructions I pro ceeded to Jacksonville, Florida, arrivin there October 12th, and immediately took up the Camp Johnson situation. found the contractor had left the city the same day I arrived, so I had to dea with his superintendent and the officer in charge. We succeeded in getting everything we went after, except th closed shop. I must say that I was an noyed at the action of some of our mem bers who seemed to think because th job was a long way from home they could hide their identity and union card It does seem to me that many of our Financial Secretaries are not following th provisions of Section 46, Paragraph B of our General Constitution. If they did follow the law and it was known generally by our members, I am sure that they would have reported to the local headquarters. Several hundred at the Camp job failed to do this and I can only blame our members for the failure to make this a union job. I have given you a detailed report on the situation as I found it. From Jacksonville I returned to the General Office and from there I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., to investigate matters referred to me by the General Treasurer.

From Chicago I proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, to investigate a claim for

the General Treasurer, to whom I reported in detail on same.

While in Springfield I received your wire to proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, where it was reported the iron workers were setting frames and sash on the Ford job. We have an agreement at Des Moines and in accordance with the terms of that agreement we got a ruling from the Master Builders' Association that the setting of all frames, be they of metal or wood, are considered carpenters work. In spite of this ruling the Iron Workers contended for this work and had the sympathy of the contractor on the Ford job, for the reason that the Iron Workers' scale of wages was less than ours. At the present time our members are off the job.

From Des Moines I proceeded to Ottawa, Illinois, where a controversy between our Local Union and the Building Trades Council had arisen. I believe the controversy there will be adjusted by all parties following the advice given and a more close observance of the laws and agreements now in effect.

From Ottawa I proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, where Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 50 was instituted. I look forward to a promising membership there, and feel satisfied the Auxiliary will be of much benefit to Dayton.

The Organizing Campaign is now showing results and in spite of the fact that the ordinary run of building has materially decreased by reason of the difficulty in obtaining necessary material, bad weather, etc., our membership is showing a steady increase and a more active interest in the campaign is being shown, thanks to the officers and members who now realize the benefit of added numbers to our ranks.

Many matters referred to me are in process of adjustment. The routine work here at the office is in satisfactory shape and as I look back over the work of 1917 and the substantial progress made, I thank the officers, members and particularly my colleagues for the whole-hearted support given me in my humble efforts.

With best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE H. LAKEY,

Sec. Gen'l Vice-Pres.

Local Unions Chartered in January

Milwaukee. Wis. (Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders.)
New York, N. Y. (Box Makers and Sawyers.)
Baltimore, Md. (Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders.)
Jersey City, N. J. (Boxmakers and Sawyers.)
San Jose, Cal. (Boxmakers.)

Greybull, Wyo.	Evanston, Wyo.
Quapaw, Okla.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Elkville, Ill.	Portsmouth, N. H.
Carmi, Ill.	Arcata, Cal.
Defiance, O.	Magna, Utah.
Gustine, Texas.	St. Charles, Mo.

Total, 17 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1918, of the G. E. B.

(Continued From Last Month.)

Centerville, Iowa, L. U. 597. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Wabash, Indiana, L. U. 598. Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next wage movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607. Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective February 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Brockton, Mass., L. U. 624. Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rawlins, Wyo., L. U. 659. Movement for wage increase from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Amarillo, Texas, L. U. 665. Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted, financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. 691. Movement for wage increase from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Officila sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Long Beach, Cal., L. U. 710. Movement for wage increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective March 15, 1918. Sanction granted, financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Havre, Mont., L. U. 718. Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724. Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective January

16, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Corsicana, Texas, L. U. 731. Movement for increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mansfield, Ohio, L. U. 735. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour; effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. Working rules attached to trade movement papers were referred to First General Vice-President for approval.

Bakersfield, Cal., L. U. 743. Movement for increase in wages from 68¾c to 75c per hour, effective February 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Norwalk Conn., L. U. 746. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Oswego, N. Y., L. U. 747. Movement for increase in wages from 44c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. 748. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid insuch sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

South Manchester, Conn., L. U. 757. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781. Movement for increase in wages from 56¼c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

January 14, 1918.

Portsmouth, Va. and Hampton, Va. Request made by Local Union 1437 of Portsmouth, Va., and Local Union 887 of Hampton, Va. for official sanction to put into effect on all structural building work, government and otherwise, their minimum wage scale of 62½c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, effective March 1, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, the General President in the meantime to take up the matter with the Government officials.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783. Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. Copy of local by-laws attached to trade movement papers referred to First General Vice-President Cosgrove for approval.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795. Movement for 20 per cent. increas in wages, effective April 20, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

East Chicago, Indiana. Lake County D. C. Movement for increase in wages for outside men from 70c to 80c, Millmen increase 10c per hour for bench hands and 10c per hour increase for machine hands. Both movements to become effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472. Movement for increase in wages from 45c per hour to 60c, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pittsfield, Ill., L. U. 816. Movement for increase in wages from 33 1-3c to 45c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; finanacial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825. Movement for minimum wage of $4.50 per day, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830. Movement for increase in wages from 56¼c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums ah the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bound Brook, N. J., L. U. 853. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Brookville, Pa., L. U. 906. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 56¼c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Augusta, Maine, L. U. 914. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Salinas, Cal., L. U. 925. Movement for increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective March 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Grinnell, Iowa, L. U. 929. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, ef-

fective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sandusky, Ohio, L. U. 940. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Marquette, Mich., L. U. 958. Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

DeKalb, Ill., L. U. 965. Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Blackfoot, Idaho, L. U. 968. Movement for increase in wages from 68¾c to 81¼c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Rochester, Minn., L. U. 980. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Pottstown, Pa., L. U. 997. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000. Movement for increase in wages from 54c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Uniontown, Pa., L. U. 1010. Movement for increase in wages from 56¼c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, L. U. 1034. Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Eureka, Cal., L. U. 1040. Movement for increase in wages from $4.80 to $5.50 per day, Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. Movement sanctioned to become effective 60 days after notice was received at the G. O. i. e., February 21st.

Pickneyville, Ill., L. U. 1056. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective January 26, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Norman, Oklahoma, L. U. 1060. Movement for increase in wages from 56¼c to 75c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Washington, Ind., L. U. 1076. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Richwood, W. Va., L. U. 1121. Movement for increase in wages from 43c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1918 . The Board grants the official sanction asked for with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the eight- hour day.

St. James, L. I. N. Y., L. U. 1167. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Billings, Mont., L. U. 1172. Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Trinidad, Col., L. U. 1173. Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mart, Texas, L. U. 1203. Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective March 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Thermopolis, Wyo., L. U. 1241. Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255. Movement for minimum wage of 60c per hour, effective January 30, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Allentown, Pa., L. U. 1285. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted if movement is approved by the Lehigh Valley D. C. Financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Lisbon, Ohio, L. U. 1288. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Lake Worth, Fla., L. U. 1308. Movement for increase in wages of 20c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. 1339. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Collins, Col., L. U. 1340. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sheridan, Wyo., L. U. 1384. Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective February 5, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Grand Island, Neb., L. U. 1386. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394. Movement for increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Fremont, Neb., L. U. 1395. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Washington, Iowa, L. U. 1398. Movement for increase in wages and hours shortened, effective May 1, 1918. Referred to the General Secretary to secure detailed information as to the amount of the proposed increase and number of hours per day.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426. Movement for wage increase from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

El Reno, Oklahoma, L. U. 1431. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Topeka, Kans., L. U. 1445. Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Albany, N. Y., L. U. 1446. Movement for minimum wage of 35c per hour, eight hours per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. (Millmen's Local.)

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 1460. Movement for the adoption of the nine-hour day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rockville, Conn., L. U. 1472. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Marysville, Cal., L. U. 1570. Movement for increase in wages from $5.00 to $6.00 per day, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Erwin, Tenn., L. U. 1586. Movement for increase in wages from 35c to 45c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. No action was necessary as movement had been reported successful.

Hutchinson, Kan., L. U. 1587. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. Change in local by-laws to be submitted to the First General Vice-President for his approval.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1596. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605. Movement for increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked.

Scottsbluff, Neb., L. U. 1608. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement be for the eight-hour work day.

Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655. Movement for increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Grove City, Pa., L. U. 1658. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Goshen, N. Y., L. U. 1662. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Vernon, Texas, L. U. 1706. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Neodesha, Kan., L. U. 1730. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Bucyrus, Ohio, L. U. 1762. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Fairbury, Ill., L. U. 1780. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vinita, Okla., L. U. 1825. Movement for increase in wages of 50c per day, effective January 16, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for with the recommendation that the Local make an effort to increase the membership.

Madill, Okla., L. U. 1827. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1846. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective March 14, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, when movement has been approved of by the D. C.

Hope, Ark., L. U. 1849. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight hour day.

Columbiana, Ohio, L. U. 1858. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883. Movement for increase in wages from 35c to 45c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Kincaid, Ill., L. U. 1905. Movement for increase in wages. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board grants their sanction with the understanding that a minimum wage scale be adopted as graded scale will not be allowed.

Crown Point, Ind., L. U. 1938. Movement for increase in wages from 56¼c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dayton, Ohio, Montgomery Co. D. C. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour effective July 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. 358. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour work day.

Morristown, N. J., L. U. 638. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Raleigh, N. C., L. U. 721. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into should be for the eight-hour work day.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

January 15, 1918.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Red Lodge, Mont., L. U. 744. Movement for increase in wages from $6.00 to $7.00 per day, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Miami, Okla., L. U. 1875. Movement for increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Childers, Texas, L. U. 1931. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective February 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Indianapolis, Ind., Indianapolis D. C. Recommendation that the G. O. secure a service flag containing one star for each member of the U. B. in military service. The Board calls to their attention the Honor Roll of the U. B. members in active service of the United States now being published in the official monthly journal. The Local Unions are urgently requested to send the names of enlisted and drafted men regularly to the General Secretary and continue to do so as the men may enlist or be called.

National Womens Trade Union League of America, appeal for financial assistance was brought to the attention of the Board and as this is a matter coming directly under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor, the G. S. is authorized to submit the matter to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for further consideration and action.

Trail, B. C., Can., L. U. 285. Communication relative to trade conditions and appeal for financial assistance. No action deemed necessary as trouble had been reported as settled.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286. Asking that the G. E. B. take whatever action deemed necessary against the establishment of a Federal Arbitration Board. The General Secretary was instructed to refer the matter to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 488. Advocating the establishment of Government controlled employment agencies. The Board calls to the attention of the Local the fact that the Government now has free public employment bureaus in all principal cities of the United States, General President Hutcheson having previously had this matter up with the Government officials to employ members of the U. B. direct when in need of their services. The Board asks the Local Union and the District Council to advise their members not to patronize private employment agencies and further suggested that it would be of material assistance if all members would fill out the blank form published in the January issue of The Carpenter and send it to the General Office.

Forty Fort, Pa., L. U. 768. Asking for an interpretation by the G. E. B. on Paragraph "K" of Section 9 of the General Laws. The Board rules that—a member who has been in a country under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood a sufficient length of time to become a citizen and has not availed himself of that opportunity, has only himself to blame. A member to hold office must be a citizen of the country in which he holds membership.

The report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention, held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1917, was received and read. The report was filed for future reference as it has been published in the January, 1918 issue of The Carpenter.

Oakland, Cal., L. U. 36. Appeal from decision of First General Vice-President Cosgrove in disapproving Section 3 of their local by-laws. The decision of the First General Vice-President

sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Report of delegates to Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Convention received, read and filed for future reference as it had been published in the December, 1917, issue of The Carpenter.

January 16, 1918.

Burlington, Iowa, L. U. 636. Movement for recognition of Union and increase in wages from 30c to 40c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Papers referred to the G. P. and member of the G. E. B. from the fifth district for investigation and report to the April session of the Board.

Ashland, Wis., L. U. 1709. Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Memphis, Tenn., Memphis, D. C. Request for an appropriation for strike benefits was considered by the Board after which an appropriation of $810.00 was allowed to cover strike benefits of 135 members who had answered roll call daily for a period of two weeks. The money to be distributed at the rate of $6.00 per week per man for the second week of strike.

The question of opening deposit accounts with other National banks was discussed and the General Secretary was instructed to correspond with well known reliable banks, relative to terms offered for said deposits. Replies received from banks to be submitted to the G. E. B.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 791. Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim of the late John P. Corcoran. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer and the appeal was dismissed.

Norfolk, Conn., L. U. 746. Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving disability claim of Judson H. Berry, after being considered by the Board, sustained the decision of General Treasurer Neale and the appeal was dismissed.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 366. The appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Peter Morse was referred back to the General Treasurer to reopen as new evidence had been submitted.

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 160. Appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neal in disapproving claim for wife funeral donation of Wm. H. Herman, on account of not being filed within six months. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer and the appeal was dismissed.

Report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove for the last quarter of 1917, was referred by the Board to the General Secretary for publication in the official monthly journal The Carpenter.

Second General Vice-President Lakey's report for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, after being considered by the G. E. B. was referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

The appeal of Robert Baer from the decision of General President Hutcheson, instructing the member of Local 697 to transfer his membership to the "Machine Hands" Local 246 of New York City. After due consideration the Board ruled that the instructions of the General President must first be obeyed before the Boar takes action.

Appeal of John Robb from the decision General President Hutcheson, instructing hi to transfer his membership from Local 697 the "Machine Hands" Local 246 of New Yor City. The Board ruled that the instructions the General President must first be complie with before the Board takes action.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 697. Appeal fro the decision of the General President instruc ing the transfering of machine hands and woo turners to Local 246. Instructions of the Gen ral President must first be obeyed before th Board takes action.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 335. The Boar appropriated the sum of $250.00 for organizin purposes, same to be used under the supervis ion of the General President.

Quincy, Mass., Quincy D. C. Request for f nancial assistance denied. The matter of o ganizing was referred to the General Presiden

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63. Appeal from ruling of the General President regard asses sing members for subscription to local labo publication. The ruling of the General Pres dent was sustained on the grounds set fort therein and the appeal dismissed.

Laramie, Wyo. Appeal of Wm. Morinzo from the decision of the General President i the case of Morinzo versus Local Union No 1432. The decision of the General Presiden is sustained on the grounds set forth therei and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Harry A. Anderson from the decis ion of the General President in the case o Anderson versus Local Union 1765, Orlando Fla. The decision of the General Presiden was sustained on the grounds set forth therei and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Anderson McBride from the decis ion of the General President in the case o Anderson McBride versus the Boston Distric Council. The decision of the General Presiden was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

January 17, 1918.

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432. Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Referred to the General Secretary to secure further information.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. 605. Request made by Local Union No. 605 for official sanction to put into effect on all structural building work, Government and otherwise, their minimum wage scale of 62½c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, effective March 1, 1918. The question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, the General President in the meantime to take up the matter with the Government officials.

Request of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., asking that the U. B. affiliate with that body. Communications received and filed as the referendum vote of the members of the U. B. decided not to affiliate.

Berkeley, Cal., L. U. 1158. Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Ralph N. Robinson. The Board sustained the appeal and the claim was ordered allowed.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 488. Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of the late Thos. F. Kennedy. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appropriation of $276.00 was made for the relief of members locked out. Local Union No. 477, Wilmington, N. C., twelve men entitled to two weeks' pay and twenty-two men one week each.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 101. Movement for increase in wages from 56½c to 62½c per hour. Inasmuch as the laws of the U. B. governing trade movements have not been complied with, the Board could not grant the official sanction desired.

The regular examination and audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time.

January 18, 1918.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98. Movement for increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

E. St. Louis, L. U. 169. Movement for increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction denied, Section 58 not having been complied with.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595. Movement for wage increase. The Board referred matter to the General President for investigation. Section 58 of the General Laws not complied with as movements did not have the necessary 55 per cent. vote.

Wellsburg, W. Va., L. U. 892. Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

The examination and audit of books and accounts was continued.

January 19, 1918.

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396. Request of Local for official sanction to put into effect on all structural building work, Government and otherwise, their minimum wage scale of 62½c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, effective March 1, 1918. The question o financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, the General President in the meantime to take up the matter with the Government officials.

Greeley, Col., L. U. 418. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Beloit, Wis., L. U. 926. Movement for increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Salem, Ohio, L. U. 1282. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sidney, Neb., L. U. 1457. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Three Rivers, Mich., L. U. 1551. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Glasgow, Mont., L. U. 1623. Movement for wage increase of 20c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Local not being organized for a period of one year, the Board could not sanction movement.

Bids on the erection of the Kirby memorial monument were laid over until January 21, 1918.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

January 21, 1918.

The Board considered the bids that had been received for the erection of the Kirby monument as per the plans and specifications. The contract for the erection of the monument was awarded the Schott Monument Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the General President and General Secretary were authorized to draw up a contract with the firm in question. A committee consisting of the General President and General Secretary were appointed to inspect and supervise the erection of the monument. All work and material to be strictly union.

The Board authorized the transfer of $25,000 on deposit in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Canada, to Canadian Bonds.

The Board authorized the purchasing of $75,000 third issue Liberty Bonds.

A deposit of $25,000 was authorized by the Board to be deposited in the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., in a silent account at interest. Deposit to be covered by surety bond.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 22, 1918.

Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia D. C. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The proposed agreement accompanying the trade movement papers is referred to the First General Vice-President for approval.

Carlinsville, Ill., L. U. 737. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Ridgeway, Pa., L. U. 947. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 948. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 65½c per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

Rice Lake, Wis., L. U. 1199. Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective March 20, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 1365. (Millmen) Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Kent, O., L. U. 1499. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677. Movement for recognition of union. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. (Effective May 1, 1918.)

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. 771. Movement for increase in wages from 56½c to 64½c per hour, effective April 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Oneida,, N. Y., L. U. 1243. Movement for wage increase from 45c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pasco, Wash., L. U. 1924. Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective March 20, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Montreal, Que. D. C. Request for an appropriation for organizing was laid over until the April 1918 session of the Board, inasmuch as the schedule has not been received.

Regina, Sask. Canada, L. U. 1867. Request for an appropriation of $600.00 for organizing purposes. The Board denied the request and referred the question of organizing to the General President for his consideration.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 23, 1918.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232. Movement for increase in wages from 52½c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted: finanacial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., L. U. 713. Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1295. Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Inasmuch as the schedule of inquiries was not properly filled out, the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the information desired.

Tipton, Iowa, L. U. 1358. Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Washington, Iowa, L. U. 1398. Movement for increase in wages from 35c to 50c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Warren, Ohio, L. U. 1438. Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Section 58 not having been complied with the Board could not sanction the movement.

Nashua, N. H., L. U. 1616. Movement for insrease of wages from 45c to 60c per hour. effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. 1919. Movement for wage increase from 40c to 50c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Movement referred to the General President for investigation as the Local is now working the 10 hour day, demands call for no reduction in hours; Local has a membership of 15 while there are 30 non-union carpenters in the jurisdiction of the Local.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 488. Appeal of Local 488 from the decision of General Treasurer in disapproving claim of Hans Skagen. Since the brother was replaced in good standing January 31, 1917, and was given the benefit of the action of the Fort Worth Convention and allowed himself to go three months in arrears after that date. The Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on the grounds set therein and dismissed the appeal.

The continuation of the affiliation of the U. B. with the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L., owing to action of the Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L. last November, was under consideration and discussed by the Board in all its phases. The Board feels that if the B. T. D. is subject to the action as taken upon Resolution No. 160, by the Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L., then the B. T. D. is an unnecessary adjunct to the labor movement and if this action is to be final, the General President is directed to sever our affiliation with the department.

Salina, Kan., L. U. 1095. Movement for increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824. (Millmen) Movement for increase in wages in the various branches of work performed in factory of the Brunswick-Balke-Collendar Co. The movement is sanctioned, provided that no piece work or bonus system shall be allowed. The request for the services of a representative of the G. O., to negotiate an agreement was referred to the General President.

There being no further business the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on April 10, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Sec. G. E. B.

Kirby Memorial Monument

The memorial shaft. authorized by the last General Convention to mark the resting place of former General President Kirby, will soon be erected as a result of the action of the G. E. B. in awarding the contract to the Schott Monument Company of Cincinnati.

No pains will be spared to see that the monument suitably expresses the regard in which the membership held "Jim" Kirby and his life's work. The General President and General Secretary will supervise the erection of the shaft which will strictly be of union material throughout.

A Husband's Plaint

We've substituted corn for wheat
And pallid cottage-cheese for meat;
With nobly simulated zeal
We chew the dull potatoe-peel;
We've tested every new disguise
For making rice a glad surprise,
And never throw a bit away,
But mingle all in queer puree.

O doughty Dietetic Guide,
Lead on, lead on! We're satisfied.
—Chicago Tribune.

For A National Labor Policy

Secretary of Labor Wilson recently appointed a commision of five trade unionists and five employers to formulate a national labor policy and end strikes during the period of the war.

The five representatives of labor, whose names were submitted to secretary of Labor Wilson by President Gompers, are:

Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers.

W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

J. A. Franklin, president of the Brotherhood of Boiler makers and Iron Ship Builders.

T. A. Rickert, president United Garment workers.

Victor Olander, second vice president International Seamen's union and secretary-treasurer Illinois state federation of labor.

The five representatives of employers, recommended by the national industrial conference board, representing organized employers of this country, are:

L. A. Osborne, New York City, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, chairman of the executive committee of the national industrial conference board:

Charles F. Brooks, Ansonia Conn., president of the American Brass company.

W. H. Van Dervoort, East Moline, Ill., president of the Root and Van Dervoort Engineering company.

L. F. Lores, New York city, president of the Delaware and Hudson company; chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern Railroad; C. Edwin Michael, Roanoke, Va., president of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company.

Besides the members named for the commission, each group of five, will in turn select another man from public life, making in all 12 men to sit in the deliberations.

It is possible all of the men named may not be able to accept service on this Board.

Foreign Labor Unnecessary

Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, whose familiarity with labor problems is of long standing, is another public official to declare unreservedly that there is no grounds for the present cry of "a labor shortage" and that there is absolutely no need for the importation of laborers from Mexico and China.

"The agitation for such action is prejudicial," he says, "because it increases false impression that there is not sufficient supply of domestic labor. The war-labor problem will be solved just as soon as the country as a whole realizes that there is no general labor shortage and devotes all efforts to distribution of the available supply.

"Any additional demands for common labor can be met by bringing in American citizens from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Porto Rico is an agricultural territory, and yet has a density of population that is exceeded by but three of our states and is eight times greater than that of the agricultural state of Iowa. Under perpetuated conditions there, a considerable surplus of workers exists in the island, and by the transfer of these to continental United States an actual benefit would be conferred upon them."

Lost Membership Book

Charles Arturnburn, a member of L. U. 1095 of Salina, Kas., lost his membership book some time ago between Salina and Jacksonville, Fla. It is made out in the name of C. L. Arturnburn; date of birth, April 1, 1893; date of initiation, December 1, 1916; initiation fee $1.00; a charter member. Paid up in full to January 1, 1918. Granted clearance December 22, 1917.

Tools Lost—Reward

Twenty dollars is offered by Peter A. Olsen for information which will lead to the discovery of a whole chest of carpenter tools which were stolen from him on December 5, 1917. Brother Olsen is a member in good standing of L. U. 1257. Send information to W. E. Thomas, F. S., L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col.

$10 Reward Offered

Stolen: One builder's convertible level, made by the A. S. Aloe Company, St. Louis, Mo., Serial number 7439, from the Decatur and Macon county hospital, Decatur, Ill. $10 reward will be paid by brother H. H. Brockman, 941 East Cantrell Street, Decatur, Ill.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30647	Joseph O'Toole	22	17	2	Meningitis	$300.00
30648	George L. Fitzpatrick	55	16	6	Nephritis	300.00
30649	Rosa B. Clark	74	12	1	Endocarditis	75.00
30650	Mary Adler	260	9	11	Pernicious Anemia	75.00
30651	Mary J. Sliker	306	11	4	Nephritis	75.00
30652	Henry Byron	419	14	7	Pneumonia	125.00
30653	John B. Smith	488	29	3	Myocarditis	300.00
30654	Robert J. Philips	594	16	2	Pneumonia	125.00
30655	John Hill	610	2	11	Cancer	50.00
30656	Sarah Bachmann	612	17	9	Cancer	75.00
30657	Herbert Rogers	614	17	5	Cirrhosis of Liver	300.00
30658	Fred A. Hallett	642	4	3	Fall	200.00
30659	Josephine Roach	697	7	5	Cancer	75.00
30660	Joseph H. Coulter	769	8	5	Septemia	300.00
30661	Lillian Michelchen	787	18	6	Pneumonia	75.00
30662	Joseph Mayer	808	20	9	Heart disease	300.00
30663	Mayer Zatz (Dis.)	823	1	..	Accidental injuries	50.00
30664	Margaret E. Denham	831	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
30665	Isabella Spinney	919	7	..	Cancer	75.00
30666	August Horn	955	15	9	Metastatic epithelioma	300.00
30667	George Hayes	957	15	11	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
30668	John Miettinen	1456	1	..	Pneumonia	50.00
30669	Otillie Amdal	98	18	11	Heart disease	75.00
30670	A. R. Kilgore	131	10	10	Pneumonia	125.00
30671	Wendelin Ulrich	182	21	5	Railroad accident	300.00
30672	George Schaaf	298	23	..	Myocarditis	300.00
30673	Frances M. Brown	314	14	9	Pneumonia	75.00
30674	Frank Miller	314	11	4	Heart disease	300.00
30675	J. R. Winslow	470	4	4	Myocarditis	50.00
30676	Emma Jones	534	3	1	Hemiplegia	75.00
30677	Henry Kammelman	585	2	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
30678	Rosalie Comeau	595	6	3	Typhoid fever	75.00
30679	J. A. Gifford	651	16	..	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
30680	Joseph Picard (Dis.)	801	9	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
30681	John Wyatt (Dis.)	1009	15	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
30682	Thadeus Churchman (Dis.)	1028	4	8	Accidental injuries	300.00
30683	John M. Jensen	1278	2	4	Appendicitis	100.00
30684	Beatrice S. Baker	1567	1	7	Embolism of heart	25.00
30685	Joseph Schraegle	1784	4	3	Shot	200.00
30686	E. C. Whitford	1811	3	6	Pneumonia	200.00
30687	Charles F. Esslinger (Dis.)	1931	9	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
30688	Martin Sager (Dis.)	335	2	11	Accidental injuries	200.00
30689	James C. Brinton	465	15	7	Accidental injuries	125.00
30690	Kate Alsop	1	7	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30691	Sigrid Ormsted	1	5	5	Endocarditis	75.00
30692	Catherine Sanders	31	14	7	Uremia	75.00
30693	Mary Sroczinski	181	15	3	Nephritis	75.00
30694	William L. Nichols	276	6	7	Peritonitis	75.00
30695	Rose K. Noel	551	1	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
30696	Daniel Hiler	594	10	5	Leukemia	300.00
30697	Lillie E. Moyer	756	15	11	Cancer	75.00
30698	Lemuel Ramsey	1653	15	9	Uraemia	300.00
30699	Chas. H. Eggleston	185	27	6	Pneumonia	300.00
30700	J. G. Turcotte	99	11	5	Cancer	300.00
30701	Mary V. Campbell	104	3	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30702	Henry J. Hoppe	692	16	9	Cancer	300.00
30703	William Waide	7	4	2	Fall	50.00
30704	Scott Cantwell (Dis.)	61	24	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
30705	John C. Betts	122	5	7	Pneumonia	75.00
30706	Isabella Herron	122	2	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30707	Charles Maccabee	149	26	8	Peritonitis	300.00
30708	Christiana Martens	281	1	1	Eclampsia	25.00
30709	Charles Jacobson	286	3	4	Cancer	150.00
30710	Ben F. Nicklesbon	300	19	..	Cholecystitis	300.00
30711	Josephine G. Kiely	350	4	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30712	Annie H. Johnson	545	15	5	Heart disease	75.00
30713	Joseph A. Laundry	888	5	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30714	Clara A. Bell	942	15	10	Phthisis	75.00
30715	Eva M. Patterson	1449	1	6	Heart disease	25.00
30716	Frank M. Rarick	1585	13	5	Suicide	300.00
30717	James Kyzour	1615	1	6	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
30718	Ella A. Sassaman	1721	6	1	Peritonitis	75.00
10719	Jacob Mikolas	1824	11	4	Cancer	300.00
30720	Andrew Britz	9	28	3	Asthma	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30721	Edith M. Shellhase	90	3	7	Peritonitis	75.00
30722	James L. Tate	90	6	..	Angina Pectoris	75.00
30723	Olaf G. Johnson	199	18	1	Apoplexy	300.00
30724	Albert Moore	200	17	8	Diarrhea	300.00
30725	John D. Drinkwater	544	11	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30726	Emma Hamilton	564	4	0	Pneumonia	75.00
30727	Amy A. McDonald	624	6	6	Cancer	75.00
30728	Peter Brewer	624	14	0	Heart disease	125.00
30729	Louis A. Cobb	743	6	6	Chlecystitis	75.00
30730	Caroline M. Long	1702	5	3	Acute mania	75.00
30731	Edward S. Brewster	544	5	3	Pneumonia	75.00
30732	Conrad Wagner	75	12	10	Fracture of skull	200.00
30733	Fred J. Reichel	690	9	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30734	Mrs. W. M. Halton	690	4	5	Heart disease	75.00
30735	Mrs. G. H. Dooley	690	7	11	Pyonephrosis	75.00
30736	John P. Wick	1257	4	2	Pneumonia	50.00
30737	Susán Blanset	1533	13	7	Pericarditis	75.00
30738	James Calder	1537	1	1	Fall	50.00
30739	William E. Adams	142	16	6	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
30740	Franz Wulf	11	21	9	Myocarditis	300.00
30741	Frank T. Gerst	11	16	8	Pneumonia	300.00
30742	Mary Wilder	26	15	5	Endocarditis	75.00
30743	Alive B. Murphy	44	11	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30744	Azilda DeForge	115	11	2	Nephritis	75.00
30745	Arne Arnesen	181	14	9	Pneumonia	300.00
30746	Carl Vaughan	261	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30747	Samuel T. White	311	14	0	Heart disease	300.00
30748	J. A. Smith	477	1	2	Aneurism of aorta	50.00
30749	John Cartland	623	13	10	Endocarditis	300.00
30750	Charles Szabo	697	3	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
30751	Cora Rich	841	13	0	Peritonitis	75.00
30752	Matilda J. Salo	1292	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
30753	Julius Durchanck	1786	25	9	Gangrene	300.00
30754	M. H. Evans	75	7	8	Railroad accident	300.00
30755	Hans C. Marindal	98	12	4	Pneumonia	125.00
30756	Tom Wadsworth	198	8	2	Nephritis	75.00
30757	Gottlieb Mueller	202	16	9	Septemia	300.00
30758	George E. Dean	203	30	2	Myocardial degeneration	300.00
30759	Ludwig Stanger	246	7	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30760	Sarah E. Packett	260	16	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30761	Catherine Savage	306	10	2	Heart disease	75.00
30762	James F. Kilfeather	444	15	4	Pneumonia	300.00
30763	Louis Hansen	625	5	6	Diabetes	300.00
30764	August Danncker	1053	12	0	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
30765	Katherine Erhardt	1365	3	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30766	Margaret Dickie	8	16	2	Accidental burns	75.00
30767	Eva M. Nordmark	58	23	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30768	Max Cormier	218	12	2	Pneumonia	300.00
30769	Jeremiah Hagerman	501	16	4	Brights disease	125.00
30770	Frank Vermulen	325	4	7	Accidental injuries	300.00
30771	Frank Petzold	1596	14	7	Cancer	289.45
30772	John Berg	361	2	0	Fall	100.00
30773	Elizabeth Demartini	22	4	0	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30774	Ronald McLean	33	1	0	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30775	Leslie B. Reid	67	16	9	Peritonitis	300.00
30776	Effie I. Brown	136	8	1	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
30777	William M. Weber	142	19	10	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
30778	Charles Lepper	142	20	4	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
30779	Joseph C. Friday	142	8	10	Pneumonia	300.00
30780	Wm. A. Youngman	158	1	0	Pneumonia	50.00
30781	E. E. Hayes	177	10	6	Epilepsy	300.00
30782	Robert E. Nelson	483	11	5	Myocarditis	300.00
30783	Joseph Bodnar	697	15	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30784	Benjamin T. Glassford	747	13	9	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
30785	Norman M. Daly	1693	7	9	Pericarditis	300.00
30786	Phil Wagner	47	18	9	Apoplexy	300.00
30787	Fred H. Batts	112	15	2	Drowning	300.00
30788	George H. Creese	211	17	4	Uremic Coma	125.00
30789	Minnie Oswald	316	14	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30790	Mary A. Meehan	366	26	4	Uremis coma	75.00
30791	August F. Kolbe	368	19	10	Pneumonia	300.00
30792	Agnes C. Geekie	417	19	5	Endocarditis	75.00
30793	Catherine C. Gingras	730	12	8	Pneumonia	75.00
30794	John J. Toler	753	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
30795	Thomas Proud	22	7	7	Accident	300.00
30796	Samuel Sherman	22	11	1	Endocarditis	300.00
30797	Chas. D. Gentry	90	16	1	Pneumonia	300.00
30798	Delmar E. Lawyer	146	7	2	Apoplexy	300.00
30799	L. W. Johnson	166	11	1	Pneumonia	300.00
30800	Peter Jelvik	166	4	4	Shot	200.00
30801	Mary B. Hull	216	3	1	Heart disease	75.00
30802	Johan P. Vonhauser	287	2	10	Heart disease	25.00
30803	Goldie Plotnitzky	504	11	2	Diabetic coma	75.00
30804	Owen T. Hart	808	22	8	Pneumonia	300.00
30805	George Orin Hyde	1014	4	5	Brights disease	96.00
30806	Chas. Orr	1089	3	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
30807	Regina Letoile	1125	8	3	Peritonitis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30808	August Tesch	1520	16	9	Hemorrhage	300.00
30809	Mary Parsons	76	22	2	Pneumonia	75.00
30810	Axel W. Newman	98	21	2	Fall	300.00
30811	John H. Baer	101	1	4	Railroad accident	50.00
30812	Fannie Rosier	101	12	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30813	John Selander	183	5	3	LaGrippe	75.00
30814	George Lasher (Dis.)	203	26	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
30815	Jacobus J. Thomas	325	10	1	Pneumonia	300.00
30816	Peter Morse (Dis.)	366	17	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
30817	Anthony J. Blades	438	15	3	Cystis	300.00
30818	E. H. Hogue	526	2	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
30819	Lena Alt	678	9	7	Exhaustion in acute mania	75.00
30820	Ralph N. Robinson (Dis.)	1158	8	0	Accidental injuries	400.00
30821	Daniel Miles (Dis.)	69	29	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
30822	Theodina Anderson	76	1	1	Gastric Ulcer	25.00
30823	Archie Rodway	83	6	2	Shock from injury	300.00
30824	James S. Cox	125	14	4	Intestinal catarrh	300.00
30825	J. W. Patterson	131	16	11	Pneumonia	300.00
30826	Mary E. Bullard	137	16	8	Brights disease	75.00
30827	A. E. Otti (Dis.)	201	1	2	Accidental injuries	50.00
30828	Flora L. Mollen	592	11	3	Abscess of liver	75.00
30829	Calvin E. Andrews	624	16	8	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
30830	John F. Myers	790	11	2	Pneumonia	125.00
30831	John G. McDonald	989	15	9	Cancer	300.00
30832	Emil M. Blum	1312	10	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
30833	Arnet E. Booe	1355	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30834	Mary Martin	1620	5	0	Mitral regurgitation	50.00
30835	Grover B. Parsons	1876	10	2	Paralysis agitans	300.00
30836	Charles T. Logan (Dis.)	1949	6	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
30837	Harry McBride	142	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
30838	W. E. Williams	213	11	5	Pneumonia	300.00
30839	M. E. Darr	256	6	7	Phthisis Pulmonalis	300.00
30840	Geo. B. Roberts (Dis.)	16	12	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
30841	Anna Ladson	52	18	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30842	John J. Barry	111	14	8	Nephritis	300.00
30843	John A. Swenson	317	7	11	Pneumonia	300.00
30844	Peter Guep	341	3	2	Heart disease	75.00
30845	Henry L. Uhte	670	2	9	Shock following operation	25.00
30846	Margit Ostheimer	697	1	4	Cancer	25.00
30847	Mary Turgeon	1108	4	4	Nephritis	75.00
30848	Susanna Sshmitt	1108	13	11	Pneumonia	75.00
30349	Julia Schwind	1108	16	3	Pneumonia	75.00
30850	Ernest Belanger	1699	6	2	Heart disease	300.00
30851	Herman Pflug	36	7	6	Cancer	300.00
30852	Frank Frolik	54	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
30853	Elizabeth Weise	139	17	6	Nephritis	75.00
30854	C. J. Johnson	141	13	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30855	Ella Watt	141	14	10	Pneumonia	75.00
30856	Carolina Bloomquist	141	11	5	Nephritis	75.00
30857	Daniel Hoffacker	141	14	6	Cancer	125.00
30858	Nannie I. Watson	143	3	9	Septemia	75.00
30859	Elizabeth Halbig	148	20	3	Spinal abscess	75.00
30860	C. G. Middleton	425	4	7	Heart disease	200.00
30861	Fred Hermann	808	7	7	Fall	75.00
30862	W. C. White	1072	6	6	Brights disease	75.00
30863	John Olsen	1456	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
30864	Williamm F. Davis	2	17	10	Asphyxiation	300.00
30865	Mary A. Zentz	116	15	7	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
30866	George H. Shuster	122	2	11	Pneumonia	200.00
30867	Wilson S. Weider (Dis.)	1307	10	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
30863	John A. Edge	160	4	9	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
30869	Minta Ferguson	200	12	7	Mitral reguritation	75.00
30870	Louis G. Rayot	299	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
30871	Adin Lymburner	322	5	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30872	Selnen H. Wilcox	1093	5	2	Angina thrombosis	300.00
30873	J. A. Pratt	1281	15	2	Abscess of liver	125.00
30874	Ferdinand Labrie	1305	11	11	Cancer	300.00
30875	Theresa Kraemer	1401	4	2	Pneumonia	75.00
30876	Geo. H. Garbart	268	16	4	Heart disease	125.00
30877	William Ball	161	14	1	Heart disease	300.00
30878	Berry Stucker	4	6	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30879	Julius Baustian	4	15	2	Suicide	300.00
30880	Margaret Mordecai	79	7	10	Pneumonia	75.00
30881	Warren T. Lewis	79	18	2	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
30882	Emily Tompkins	101	16	10	Pneumonia	75.00
30883	Rebecca L. Wright	101	28	8	Nephritis	75.00
30884	Chas. D. Steigel	101	7	3	Nephritis	300.00
30885	Jane R. Ross	361	8	7	Brain tumor	75.00
30886	L. A. Minton	514	1	6	Heart disease	50.00
30887	Florence M. Spencer	603	17	7	Cancer	75.00
30888	Anna Spanek	697	8	10	Septemia	75.00
30889	Wm. Eldredge	863	3	4	Cardiac dilitation	50.00
30890	John W. Ruth	1943	2	3	Pneumonia	100.00
30891	Cora E. Wood	302	7	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30892	Harriett Boulace	1779	2	2	Arterio Sclerosis	50.00
30893	Frank Adler	1784	17	5	Nephritis	300.00
30894	Septimus Trover (Dis.)	1808	4	8	Accidental injuries	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30895	William Keehn	24	15	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
30896	William C. Minor	42	17	10	Ulcer of stomach	300.00
30897	Lutcy A. Scharetz	42	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
30898	Henry Cote, Sr.	96	23	1	Pneumonia	300.00
30899	Wm. F. Prescott	122	13	5	Pneumonia	300.00
30900	Joseph B. Smay	142	31	5	Nephritis	300.00
30901	Adeline S. Kroschner	199	11	10	Cancer	75.00
30902	Wensel Eckert	211	15	11	Cancer	300.00
30903	Wilson W. Roach	302	7	7	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
30904	Chas. Auferoth	345	7	9	Apoplexy	75.00
30905	Philip Beyler	413	13	10	Nephritis	125.00
30906	David Ross	483	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30907	Renon Nemetz	483	10	8	Cancer	75.00
30908	John O'Connor	736	15	2	Pnemonia	300.00
30909	J. B. Olson	756	15	8	Pulmonary hemorrhage	300.00
30910	Flora Laroche	1305	8	11	Meningitis	75.00
30911	Frank Goetsch (Dis.)	1748	14	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
30912	Joseph Despardins	70	18	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
30913	Alex Mattson	393	2	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
30914	Martha Schoener	697	21	6	Empyeme	75.00
30915	Edna McGann	211	3	9	Suicide	75.00
30916	Lizzie F. Butt	331	6	2	Septemia	75.00
30917	Hildege Lavales	390	12	11	Accident	300.00
30918	T. A. Price	993	6	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
					Total	$48,535.45

128 Full beneficial claims	$32,785.45
87 Wife claims	6,150.00
39 Semi-beneficial claims	3,600.00
18 Disability claims	6,000.00
Total	$48,535.45

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JANUARY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3243	Gustav Malewski	182	1	1	Sick when admitted	50.00
3244	Anna Hall	356	11	3	Six months arrears	75.00
3245	Josephine Carver	1839	6	6	Three months arrears	75.00
3246	W. E. McAnally	508	5	11	Three months arrears	75.00
3247	Marvin Starkey	534	1	7	Semi-beneficial, not two years a member	
3248	Charles W. Stratmeier	586	7	4	Three months arrears	
3249	Bertha M. Rogers	1815	4	8	Six months arrears	50.00
3250	Mary E. Sauer	1476	1	..	Three months arrears	25.00
3251	Sarah Conklin	281	1	4	Sick when husband admitted	25.00
3252	Judson H. Berry (Dis.)	746	4	9	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to to disability donation	400.00
3253	Nicholas Booza (Dis.)	1626	4	5	Six months arrears	400.00
3254	Thomas L. Adams	526	12	7	Three months arrears	300.00
3255	Eliza Garso	99	3	8	Three months arrears	75.00
3256	Emil Nyberg	87	12	6	Three months arrears	300.00
3257	Cordelia Johnson	281	3	6	Six months arrears	75.00
3258	Anna V. Hill	1712	2	..	Sisk when husband admitted	50.00
3259	Archie D. Owings	1434	13	9	Three months arrears	300.00

Packers' Umpire Named

The failure of the Chicago packing house workers and their employers to agree on an arbitrator has resulted in the appointment of Judge Samuel Alshuler, of Chicago, by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The umpire is a member of the United States circuit court of Appeals. He will pass upon the workers' demands for higher wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. The award will affect every packing plant in the country.

After both parties signed an arbitration agreement, the packers attempted to withdraw their signatures. When this was suggested to President Fitzpatrick and Secretary Nockels, of the Chicago federation of labor, the unionists declined, in language more forceful than elegant.

There are 40,000 workers employed in the Chicago packing industry and about 75 per cent of them have been recently organized.

There are 376 women in every 1,000 workers employed in the British industrial plants.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Third installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

E. J. Collett, L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., Artillery
Edw. Spedden, L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., Artillery
Earl Armstrong, L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., Artillery
Jacob Van Dam, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jens Jensen, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill,. Infantry
T. Roscoe Roberts, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Albert Milonski, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Clyde H. Maze, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Michaél Caltro, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ivan Johnson, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Robt. Russell, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Sebastine Radice, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Philip B. Hancock, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Roy H. Anderson, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Saunders, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
T. F. Frew, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
R. F. McFadden, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Roy Powell, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Edgar Burrows, L. U. 17, Bellaire, O., Infantry
C. Silcock, (Killed in action) L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Infantry
J. H. Nichols, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Infantry
H. McGregor, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Infantry
A. Lane, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Infantry
W. N. Smith, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Infantry
D. Somerville, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Infantry
J. H. Barradough, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Engineers
Ross Watson, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Egineers
R. Kendall, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Artillery
Pearl Seiver, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
C. F. Gore, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Aero Corps
Ray McCallum, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
Edwin Mutart, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
Jos. A. Jost, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
Frank Steffan, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
Fred Anderson, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
F. Floria, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Engineers
D. J. Powell, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Engineers
Roy Hart, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Engineers
W. Barth, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Engineers
Clarence Holmes, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich, Engineers
C. Weston, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Engineers
L. P. Broadbrook, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
H. Sedlachik, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
A. Swanson, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
G. Nelson, L U 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Richard R. Pliscott, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Rudolph Peterson, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Wm. L. Sinclair, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Sam H. Weiser, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Clark J. Powers, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Aero Corps
Harry Scarlett, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Aero Corps
Louis Mercier, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Aero Corps
J. Van Hant, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Aero Corps
Ed. Droullard, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Artillery
Peter Schlott, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Navy
Chas. A. Hess, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Lawrence School, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Thomas Hurley, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Herman Breyer, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Michael Benson, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Le Roy Birkhead, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Wm. H. Cartlidge, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Harvey R. Cliver, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Wm. A. Dooling, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Albert Englehardt, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
K. W. Gorczin, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Arthur W. Hamer, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Elwood J. Lanning, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Louis H. Pitman, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Geo. I. Poinsett, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
John L. Procter, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Geo. T. Semon, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Thomasek, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
S. S. Trexler, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
H. A. Vreeland, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Winthrop Whitehead, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
R. R. Wright, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
F. S. Wright, L. U. 31, Trenton, N J., Infantry
Chas. Witzgol, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Robt. N. Clark, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Clarence Reed, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Edw. W. Allen, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Ralph J. Lane, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Robt. L. Yocum, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
H. C. Smyth, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Jas. W. Simmons, L. U. 31, Trenton, N J., Infantry
J. A. Gaskill, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry

John F. Simpson, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Wm. Frances, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Geo. F. Porter, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Wm. S. Hedley, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Aero Corps
Fr. Chalupka, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fr. Kolka, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Julius Bozinsky, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Nesetril, L. U. 54 Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Vlad Brodnicky, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
J. E. Carter, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
M. E. Stromquist, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
M. E. Cochran, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
N. P. Hermanson, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
R. W. Johnson, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
Axel W. Hanson, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
Geo. E. Peterson, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
Roy G. Swanson, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
Ralph P. Hand, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
R. E. Samuels, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Infantry
Chas Nelson, L. U. 55, Denver, Col., Engineers
Chris. Paulson, L. U. 57, Irvington, N. J., Infantry
Henry Schwier, L. U. 60, Indinapolis, Ind., Infantry
Roy Unversaw, L. U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
E. A. Weibold, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Oliver Henry, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. C. Girard, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., In-
C. E. Johnson, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Arville Spengel, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
L. C. Huddleston, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
W. E. Lonsdale, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Ed. Ely, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
M. J. Gallant, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Daniel M. Gillis, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Philip Bradley, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Edw. A. Gibbons, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
D. L. Cruikshank, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
R. J. Connolly, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Navy
Roy Montgomery, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Artillery
M. J Morgan, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Edw. J. Hughson, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Aero Corps
T. H. Galuska, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Aero Corps
Raymond W. Bossi, L. U. 67, Roxbury. Mass., Navy
Thos. Cramer, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Chas. Kirch, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Chris. Achgill, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Wm. E. Poole, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
W. E. Ore, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Carl E. Rogers, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Clovis DeHart, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
John Lorensen, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Frank Ervin, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
W. A. Moslander, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
H. C. Gividson, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Walter Foxworthy, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
A. T. Kirch, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Artillery
Geo. W. Stites, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Artillery
Alex Heldring, L. U. 76, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Henry J. White, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Artillery
H. B. Turney, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Artillery
Herman Heft, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Clarence Spencer, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
F. E. Brown, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Fred Schrank, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
A. Desiderio, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Wm. F. Volenwieder, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
W. E. Scoville, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Kluth, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
H. E. Smith, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Henry Woods, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Gustave Werner, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Louis Dorsh, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Frank Ferris, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
A. Scionto, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
P. J. Courtemanche, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
H. C. Shanten, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Luis Sudell, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Hugh McKenzie, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Alex Beatt, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Jas. Robinson, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Nels Friberg, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
A. H. Chapman, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Hans Hansen, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Jos. Sliney, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Frank Brewer, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Engineers
R. V. Kavell, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Engineers
Leslie Blake, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Engineers
N. Bernard. L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Aero Corps
Louis Munson, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Navy
J. M. Rafferty, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Navy
C. R. Bartlett, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Ambulance Corps
E. Rassmussen, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Ambulance Corps
Edw. M. Hansen, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Navy
Chris. Beck, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Harry Benn, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
F. A. Brown, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Ray Evans, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
F. L. Fassett, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Ray Gustafson, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Geo. Hormstra, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
A. W. Miller, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry

J. F. McLaughlin, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Stephan Shenuck, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
W. C. Sherman, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Wm. M. Simpson, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Miles L Nielson, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Navy
Garie Taylor, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Navy
Geo. D. Tyler, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
H. Yeagle, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
R. B. Osborne, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Ray E. Williams, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Albert L. Johnson, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Peter Lague, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
John Speiran, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Oscar Swanson, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Jas. Laughran, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
S. P. P. Hatch, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Thos. Stubbs, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
Chas. Shopner, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
Homer Phillipus, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
Frank J. Schenk, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
H. J. Reherman, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Aero Corps
R. D. St. Clair, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Engineers
Lerez Smith, L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., Infantry
Geo. Neal, L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., Ambulance Corps
Albert Keller, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind., Infantry
B. F. Dixon, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind., Engineers
J. B. Shimmel, L. U. 136, Newark, Ohio, Artillery
Ross Simpson, L. U. 136, Newark, Ohio, Infantry
Fred C. Palmer, L. U. 136, Newark, Ohio, Infantry
Geo. A. Long, L. U. 136, Newark, Ohio, Infantry
John W. Williams, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Jas. H. Hogan, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Albert Terkelson, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Engineers
Joseph Smith, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Navy
Jas. A. Reith, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Carl Nelson, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Harry Pender, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Elmer J. Menkin, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
N. H. Berhart, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Andrew Redlick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Jos. Schontz, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
C. C. Jones, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Clyde Plants, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
John B. Coltman, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Alba M. Emrick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Chas. Stebbins, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Samuel Leiss, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Dale Sutton, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Infantry
A. E. Lasher, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Navy
John Bopp, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Artillery
Daniel Curron, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Engineers
Arthur Cook, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Engineers
Wm. Harlan, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Aero Corps
Clarence Hannigan, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Ambulance Corps
Geo. H. Archibald, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Anton Weiss, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., Artillery
Robt. Barnes, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., Artillery
Geo. Huggler, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis Ill., Infantry
Thos. Humphries, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., Aero Corps
Alfred Jerome, L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., Aero Corps
P. E. Rubrake, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
E. C. Zeigler, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
T. A. White, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
J. Gunderson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Bernard Huldquist, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Dell Thompson, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Steve Bajosh, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
L. C. Eakin, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Byron Henry, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
J. M. Bailey, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Dave Sinclair, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
M. Cummings, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
E. B. Campbell, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
W. L. Mulberry, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Frank Reinger, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Andrew Washko, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Frank Guthrie, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, Navy
Robt. Mungoll, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
J. R. McCarthy, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
Reginald Dewick, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
Waldorf Clark, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
Thos. Maitland, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
Arthur G. Maher. L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
M. H. Dillon, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., Navy
Frank Schaedlick, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
W. E. Bennett, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Alex Ferrier, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Aaron Blanstein, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Harry Matlin, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
D. J. McIntyre, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Manuel Raymond, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Gustav Thelan, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
T. Albanis, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Jos. Ferranti, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Irvin Gifford, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Roy Mann, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Peter Kinzirsky, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Arch. Johnston, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
R. McIntyre, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Infantry

A. R. Chesner, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ernest Engelke, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Griffith Jones, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fred Rosenbaum, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Henry Reynertson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Julius Hansen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Dan H. Erdevig, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ale Bjorke, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Avel Olsen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Thedde Jacobson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Martin Jazo, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Walter Harry, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Albin Nilson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Emil Johnson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Wm. Madison, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Albert Haeger, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
J. P. Johnson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Walter Masiak, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Karl Kollner, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Robt. Jones, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Leland J. McCabe, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Arthur Busching, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Cavalry
Walter Schwarz, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Aero Corps
Carl S. Olson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Duke Templeton, L. U. 197, Sherman, Texas, Infantry
Richard A. Lyon, L. U. 197, Sherman, Texas, Infantry
Erwin Mantenfful, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Earnest Novey, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Michael Sullivan, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Corre Portolo, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
B. Menigus, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Thos. Kubinco, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Herman. L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Reinholdt Herman, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Ernest Bozack, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Emil Andriatta, L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., Infantry
Leo Smith, L. U. 220, Wallace, Idaho, Aero Corps
Jos. Anderson, L. U. 220, Wallace, Idaho, Infantry
E. T. Turner, L. U. 220, Wallace, Idaho, Marines
Chas. Walton, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Aero Corps
James Walton, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Aero Corps
Walter Mackie, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Thos. J. O'Neil, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Frank O. Dampier, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Ambulance Corps
Lester A. Meyner, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Navy
Fred Andlovic, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Artillery
Wm. J. Reinhold, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Aero Corps
Wm. Wiehegert, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Infantry
B. C. Clark, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Navy
Arthur Sorensen, L. U. 276, S. Omaha, Neb., Navy
John Murphy, L. U. 279, S. Omaha, Neb., Infantry
R. Sedlacek, L. U. 279, S. Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Louis Dien, L. U. 295, Collinsville, Ill., Aero Corps
Dan Potts, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
T. W. Robisher, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
A. L. Allen, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
F. M. Bush, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
L. F. Walker, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
Ernest Parker, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
R. McWhorten, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
Herman Peterson, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
G. C. Holder, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
E. Hendrickson, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Navy
Otto Roessler, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
Henry Ziegler, L. U. 317, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Essing, L. U. 317, New York, N. Y., Infantry
I. Rachmilowitz, L. U. 317, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Hirsch, L. U. 317, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur Hellman, L. U. 317, New York, N. Y., Navy
F. Kaczarowski, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill., Navy
A. L. Moreland, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn., Cavalry
Chas. Ford, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Peter Margotta, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infatry
E. J. Conway, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Gus Etsch, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Peter Henderson, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Cilvo Aghino, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Patsy Muto, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Dunn, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Tony Cerretta, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
T. J. McCormack, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Christy, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
G. De Munzio, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Wessner, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
H. J. Sperling, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
W. J. Aldefee, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Aero Corps
R. E. Schaeffer, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
Otto Ziehn, L. U. 374, Buffalo. N. Y., Infantry
Alex McPherson, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Infantry
John Hawkins, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Infantry
O. Unterbrink, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Aero Corps
Guy A. Perini, L. U. 378, Edwardsville, Ill., Aero Corps
Al Therier, L. U. 318, Edwardsville, Ill., Aero Corps
John Ambruel, L. U. 378, Edwardsville, Ill., Infantry
Adolph Werner, L. U. 378, Edwardsville, Ill., Infantry
Thos. Grieve, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Infantry
R. McGilvary, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Infantry
Chas. Haretta, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Infantry
Ray Campbell, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Infantry
Myrod D. Flagg, L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., Navy
Einer Einersen, L. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J., Infantry
Edw. Widdoss., L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry

Le Roy Miller, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
W. J. Vaneck, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
N. Newhard, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Clayton Koehler, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
E. Leidich, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
James Jacoby, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Cork, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Clyde Dolbin, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Navy
Walter Steffenhagen, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
S. J. Jackson, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
A. W. Wentzel, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
Richard Hanning, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
L. Berenotto, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
Geo. F. Ward, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
John Steelman, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Hanum, L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., Infantry
Albert M. Barron, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
Raymond Brooks, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
J. D. Carlisle, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
James Ellis, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Holland, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
W. D. McCullough, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Navy
Walter Meison, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
Newman Leedom, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
W. L. Seeper, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
H. B. Woods, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
G. C. White, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
W. A. Riggs, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Aero Corps
Athol R. Leeds, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Ambulance Corps
Daniel Zimmerman, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., Infantry
H. H. Maxfield, L. U. 481, Barre, Vt., Aero Corps
Nils Nilsen, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. R. Johnson, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
A. J. Van Steenburgh, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Victor Falander, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Sheridan Painter, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Navy
H. D. Moyer, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Navy.
Wm. A. Reigel, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Alvin, Hayett, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Shearer, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Harry Bucks, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Sam Blankenbiller, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Robt. F. Kershner, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Ray Nagle, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
John H. Hill, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
C. M. Schafer, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Lewis Ensinger, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
J. A. Brush, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can., Infantry
Lyle Voorhees, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., Infantry
W. G. Taylor, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., Infantry
C. V. McDaniel, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., Infantry
G. Leland Atterberg, L. U. 523, Keokuk, Iowa, Navy
Clarence Carlson, L. U. 523, Keokuk, Iowa, Infantry
E. B. Moeller, L. U. 536, Baker, Ore., Aero Corps
Andrew Arlie, L. U. 557, Bozeman, Mont., Infantry
Ora Shroyer, L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind., Infantry
Clay Lovett, L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind., Engineers
Wm. V. Gray, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Naval Reserves
Chas. U. Gray, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Naval Reserves
Harry Read, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Naval Reserves
J. J. Crosson, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Naval Reserves
Fred Grandchamp, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Infantry
I. P. Babcock, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Infantry
E. W. Senebough, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Infantry
Chas. Ellison, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Infantry
Ed. Fountain, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Infantry
Jos. Comstock, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Infantry
Andrew S. Jackson, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Navy
Leo Labutt, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Jos. Herting, L. U. 678, Dubuque, Iowa, Infantry
Harold Hind, L. U. 678, Dubuque, Iowa, Infantry
Roy E. Gipson, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., Infantry
E. S. Book, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., Infantry
Leo J. Speier, L. U. 698, Newport, Ky., Infantry
Edw. Bodenstein, L. U. 698, Newport, Ky., Infantry
Chas. T. Mason, L. U. 724, Houston, Texas, Infantry
Harry J. Barnes, L. U. 736, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. J. Morning, L. U. 736, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Joe Dupes, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Aero Corps
Albert S. Toole, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Aero Corps
Fred Stockle, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Aero Corps
Frank Grisdale, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Engineers
Elmer Colinson, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Navy
Wellington Wilis, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
J. S. Swedberg, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
John Olson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
L. Klebesadel, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
John S. Embry, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
C. O. Sutton, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Aero Corps
Albert Marchioni, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Infantry
Howard L. Croll, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Infantry
G. F. Cunningham, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Infantry
Wm. C. Croll., L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Ambulance Corps
Bernard S. Hart, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Cal., Engineers
Fred Lengel, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Engineers
H. E. Taylor, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Infantry
Joseph Wilson, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Infantry
H. Applegate, L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill., Infantry
Chas. F. Sanders, L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill., Infantry

H. E. Hoerler, L. U. 844, Los Gatos, Cal., Infantry
J. B. Foote, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Infantry
Henry Behrens, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Infantry
F. S. Burk, L. U. 867, Milford, Mass., Aero Corps
Thos. Thrope, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Thrope, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Edw. Reilly, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Douglas MacPherson, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
W. J. Loewe, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
P. Zojonkowski, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Strong, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Checbuskie, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Major, L. U. 910, Gloucester, Mass., Aero Corps
John E. Cahonn, L. U. 910, Gloucester, Mass., Aero Corps
Everett Amero, L. U. 910, Gloucester, Mass., Aero Corps
Robt. L. Eaton, L. U. 910, Glocester, Mass., Naval Reserves
Guy Hadley, L. U. 910, Glocester, Mass., Infantry
Jas. Arvilla, L. U. 910, Glocester, Mass., Infantry
Carl A. Lueble, L. U. 926, Beloit, Wis., Infantry
C. Grathwold, L. U. 940, Sandusky, O., Infantry
Maurice Van Barge, L. U. 940, Sandusky, O., Engineers
E. J. Harbula, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Smith, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Andrew Johnson, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Frank Satters, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Engineers
Wm. Kason, L. U. 941, East Oronge, N. J., Engineers
W. Kirschman, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Cavalry
Roy Greason, L. U. 955, Appleton,, Wis., Infantry
Mez Dundee, L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., Infantry
Alfred Peterson, L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., Infantry
Albert Nelson, L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., Ambulance Corps
Jos. F. Lipsey, L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., Engineers
John Ennis, L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., Engineers
G. Falkenburg, L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., Engineers
Wm. H. Spayed, L. U. 970, Riverside, N. J., Aero Corps
Edgar Shaner, L. U. 970, Riverside, N. J., Aero Corps
Samuel T. Lambert, L. U. 970, Riverside, N. J., Infantry
A. P. Smith, L. U. 970, Riverside, N. J., Infantry
J. J. Schimreif, L. U 970, Riverside, N. J., Infantr
H. O. McPherson, L. U. 970, Riverside, N. J., Infantry
Arvid Olson, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
Einor Smith, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
R. R. Quillen, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
R. W. Dunlap, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
G. Anderson, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
G. M. Sleezer, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
R. A. Olson, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
D. F. Crandall, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
Wm. Jirsa, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
Stephen Hemsel, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
J. Haworth, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
C. A. Payne, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
S. Dembosky, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
Arvid Johnson, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Infantry
Steve Malek, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Artillery
Wm. H. Frank, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Artillery
Loyd H. Cowan, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Navy
John Fogarassy, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Engineers
J. F. Lang, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Engineers
Frank Nelson, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Engineers
Carl A. Westover, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Engineers
Wesley H. Bower, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., Aero Corps
Ralph Baldwin, L. U. 1005, New Milford, Conn., Engineers
Percy Grabham, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Infantry
Antonio Hubbard, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Infantry
Clarence Zingerline, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., Aero Corps
Albert Johnson, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
M. Kesegich, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
W. C. Neudorfer, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
Raymont Gilbert, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
Arthur Bye, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
Russell Stowe, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
Forest Elton, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Infantry
A. J. Schwendeman, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Ambulance Corps
H. C. Clager, L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio, Engineers
W. M. Connon, 1066, Rockland, Me., Engineers
Melvin St. Clair, L. U. 1066, Rockland, Me., Ambulance Corps
Admol L. Jett, L. U. 1078, Fredericksburg, Va., Infantry
Matt Leikes, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
Frank Wolf, Jr. L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
Wm. Hitzler, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Henry Witteman, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
W. C. Wood, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Chas. Nelson, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Arvid Johnson, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Sad Kosdere, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Guy Chambless, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
F. R. Anger, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Victor Frantz, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Geo. Barrell, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
A. Bleasdale, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Henry Verheilig, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
F. T. Horner, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
J. A. McCauley, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
J. C. Hoenigman, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Navy
E. F. Gratzer, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Navy
Bernard Bracken, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Navy
Julius A. Koch, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Navy
D. J. Fligle, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Marines
Carl Schwarzer, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Aero Corps
H. Woodruff, L. U. 1113, Springfield, N. J., Engineers
Jos. H. Mechling, L. U. 1129, Kittanning, Pa., Infantry

H. L. Hawk, L. U. 1129, Kittanning, Pa., Infantry
Joe Olson, L. U. 1173, Trinidad, Col., Infantry
Geo. W. Wolfson, L. U. 1187, Oakland, Cal., Infantry
John Kaufman, L. U. 1209, Newark, N. J., Infantry
R. C. Weeks, 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va., Infantry
John A. Anderson, 1226, Manistee, Mich., Infantry
Joe Boyrewski, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
John Boyrewski, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Alfred Ryder, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
J. Pedersen, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
C. A. Hansen, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Engineers
H. A. Wolstencroft, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Engineers
S. W. Horner, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Engineers
Luther Lundgren, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Navy
J. F. Wallace, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Artillery
Ernest Audel, 1305, Fall River, Mass., Artillery
Robt. J. B. Dupre, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Engineers
J. Castenguay, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Engineers
Jos. D. Caron, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Engineers
Albert Caya, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Navy
A. E. Smith, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Navy
N. Geo. Gagnon, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
H. C. Briere, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
R. V. Briere, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Adelard Gondreau, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Albert Camel, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
A. Frenette, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Adelard Ratte, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Ulric Chartier, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
R. H. Gagnon, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Donal Caron, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Jos. J. Bourque, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
A. Gauthier, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Jos. Plaisance, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Al. Choinard, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Jos. A. Guimond, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
H. Laroche, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
O. Canturier, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Farland, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
E. Rauseau, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Napoleon Jean, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
J. B. Pineau, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
W. T. Maynard, L. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
David Stein, L. U. 1310, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Ted Winkleman, L. U. 1326, Rochester N. Y., Infantry
Ed. Oas, L. U. 1326, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Neil McCarthy, L. U. 1326, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
J. Lewis Ford, L. U. 1326, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
H. K. Nichols, L. U. 1326, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. A. Lewis, L. U. 1326, Rochester, N. Y., Aero Corps
Dean Woodward, L. U. 1341, York Corner, Me., Signal Corps
Fred Steif, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Dave Downey, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. O'Leary, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
Jay Bryden, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
Wm. Rottman, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
David Lees, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Engineers
Wm. Burnethy, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Artillery
John Ryan, L. U. 1393, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Norman Haup, L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Wm. B. Harkema, L. U. 1427, Lee, Mass., Navy
Robt. C. Munson, L. U. 1427, Lee, Mass., Infantry
Louis A. Phaff, L. U. 1446, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Karl J. Ashley, L. U. 1487, Taunton, Mass., Infantry
Peter Seneehal, Jr., L. U. 1487, Taunton, Mass., Infantry
Jos. Therriault, L. U. 1847, Taunton, Mass., Infantry
Alfred P. Olson, L. U. 1512, Middletown, Conn., Infantry
Chas. R. Ashberg, L. U. 1512, Middletown, Conn., Navy
H. B. Hoffman, L. U. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., Infantry
Irvin R. Hicks, L. U. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., Infantry
Clifford Moshier, L. U. 1550, Braintree, Mass., Infantry
John Shephard, L. U. 1585, Lawton, Okla., Observation Balloon Aerial Service
Frank N. Wilson, L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kan., Infantry
Robt. Tait, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
John Craig, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Joe Cronin, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Navy
Joe Shearin, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Navy
Chas. Kentish, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
Frank Arthur, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
Frank Costello, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Louis Coupard, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
John E. Wilkins, 1659, Bartlesville, Okla., Infantry
Peter Deere, L. U. 1674, Brighton, Col., Infantry
A. D. Benson, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
W. F. Baurose, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
James Flynn, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ralph Durbin, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. L. Oestreich, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Robt. Isakson, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
L. Franklin, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Navy
S. T. Christiansen, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Navy
H. McHale, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Navy
John Buchanon, L. U. 1813, Blytheville, Ark., Infantry
L. B. McFall, L. U. 1813, Blytehville, Ark., Infantry
O. C. Kirkpatrick, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Navy
Paul Penne, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Engineers

J. Marxmiller, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Engineers
Walter Cramer, L. U. 1878, Mendham, N. J., Marines
Ed. Abel, L. U. 1899, Hobart, Ind., Infantry
Willard Stevens, L. U. 1899, Hobart, Ind., Engineers
Howard Van Wickler, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Aubrey Mole, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., Aero Corps
John A. Allen, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Artillery
Endrey Melby, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Artillery
H. P. Younes, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
Wm. Merriam, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Archie Farquhar, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
O. Thos. Owens, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
Chris. Jacobson, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Walter J. Webb, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Henry F. Dick, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

The President and Child Labor

President Wilson, as is generally known, has long been an ardent champion of legislation for the proper restriction—if not the total abolition—of child labor and for the protection of women and minors generally in industrial pursuit. Recently he commended the activity of the National Child Labor Committee in the following letter to its President:

The White House,
Washington, 20 December, 1917.

My Dear Dr. McKelway:

As the labor situation created by the war develops, I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am, therefore, very glad indeed that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production, as well as to the preservation of life and health.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Studies at the Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis., have shown that Engelmann spruce treated by the sulphite process gives a pulp that compares very favorably in color and strength with that of white spruce.

The Control of Dock and Pile Driving

The Baltimore Labor Leader, in its issue of February 2, 1918, comments as follows on the settlement of the jurisdiction dispute with the Structural Iron Workers regarding pile driving and dock building:

"The long-standing controversy as to the control of pile driving and dock building, which has existed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Union of Structural Iron Workers is no more. Following the instructions of the Baltimore Convention of the A. F. of L. the leading officers of both organizations came to an agreement in New York by which all local charters of the structural iron workers covering dock building and pile driving, were revoked and Messrs. J. E. McClory, R. J. Morren, W. J. McCain, Samuel P. Tobin, Daniel J. O'Shea and Theodore M. Brandle signed the agreement.

"The result locally has been reflected in the action of Structural Iron Workers Local No. 188 joining with the white members of Local 1908 of the Carpenters, and the joint membership continuing under the title of Local 1763 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, The colored members retain the charter of No. 1908, Carpenters and Joiners. They will elect officers at their meeting next Wednesday night at Nazarite Hall, Calvert and Center Streets.

"Last Wednesday evening the new local of white dock builders and pile drivers, No. 1763, elected the following officers at Red Men's Hall: Thomas McDonough, president; Lawrence Welch, vice-president; Lawrence Blades, financial secretary; Herbert Keyes, recording secretary; Charles Boyd, conductor; E. Collins, warden; William Smith, treasurer; James Flaherty and Lawrence Blades, business agents.

"Today the Brotherhood of Carpenters controls dock building and pile driving on the entire Atlantic Coast, from Baltimore north and east.

"The New York agreement provides that the International Association relinquishes the claim for any of its members in New York and vicinity to the character of work involved in the dispute.

"The International Association made the agreement for the purpose of cooperating to the fullest with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to other organizations of workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that the best interests of the men and the organizations of the trades shall be furthered and protected and the cooperation of the organization in return for this pledge is relied upon.

"The agreeing committees ask that upon the payment of per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that the charter of the International Association, now suspended, be restored to it and that the International Association be entitled to immediate representation in the Convention and in the department. This declaration is made in good faith and without any mental reservation whatsoever, and both sides ask that it be accepted in the same spirit."

Set 'Em Right on the Lumber Supply!

The board foot is a very small slice of timber.

When you attempt to measure the lumber requirements for any large undertaking in terms of board feet, you quickly reach figures that are away beyond the comprehension of the human mind.

Recently the newspapers have been thrilling the general public with figures on Uncle Sam's lumber requirements for ship building.

Six hundred million board feet, it was scareheaded, would be needed, and the newspaper paragraphs drew the conclusion immediately that hardly a stick would be left over for home building, barn building, etc., six hundred million! Gee whiz! That's certainly a lot of lumber.

Well, so it is. But how much of our total lumber production is it? Exactly one and one-half per cent!

The total lumber cut for this year will be forty billion board feet, which is another quantity that no mind can grasp!

The lumbermen and the builders ought to get together and devise a new unit of measure for bulk transactions.

The M (1000 f. b. m.) would be none too large.

Or better still, take as the unit the amount of lumber in an average sized house, say 25,000 board feet.

The government's requirements for shipbuilding would then read, not six hundred million feet, but twenty-four thousand "houses," or whatever the term might be. Certainly it would be more easily grasped by the public mind.

Some will say that this is nonsense. Maybe it is; but we want to use it to emphasize the fact that the construction of necessary buildings is being prevented right now because the public has been fed up on big figures that they don't understand. They have been and are being scared out.

It is the duty of every lumberman, every builder, every carpenter to kill these rumors about lumber shortage. Go ahead and keep business going. The local builder can serve his country right where he is, and at his regular line of work of preserving the nation's resources and furnishing proper housing for food crops, live stock and laboring men.

What the Food Administration Asks

Each day one Wheatless meal; each week one Wheatless Day—Wednesday.

Each day one Meatless meal; each week one Meatless Day—Tuesday.

One other day without Pork—Saturday.

Wheatless means to eat no wheat products—bread, biscuits, crackers, pastry.

Meatless means to eat no red meat—beef, pork, mutton, lamb, veal; and no preserved meats—beef, bacon, ham, salt pork or lard.

Use vegetable oils or butter substitutes for cooking, hold the household to three-fourths of a pound of sugar a week for each person.

Ten millions of households have joined in the Food Administration to make our national resources suffice for ourselves, those associated with us in this war, and our armies in France. Observance of these rules will make the pledge good.

About 200 board feet of wood is used in the actual construction of the average airplane. To obtain this material it is ordinarily necessary to work over about 1,500 feet of select lumber, which often represent all that can be used for airplanes of 15,000 board feet of standard timber.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; secretary, W. C. Daily, 824 E. Platte St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, G. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, J. G. Maloney, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, P. Q. Can., secretary-treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q. Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Casual Comment

March!

* * *

The Month for Trade Movements.

* * *

Consistent action and cooperation count.

* * *

Organization is the magic word of our time—everyone realizes that.

* * *

In the work of winning the war. just as well as in industrial affairs, organization is vital.

* * *

During this month every U. B. member should bestir himself to "bring in" some non-union men.

* * *

Have you noticed how the U. B. Honor Roll expands; the third installment appears in this issue.

* * *

This is but another reminder that the U. B. is demonstrating its patriotism in a practical manner.

* * *

Our boys have rushed into the active service branches with as much vim as into vital industrial war service.

* * *

Whenever a big trade dispute springs up leave it to the "great dailies" to be "impartial" toward labor.

* * *

Of course, our influential "organs of public opinion" like to hang it on to labor whenever they get a chance.

* * *

Labor's side of an industrial dispute, the justice of labor's claims, rarely or never find a champion among them.

* * *

Successful Spring war movements in Europe, successful trade movements at home, help effectively toward winning the war.

* * *

The exigencies of wartime make it incumbent that wages should at least approximate the sharp rise in living expenses.

* * *

If we are to successfully prosecute the war there must be no glaring inequality of sacrifice between the average employer and the workingman.

* * *

Wholehearted loyalty and patriotism and a willingness to co-operate to the greatest extent to help win the war has been demonstrated by labor.

* * *

The loyalty of labor is not of the mouth merely, but springs from the heart, for the wage workers have a clear understanding of actualities.

* * *

They are nearer to the vital things of life, more conscious of them, and thus more cognizant of the benefits likely to flow from victory for world democracy.

* * *

By means of the new Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps the Government has effected a plan admirably suited to save pennies and nickels and turn them to good account.

* * *

The tremendous effort which the average wage earner has to make to save something for the rainy day oftentimes makes the subject of thrift a very touchy proposition.

* * *

Yet these Stamps bring a practical means of saving within the reach of all. And once you acquire the habit the eventual conversion of accumulated stamps into Liberty bonds will be only a matter of time.

* * *

One of the legal paradoxes of our time, about which future historians will puzzle themselves, is how the admitted principle of the right of workers to organize could exist side by side with the Supreme court decision in the Hitchman Coal case in A. D. 1918.

* * *

A western professor who recently testified before the wage conference board of the Oregon Industrial Welfare commission stated that a man who received $50 a month in 1896 was as well off as a man who now receives $100 for the same work.

* * *

This professor presented statistics showing that the cost of food had in-

creased 46 per cent since 1916 and that the purchasing power of the dollar had decreased from 40 to 50 per cent since 1896. A case of playing both ends against the middle, so to speak.

* * *

"It is easy enough to bring a charge of disloyalty against the employe who stops work when he fails to get a living wage, but you don't hear much about the disloyalty of the employer who refuses to pay." said A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison recently.

* * *

In peace the union label claims to be ever alert, ever accomplishing results. In defensive warfare it is the most powerful weapon in the arsenal of labor, and when the battle is on it attacks the enemy in his rear, captures his base of supplies, and brings victory to the standard of unionism.

* * *

During the last six years the organized street car men of Chicago received $750,000 in benefits, according to the records of their International union. Last year these benefits amounted to $152,368.45 as follows: $120,900 in funeral and disability benefits, $28,196.70 in sick benefits and $3,271.75 in funeral expenses.

* * *

On the invitation of President Gompers a delegation of British trade unionists, headed by W. A. Appleton, secretary of the British General Federation of Trades Unions, has arrived in this country to acquaint the American people with British war conditions and also to bring a message of encouragement and cooperation from the British workers.

* * *

The demise of Senator William Hughes of New Jersey a short time ago signalized the passing of a loyal supporter of trade unionism. As a worker in the Paterson silk mills he early realized the value of organization. During his swift rise as a lawyer, congressman, judge, and finally as a U. S. senator, he was keenly interested in social legislation.

* * *

It is to be hoped that every man on the U. B. roll of honor will avail himself of the Government insurance plan, which Secretary McAdoo asserts to be "the most just and humane provision ever made by any nation for its soldiers and sailors." Thus, in addition to being assured of their trade union benefits, they will leave their dependents well protected otherwise.

* * *

History repeats itself: recently in Federal Judge Landis' court in Chicago, representatives of the Federal Trade commission charged that the big Chicago packers had entered into a combination to defraud the government by means of collusive bidding for army and navy contracts. Profiteering, it would seem, is the life blood of "big business" now as always.

* * *

Labor Loyalty meetings held in various parts of the country last month in the period between the days set apart in memory of Lincoln and Washington were very successful, reports to hand show. They also demonstrated to the public mind the loyal co-operation which the trade unions are giving the government in the prosecution of the war.

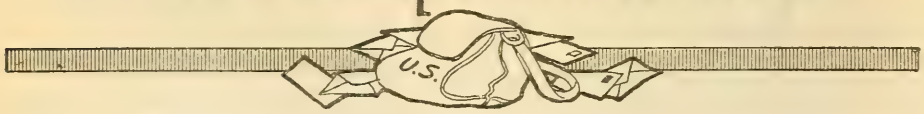
* * *

A far-reaching " 'Reconstruction' program of the British labor party" has been prepared by a sub-committee of the Executive which will soon be presented to the party for consideration and adoption; and, while subject to change, the program as drawn up is so carefully formulated and so mature that there is no great likelihood that it will undergo revision. As a social document outlining the relation of the British labor party toward the new social order which the close of the world war shall usher in, it is of genuine interest to trade unionists everywhere.

* * *

Nothing in the whole realm of trade union activity is capable of more effective and continuous utility than the union label. Its effectiveness is only limited or circumscribed in proportion to the degree in which we apply its possibilities. Other agencies of trade unionism have varying degrees of potentiality, and are intermittent in effectiveness. Sometimes they fail to win public sympathy or they directly stimulate antagonism toward our cause. The union label, on the other hand, works or can be made to work while our enemies sleep, as it were. As a weapon of economic effectiveness it can always be sure of the good-will of the public.

Correspondence



Second U. B. Subsription to Liberty Loan

Treasury Department
Washington
January 28, 1918

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
My dear Mr. Duffy:

I certainly was glad to hear that your General Executive Board had authorized a seventy five thousand dollar ($75,000) subscription to the third Liberty Loan Bond.

Your splendid spirit of patriotic cooperation should be a source of great pride to every member of your organization, and your friends. You are especially to be congratulated upon the subscription because of the fact that the date of the third Liberty Loan campaign has not been announced. This fact will not interfere with your making your subscription whenever the campaign does start.

With best wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,
FRANK R. WILSON
Director of Publicity.

Tax Land Values Says Law

Editor, The Carpenter:

How to reduce the high cost of living in face of the fact that it has gone up 85 per cent in three years, is a matter that concerns us all, especially the working forces of the nation, and how to hold our own as it is still liable to further increase, is something that should concern our leaders all along the line.

It is evident that if we are to hold our own we must tax monopoly more and labor products less. We must insist on untaxing all products of labor and transferring taxes to land values.

Land values are made by the presence and industry of the whole population; and by the spending of taxes, all people pay.

High prices and high wages are greatly increasing the selling price of land.

Increased selling price of land increases the already high cost of living. The increased selling price of land this year is greater than the total revenue raised by taxation for the war, and while one hundred per cent of us make it, three per cent of us take most of it. As a result of high land values 400,000,000 acres are being held idle that should be producing food; and to reduce the high cost of living we must produce more food.

In view of these facts, education along the lines of taxation is the imperative need of the times; and space in all our labor journals should be devoted to enlightening the victims of the present taxation system how they can relieve themselves of the unjust burdens now placed upon them.

ALEXANDER LAW
L. U. 608, New York City

War Stamps a Democratic Thrift Effort

Hon. William G. McAdoo.
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Responding to your request for my opinion upon the subject of War Saving Certificates, I beg to say that to win this war, there must be cooperation of all the people in mobilizing all the nation's resources and ability. Every relation of life is in some way connected with the large problem of national destiny. It is the duty of all our people to arrange their personal affairs to contribute in accord to their resources and ability.

The plan inaugurated by the national government to sell War Savings Certificates and th ' stamps is a democratic effort to provide opportunities whereby every man, woman and child in the country can in a real way contribute to the advancement of war work. The war fund accruing from the purchase of these stamps will grow into a

huge sum that will materially help in financing the war and will assist millions to acquire habits of intelligent saving and wise ordering of personal economies.

In addition there is this fact, that the purchasing of these stamps is not a sacrifice or the giving of anything. It is a loan made to the government of the United States with all the manhood, the wealth and resources of America to back it up and guarantee its repayment with substantial interest.

I heartily approve the plan and commend it to all.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS.

L. U. 61 Proffers Service in Harvest Fields

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed find Resolution which was adopted by L. U. 61, which please publish in "The Carpenter."

Fraternally,
F. L. FITZPATRICK, R. S.

Kansas City, Mo.,
January 22, 1918.

Whereas, Many of our members with other loyal Americans have responded to their country's call and if they are to stand steadfast on the battle front they must be sustained with food and supplies, and

Whereas, After sending many of their sons to the front the farmers of the wheat belt have planted a large acreage of wheat and if conditions continue favorable to the development of this cereal, a large number of harvesters must be provided, and

Whereas, Sufficient men, accustomed to hard work under a hot sun, can be withdrawn from building construction with less economic loss than from any other industry, and

Whereas, We believe all carpenters and building tradesmen, both organized and unorganized together with their employers will gladly cooperate in a strike and lockout on building construction during wheat harvest, providing it is ordered, managed and directed by the proper Government and State officials, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 61 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America offer the services of their 1400 members to the farmers of the wheat belt, if needed for the 1918 wheat harvest, and be it further

Resolved, That we suggest through the press and by communication to the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Architects, Building Construction Employers Association, Central Labor Unions and all Local Unions of Kansas City and Vicinity, that they take the same or similar action, and be it still further

Resolved, That we ask that the proper Government and State officials take up immediately the organization of a harvest force ample to care for all the grain that can be grown in the grain belt so that farmers may be encouraged to plant the largest acreage possible, and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary send copies of these resolutions to the Governors of Missouri and Kansas, to Representatives in Congress, W. P. Borland of Missouri, and E. C. Little of Kansas, to the Department of Agriculture and to the daily papers of Kansas City.

Endorsed by Local Union 61, this 24th day of January 1918.

B. B. HAYNE, Pres.

F. L. FITZPATRICK, Rec. Sec.

The Mark—3,000,000 Strong

Say, ain't it great to see the ranks of Union Labor swell?
They're coming in by thousands to the grand A. F. of L.
The workers yet unorganized are opening their eyes:
To bonus systems and the like, at last they're getting wise.
They're tired of being buncoed by the greedy profiteer,
Of listening to false promises rehashed from year to year.
The light is spreading everywhere, we're coming right along,
With everyone resolved to reach the mark—three million strong.

There never was such rapid growth in membership before;
In consequence, exploiters have a grouch—they're awful sore.
But nothing seems to stem the tide, the workers plainly see
The so-called open shop is but the road to poverty.
So everyone get on the rope and pull away like—well,
Just pull as hard as possible for the A. F. of L.
If each and every one will do their part, it won't be long
Till we can say with pride, we've reached the mark—three million strong,

—Thomas H. West.

A. F. of L. and Educational Problems

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Buffalo Convention of the American Federation of Labor was one of the most important, if not the most important, in all the history of the organized labor movement of this country. One great fact that stands out as setting this convention apart from all other similar gatherings in this country, or any other country in the world, is that the President of this great Republic attended the opening session of the convention and delivered an address.

It is not possible, in this circular letter, to call your attention to all of the many important matters dealt with by the convention. Reference is made to many important features in an article entitled "America's Labor Convention in War Time" in the January, 1918, issue of the "American Federationist." However, there is one matter of importance to which your attention is specially called. It is printed on a separate sheet and attached hereto under the title "Education: Principles Declared by American Federation of Labor, Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention, Buffalo, N. Y., November 12-24, 1917."

The Secretaries of the State Federations of Labor, of Central Labor Unions and of directly affiliated local unions, will please read the attached with this letter at the next meeting of their respective organizations, to the end that prompt action may be taken in conformity with the declaration of the convention. The officers of national and international unions are urged to communicate the above information to the secretaries of their local unions.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Pres. A. F. of L.

Education

Principles Declared by American Federation of Labor, Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 12-24, 1917:

1. We believe that the national crisis requires increased emphasis on the value of our schools and should lead to a coordinate genuinely national and democratic system of education. Child labor and school attendance provisions should not be suspended. Conditions also in higher education are not reassuring. Those on the point of graduation, the country may perhaps use now. But it is reported that in some colleges eighty per cent. of the students have been permitted to enlist. This enthusiasm is admirable but in many lines of work, an additional two years of training would double or treble a student's value to the nation, even from a purely military point of view. May we not hope that the shortsighted waste of human ability will be checked?

Against this misguided diversion of our boys and girls and young men and women from the schools and colleges to the industrial and military field, President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, and Commissioner of Education Claxton have vigorously protested. But in many sections a headstrong public opinion has overriden their protests and appeals. Your committee asks the convention to endorse and do everything in its power to drive home into the public consciousness this principle:

Educated manhood and womanhood is the nation's greatest asset in both peace and war. And we must not sacrifice, even to an emergency, the increased national efficiency which can be attained only through organized educational training.

2. This convention urgently calls upon International and Local Unions, State and Central Bodies, to work actively for adequate representation of organized labor on all Boards of Education.

3. The free text book system should be extended to such states as have not adopted it.

4. Teachers should be secured tenure of positions during efficiency. There should be no dismissals without a full and fair hearing. And, in this connection, it is timely to insist that while actual disloyalty to our country can not be tolerated in our public schools or anywhere else, the public must carefully assure itself that charges of disloyalty, or of any other nature that may be peculiarly effective at the time, are not cloaks under which official superiors may attempt to secure retaliation for a self-respecting lack of subserviency on the part of teachers under them.

5. Through the committee on State organization, the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have been instructed to aid in

securing immediate increases in teachers' salaries. Your Committee on Education heartily concurs and urges on all affiliated bodies active cooperation. One of the most flagrant injustices and most dangerous weakness in our national life is the continued neglect of these valuable public servants.

6. Your committee is alarmed by the lack of democracy in the conduct of our schools. Our American school system is administered autocratically, the teachers actually on the job in the class rooms having a negligible voice in the determination and carrying out of policies. Self-governing school and district councils of teachers should be established for the purpose of utilizing the experience and initiative of the teaching body in the conduct of the schools and the recommendations of such councils should be made a matter of official record. When consideration is given the effective part played by the Prussian school system in the development of the habit of instinctive, unthinking obedience on the part of the masses of the people, the vital importance to American institutions of breaking away from Prussian methods in our school system is driven home.

7. Your committee believes that the most effective guarantee of democracy in our schools is the affiliation of the teachers of the country with the great democratic force of organized labor. This committee joins with the Committee on Organization in urging that the American Federation of Labor and all affiliated bodies give every support to the American Federation of Teachers in the work of organizing the teachers.

8. Finally the committee asks that the Executive Council be instructed to send copies of this report to all affiliated bodies with the request that Educational Committees be created.

Industrial Education

The Buffalo Convention having the subject of industrial education and vocational training under consideration, urged that in view of the enactment of the Smith-Hughes bill as an educational measure of outstanding importance, affiliated bodies are urged to see that their respective states qualify for participation in the availability of funds for the above purposes. It is urged that safeguards should be provided to adequately guarantee that the federal funds shall benefit genuinely democratic education and not be diverted to prevent industrial education to the purposes of exploitation. The convention declared the chief safeguard to be equal representation of organized labor and employers on all boards, state and local, which control the expenditures of such funds.

We urge increased facilities in public normal schools for men and women in the trades who desire to prepare themselves for teaching industrial vocational subjects. The convention made the following declaration:

Vocational and pre-vocational training whenever given shall be for educational purposes only, and under no circumstances shall it be commercialized through the manufacture of products for sale.

We insist that in all courses of study and particularly in industrial vocational courses, the privileges and obligations of intelligent citizenship must be taught more vigorously and effectively than has been done in the traditional civics.

And we further insist that at least in all vocational and industrial courses, an unemasculated industrial history must be taught, which will include an accurate account of the organization of the workers, and of the results thereof, and will also include a summary of all legislation, both State and Federal, affecting the industries taught.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding William W. Spooner whose family has not heard from him since he left Lincoln, Neb., September 30, 1915. He is 64 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weight about 150 pounds; high forehead, white hair, bald on top of head, upper front tooth gone, large hard mole on back of neck. Carpenter by trade, also worked at saw filing and caring for lawns, belonged to Carpenters' Unions in Lincoln, Neb., and in San Francisco, Calif. Born at Herkimer, N. Y. Lived at Beaver Dam, Wis., Watertown, Minn., Milltown, S. D., Salt Lake City, Utah, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Upton, and San Jose, Calif., was member of Neb. A. O. U. W. when he left. If found, write his wife, Mrs. Jessie F. Spooner, Lincoln, Neb.

More Men For Lumbermen's Regiment

Six thousand additional men are wanted at once to bring the Twentieth Engineers Regiment up to full strength, according to officials of the Forest Service who have been requested by the War Department to aid in securing the necessary recruits. This is the second forest regiment formed by the War Department and will be the biggest regiment in the world.

The first forest regiment has been in France for several months, busy in cutting out of the French forests timber, lumber, and other material for our army. Some battalions of the Twentieth have also gone across, and others will follow as their equipment and preliminary training are complete. Men who enter this unit are therefore assured, the officials say, of early service abroad. Men can join the regiment by enlistment if not of draft age and if within the age limits, which are from 18 to 40. Regiments under the selective draft law who have not been notified to hold themselves in readiness to report for duty at a camp can be "inducted" into the regiment if they can show that they are qualified for it.

Applicants for enlistment or induction may apply by letter to The Forester, Washington, D. C., or to the various listing officers who have been receiving local applications for places in the forest regiments. Letters of application must contain a full statement of experience in any of the various lines of work involved, with names and addresses of employers.

Three thousand of the men wanted will consist of lumberjacks, sawmill workers, and men experienced in building and operating logging railroads. The other three thousand will make up three road and bridge-building battalions which will serve as auxiliary to the logging and sawmill units. For these road-building battalions, men who are familiar with the operation of rock crushers, road rollers, scrapers and graders, motor truck drivers, and laborers experienced in road work are required.

The lumbering and sawmill battalions will be made up of men skilled in every phase of manufacturing and delivering lumber and other forest products needed in the conduct of the war. Sawyers, teamsters, axemen, tie makers, cooks, and charcoal burners are some of the classes wanted for the woods operations. Graders, track layers, track bosses, locomotive engineers and firemen, brakemen, machinists and laborers are needed to construct and operate logging railroads. Men skilled in all kinds of work around sawmills, including filers, stationary engineers, boiler makers, truck and tractor operators and laborers for lumberyards are required.

Hold Tight to Your Liberty Bonds

The Liberty Bond is a government bond, as good a bond as the government has ever issued. Just as safe. Just as reliable.

There is no better security on earth It is as good as a greenback, so far as its safety is concerned. It pays you four per cent. interest annually, just as much as you get for your greenback at any savings bank. And its face value will never shrink.

There have been times when government bonds went below par, just as in recent months Liberty Bonds have sold below par. But there was never any valid reason why they should have done so. And they never stayed there so very long at a time.

Since the war of 1812 there has never been an issue of United States bonds that failed to go above par. Some dropped below for a time but they always rose again.

Five per cent. bonds due in 1865, sold at 127 in 1863; Six per cent. bonds due in 1881, sold at 123 in 1873; Four per cent. bonds due in 1917, sold at 130 in 1889. Another four per cent. issue due in 1925 sold at 139 in 1901. Two per cent bonds due in 1930 went to 109.

And the day is coming when these Liberty Bonds will sell above par. Where the government bonds went below par there was always just one reason. Someone needed money quick. In order to get it bonds were offered on the market for whatever price they would bring. This happened usually in tight money periods. With normal conditions they went back to normal values.

Loss is impossible upon a government bond investment. Back of these bonds are all the wealth of the nation, something more than $250,000,000,000. Every dollar of this wealth can be taxed

by the government for the redemption of its bonds.

So long as there is a United States, its bonds will be the best investment on earth. No other country is so rich; no other has such security back of its bonds.

Don't sell your Liberty Bonds. Keep them. You will be rewarded by having the price equal and exceed what you paid for them.

Collective Bargaining

Whether the labor of a plant is organized or unorganized, the trend today is strongly toward collective bargaining and the making of trade agreements. Experience as a whole seems to indicate the wisdom of this method of working out the problem between labor and capital. As I said before, once in a while agreements are broken just as other business contracts are broken, but on the other hand, workers as a whole are as honorable and square dealing as are other people. The right of the men to demand collective bargaining, or the wisdom of employers granting it, is not only justified upon the basis of such experience as is available, but is based upon a very reasonable interpretation of the principles of justice. By law, we permit and encourage men to pool their capital into a single organization or corporation in order that it may have power of production. In like manner, the working man who must contend with the paid agent of such aggregations of capital naturally feels that justice demands that he shall be permitted to organize with his fellows into a powerful unit and employ agents for forwarding his interest. — Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

The Crime of Poverty!

The thing of things I should like to show you is that poverty is a crime. I do not mean that it is a crime to be poor. Murder is a crime, but it is not a crime to be murdered; and a man who is in poverty I look upon not as criminal in himself so much as the victim of a crime for which others, as well, perhaps, as himself, are responsible. That poverty is a curse, the bitterest of curses, we all know. Carlyle was right when he said that the hell of which Englishmen were most afraid was the hell of poverty; and this is true, not of Englishmen alone, but of people all over the civilized world, no matter what their nationality. It is to escape this hell that we strive and strain and struggle, and work on often-time in blind habit long after the necessity for work is gone. Therefore, I hold that poverty is a crime—not an individual crime, but a social crime.

There is nothing in nature like this poverty which today curses us. We see rapine in nature; we see one species destroying another; but as a general thing animals do not feed on their own kind; and, wherever we see one kind enjoying plenty, all individuals of that kind share it. No man, I think, ever saw a herd of buffalo of which a few were fat and the great majority lean. No man ever saw a flock of birds of which two or three were swimming in grease and the others all skin and bone. Nor in savage life is there anything like the poverty that festers in our civilization. And yet the peculiar characteristic of this modern poverty of ours, is, that it is deepest where wealth most abounds.—From an address by Henry George.

Friendship

There's a time in every life when we hunger
for a friend,
For a brave, unselfish heart to smooth the
way,
When the sky o'erhead is clouded and the light
well nigh obscured.
And it happens to some brother every day.

When we're travel-worn and weary and enthusiasm wanes,
And the plans we laid so carefully go awry,
How our hearts are overjoyed and our fainting
spirits buoyed
By some friend, whose kind, true words can
never die!

And there's many a worthy fellow who is almost down and out,
Who would brace up and be glad once more
to try,
If some man who's a success will but stop and
point the way,
And then drop a word of cheer ere passing by.

So if you're a genial brother with a pleasant,
friendly air.
And are basking 'neath fair fortune's sunny
smile,
Give a moment's thought to some one who is
not in such good luck,
And know how it feels to be a friend worth
while.

Pray don't stop and gaze and pity, then pass
on the other side,
For we can't be sure when life's tables may
turn;
And if ever we go down, that same brother that
we helped
May be just the friend in need for whom we
yearn.

—Louise Alice Bowman.

Death Roll

GEORGE BUTLER, L. U. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla.

JAMES L. TATE, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

GUSTAV PISCHKER, L. U. 612, North Bergen, N. J.

The Labor Press

The executive council's treatment of the above subject was given unanimous indorsement by the Buffalo A. F. of L. Convention.

At no time in the history of the American labor movement, says the council, has the labor press been rendering more effective or indispensable service than during the present critical period of the republic. With correct understanding of the issues involved, the labor papers have given loyal support to the government in defense of democracy, and they have maintained this attitude without surrendering the right to maintain and defend the essential principles of human freedom.

The labor papers form a chain of live agencies by which the problems, the activities and the ideals of the workers of one locality are communicated to fellow workers everywhere and the ties of brotherhood and co-operation strengthened. Local labor papers have been effectively united into a system for labor publicity through the press service which the American Federation of Labor has furnished in its official publications—the "American Federationist" and the "Weekly News Letter." These two publications supplement each other in furnishing aid to labor papers; the "American Federationist" through editorials and articles interprets labor's relations to vital problems and important movements and speaks for labor; the "Weekly News Letter" furnishes to the labor press a resume of happenings of general interest to the movement of this and other countries. The "American Federationist" presents to the workers the best considered judgment of representatives of the organized labor movement, to assist them in working out their own problems.

The labor press and the official publications should receive the loyal support, financial as well as moral, of all members and friends of the organized labor movement. The abnormal conditions of war times, the high cost of paper and increased postal rates have made the duties of labor editors and publishers increasingly perplexing and have made proper support even more than ordinarily imperative.

In issuing the official publications every effort has been made to avert excessive costs without diminishing value, for it is appreciated they are not published for profit, but to enable the voice of labor to reach the widest circle of readers—governmental officials, business men, economists, publicists, in addition to the rank and file of the workers everywhere.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning Nels Petersen, a member of L. U. 279 of South Omaha, Neb., who left his wife and family in South Omaha, Neb., January 4, 1912. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall. He weighs about 200 pounds: he has dark hair, a sandy mustache, gray eyes, and is 52 years old. He is lame in the left foot. Correspondence with him is desired because of a death in the family. Particulars as to his present whereabouts should be sent to his daughter, Mary Petersen, 2106 Vinton Street, Omaha, Neb.

Women in Petrograd voted for the first time in municipal elections on June 13.

Craft Problems

How to Lay Out and Frame Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis-

Article No. 2—How to lay out and frame a simple roof.

(Continued)

If desired the following figures on the steel square will give common rafter cuts on steel square for different pitches; also hips and valleys.

For 1-8 pitch take 3-in., rise 12-in., level or plate; 1-6 pitch take 4-in., rise 12-in., level or plate; 1-5 pitch take 4 8-10-in., rise 12-in., level or plate; 1-4 pitch take 6-in., rise 12-in., level or plate; 1-3 pitch take 8-in., rise 12-in., level or plate; 1-2 pitch take 12-in., rise 12-in., level or plate; 2-3 pitch take 16 in., rise 12-in., level or plate; Goth. pitch take 21-in., rise 12-in., level or plate.

For hips and valleys substitute 17 inches on level or plate for 12 inches.

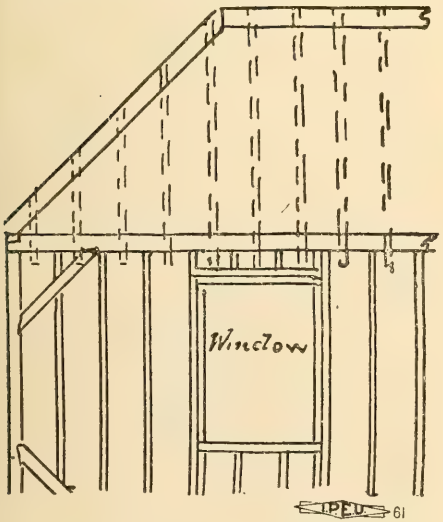


Fig. 5. Side View of a Hip Roof With Common and Jack Rafters in Place.

For roofs over one-third pitch one inch should be added for every foot of rise, similarly ridges should, as shown in Fig. 5 be the full width of the top cut of the side or common rafters, again hip rafters if to carry slate or tin will need to be one inch thicker than the common and jack rafters.

Readers and students will see at Fig. 5 another view of these rafters as set up or—"Raised"— into their permanent positions, plumb and square to the wall plates and spaced 16 inches on centers or from—"in to out"—as many first-class carpenters term this spacing, which means that if in spacing, a two-foot rule be placed with its end against the right hand face of one rafter or beams 16 inches will be the exact measurement to the right outside face of the following timber working from the corner to the first jack shown in Fig. 5, then to the second jack and so on until all are exactly and mechanically set up, plumbed, squared and properly nailed in positon. All roof construction must be done carefully, exactly and systematically and needs good workmanship to ensure success.

How to Layout and Frame Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Article No. 2

We will now deal with two roofs of the hip and valley class, supposed to be for and intended to cover a main rectangular building with a right angled L, or addition as indicated on the outline plan, A-B-C-F-D-E in Fig. 1 of this article.

The angle or rise of the roof is half pitch or square pitch as some mechanics term it, which means that the height of the roof to the peak, or ridge is equal to half the width of the building it shelters, and which has two gables, one on each end of the main part and a hipped end on the L.

The intersection of the L extension with the main portion necessitates and produces two valleys, E-I-D, Fig. 1 is the plan of the hip rafters and E-I-D,

Fig. 2 will be its elevation or end view. Q-J and J-F denote the valley rafter lines on the plan, which being simply lines, may be taken as center lines of the valley timbers, similarly with the two hips E-I and I-D.

To lay out this roof, the simplest way to proceed is as follows:

To obtain the lengths and bevels of the common rafters, produce the ridge line G-J-H- to L and K over the opposite gables. Join A-K and K-Q, also B-L and L-C. A-K will be the neat center line of the width of the required common rafters if no ridge board be used, but if one be inserted half its thickness might be taken and sawn off the top end bevel cut. K is the bevel as set for the top or

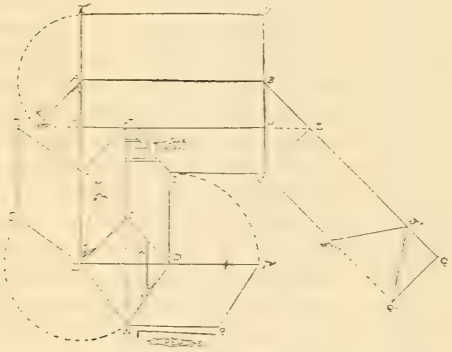


Fig. 1. Layout, development and plan of a hip and valley roof.

peak cut and A that for the notch or bottom cut out on the wall plates. How easy this simple layout is to do with a square, rule and pencil, say to half or one-quarter size on a floor, table, sheet of paper or drawing board.

In order to obtain the lengths of the needed hip rafters which will stand, when raised over their plan seats E-I and D-I, produce the line D-I to M and set off on it the height of the I-M equal to K-G. Join M-E which will be the exact center line of the hip rafters required and the bevel at M will fit the top cut and that at E the plate cut.

Concerning the jack rafter cuts and bevels which occur against and on each side of the hips and valleys, it is to be said that the top cuts from the jacks to the ridge (see where "Jack Rafters" are letters on Fig. 1) are the same as those of the side or common rafters, and the bottom or beveled cuts may be found by the following simple method:

Produce the ridge line J-I to N. and make D-N and N-E equal to M-E the length of the hip. W is the jack on its seat or as it will appear when set in its position X is its exact length from the plate line to the hips, and the bevel at X will be that needed for all jack rafters on hips and valleys reversed. Of course on the different right and left hand sides as they occur, also the plumb cuts with the top bevels will be as the rest of the roof, half pitch or the figures 12" and 12" on the steel square.

In order to prove the accuracy of the foregoing methods of laying out such a roof we will now proceed to develop its planes or sides.

For the rectangular plane A-B-G-H in Fig. 1, take a pair of compasses or a trammel rod with a pencil leg or point,

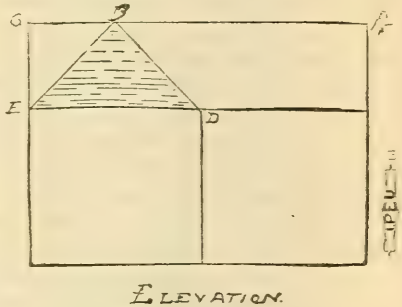


Fig. 2. End view of L and sideview of main building

and with A as center, and A-K radius sweep the arc K-I, draw T-U parallel to A-B, produce G-A to T, and H-B to U, which will give A-B-U-T. The exact board or sheathing covering of A-G-H-B on the pitch A-K. A-K being the length of the aforesaid common rafters with their necessary bevels.

For the plane J-H-C-F. produce B-L to G, and draw C-F-Q parallel to B-L-J-G. Make L-J-G equal to H-J-G, C-F equal to C-F. also F'-Q' equal to Q-E, make J-F and J-Q on the right equal to M-E which will complete the roof plane surface to cover G-J-H-C-F-Q on the plan Fig. 1.

For the plan J-F-D-I, take D as center and with D-F as radius describe the quarter circle F-P. Produce E-D to P and through P draw P-O parallel to D-N, also through N draw N-O parallel to D-P. D-N-O-P will be the developed covering and Q-R-S-E may be similarly found by this method.

Now if this roof be laid out to scale on a clean stiff white piece of cardboard such as shirt box an envelope box, or so forth, the roof can be folded over by

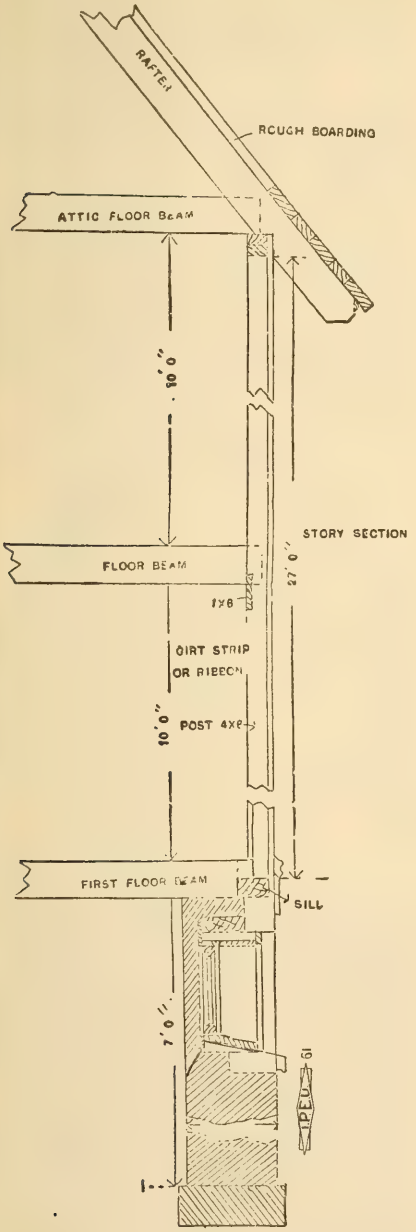


Fig. 3. Section of wall.

first with a sharp pocket knife, or corner of a chisel, cutting clean through the following lines. Cut from and neatly on the lines from K to A, from A to I, I to U, U to B, B to L, L to G, Q' to J', J' to F', E to C, C to F, F to D, D to P, P' to O, O to N, N to E, E to S, S to R, and R to Q, also make a slight cut half way through the thickness of the cardboard from Q to A, from A to B, B to C, C to L, D to N, D to E, and E to Q. Then by folding the sides of the plans over until they join and intersect a model of the roof will be obtained with all the rafters, cuts, bevels, etc., as needed all in position and I would strongly recommend all students of roof framing to spend their nights or at least a few in making roof models in order to make sure and verify the laying out and framing of the roofs.

For a better guidance to the students of house and roof construction, Fig. 3 will show the bottom cut of the common rafters of which the overhang or projection for the cornice shown must be added on or allowed for as the outline diagrams only give the length to the plate line on the outside face of each wall.

How to Stack Lumber

All building timber especially that which enters into the construction of dwelling houses should be properly piled or stacked adjacent to the job so as to be handy to pass along when required.

When the stuff is dumped from the wagons by the teamsters it should immediately be separated into different sizes and put into piles, for example, 2x4's, 2x6's, 2x8's, 2x10's, or other timbers for frames ought to be kept in separate piles according to their lengths, 8, 10, 12 or 16 feet as they come. Similarly with all girders, sills, floor and roof beams, preferably with 1x2 inch strips between each layer or tier to permit of free circulation of air and proper seasoning. Each pile must be kept up from the ground to prevent the sticks from becoming damp or dirty, as wood is horrid to handle or to work when in this state, besides it injures the tools and can never be properly cleaned off on account of the woody and hairy fibers on its sawn surfaces. If any stack be large as sheathing or roofing boards, it should pitch or slope from one end to the other to allow all rain water to run off.

Should tongued and grooved flooring or sheathing be brought to the job before the roof is on, it likewise might be safely

stacked in layers with intervening strips, spaced 3 feet apart between each and the whole top of each pile be covered over with tar paper, tarpaulin and boards or planks, each overlapping and breaking joints so as to exclude all frost, snow or rain from the finished wood.

This is absolutely essential if the flooring be of white pine, oak or any kiln dried wood on account of the inherent sensibility to variations of climate, or weather. It is best not to have fine finish, flooring, trim or interior stuff delivered until after the building is closed in, and all outside finish, such as water tables, corner boards, lap boards, window and door frames and siding should be stacked and always have a good priming coat of paint before being delivered at the job.

The Modern Barn Frame.

(By John Upton)

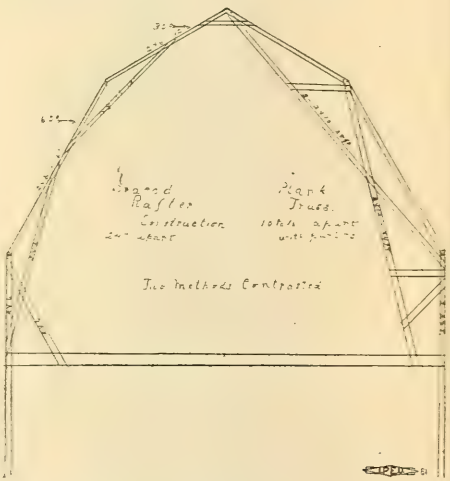
One good system of barn framing which is becoming very popular in some sections of the country and might well be used more is known as braced rafter construction, which differs from the plank truss method in that no large heavy timbers are used nor are there heavy trusses at intervals, but the 2x6 studs are set 2 feet apart and these with the rafters and braces form arches to support the roof.

One good feature of this method is that there are no timbers used thicker than 2 inches, wider than 10 inches, or perhaps 12 and none longer than 16 feet. And since there are no special sizes they can be obtained at any time from any dealer. The work of cutting the timbers is much more simple than that of framing heavy timbers, or even than building the plank trusses that are sometimes used. Almost any one who can frame a simple roof can get the needed angles for making the cuts and the work of construction is no more difficult than setting up a house frame.

As 36 feet is a standard width for dairy barns for two rows of cows, the figures will be for that width, but these barns may be made any width and as there are no bents they may be any even number of feet, without extra cost.

Foundations are generally of concrete 1 foot thick and two feet above grade. Double 2x6 sills are bolted to the wall, 2x6 studs are set up 2 feet apart, these should have a notch cut in them 1 inch deep for a 2x6 ribbon or joist bearer. This should be high enough to bring the joists at least 8 feet above the finished floor. Studs are 16 feet long and have a double plate of 2x6 at the top. At the ends a 2x10 plate will give greater strength.

The floor joists are in three sections, the outer ones 12 feet long and the center ones 14 feet, so that they lap by and are spiked here and to the studs at their ends. They rest on two built up continuous girders, made of four layers of plank, which are set on edge and rest on posts set on concrete bases.



In case shorter joists are used and they simply butt together they will have 1 inch boards nailed on at the joint, as it is important to have a tie across the barn at the floor to prevent spreading from the pressure of the roof, all of which comes at this point and is taken care of by the ties every 2 feet.

As soon as the studs are up they should be boarded with drop siding well nailed, and as soon as the joists are in place the new floor may be laid or a temporary floor made of the roof boards for working on to make the roof arches.

Braces may be put in each way from the corners, from the plate to the floor and also across the corners from side plate to end plate.

For this barn width, each arch will take two 2x6 rafters 12 feet, two 16 feet, four 8 inch boards 12 feet, for the two long braces at each gambrel, two short pieces of 2x8 plank for struts, some short pieces of 8 inch boards for cleats and a 2x6 four feet long for collar beam.

The lower rafters are set at an angle of 60 degrees and have no tail or projection, this being made by spiking a piece on at an angle of 45 degrees after they are set up.

The upper ones are at an angle of 30 degrees, the run of the lower one is half its length or 8 feet, and the rise of the upper one is found the same way, 6 feet.

With these figures you can get the lengths and cuts and can lay out patterns on the floor. Strike a line through the center of the floor and one across 6 feet from the end. On this measure in 8 feet from each side, this will give the point for the gambrel. A line 20 feet from the end will mark the cut for the foots of lower rafters. Lay the four sticks in place lapping them and mark for butt cuts at gambrel and peak.

The 1x8 braces, 12 feet long, go on with the middle opposite the gambrel and are nailed to the rafters. Then the short 2x8 strut is cut to fit against the rafters and is put between the braces; next the short boards are put on so as to rest against the braces and nailed to rafters and strut.

Be sure that you have the two sides laid out alike and use plenty of nails. It will be well to make a staging on the floor through the center about as high as the plate so as to let the ends of the arches rest on the plates and the middle on the staging.

Leave the outside braces off the end arch; set this one up, plumb it and fasten, then finish framing the end and board it over, leaving a place for a hay door, if wanted. Double the studs on the sides of this door.

Raise the other arches by hitching to the first one, and put on some roof boards as they are set up. The last few will need to be set in close together till all are up then set up one at a time and fasten. It may seem like using a lot of timber to put an arch every 2 feet, but there must be rafters anyway and the braces take less material than would be used to make heavy trusses every 16 feet, besides it is shorter and costs less per thousand than the long stuff and is more readily handled and raised.

From the center of the lower rafters a brace of 2x6 runs down to the stud beneath where the joists are fastened, and is held by a bolt through all three, this makes an arch from floor to floor and if the work is well done gives a strong frame.

To get at the amount of lumber needed you can figure that each end of a thirty foot barn with 16 foot studs will take some 900 feet rough lumber, and about 1300 feet siding. For each foot in length allow 165 feet rough lumber, 35 feet siding, 45 feet roof boards, ½M. shingles, 40 feet flooring. To this estimate, add one-half more for labor, windows, paint, hardware and enough for the walls and floor. If this method is new to you study its good points and you may use it to advantage.

Tools Stolen

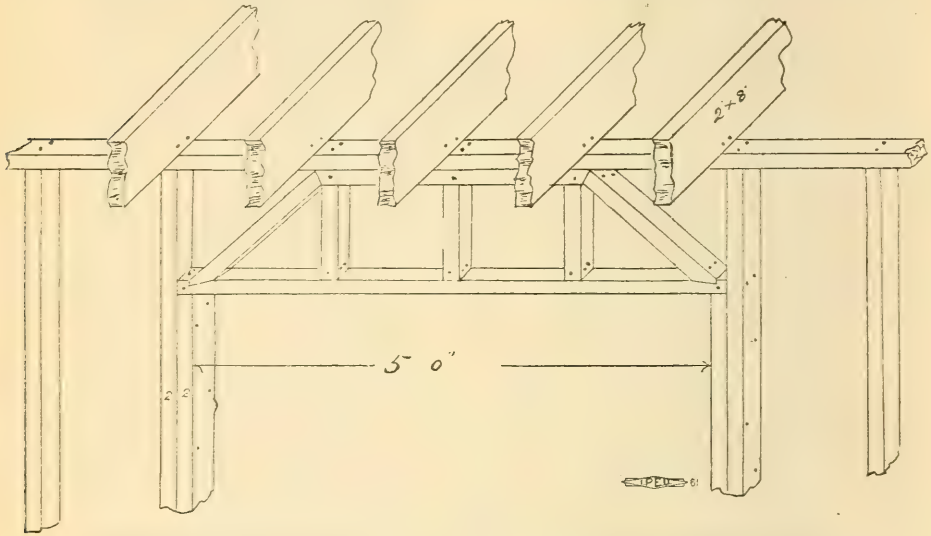
While working on a government job for the Leaver - Morgan Company at South Akron last December, brother A. S. Hurst, L. U. 1311, Warden, Akron, O., had a box or case of tools, valued at about $80 stolen. Members are requested to be on the lookout for a tool box stencilled with the letters, "A. S. H." or tools marked similarly. Address A. S. Hurst, 484 Inman Street, Akron, O.

J. M. O'Harron, a member of L. U. 580, Du Bois, Pa., had his carpenter tools stolen recently and requests the membership to be on the lookout for tools marked with his name. Any information that will lead to their recovery will be appreciated by J. M. O'Harron, address, Fall Creek, Pa.

Members of the U. B. are requested to be on the lookout for two due books which were recently stolen from brothers George A. Tanner and Arsene Carignan. The brothers also had their overcoats taken with their books. If discovered same should be returned to L. U. 549. Greenfield, Mass., address F. Newton Allen, F. S., 13 Quincy Street.

Trussing a Wide Opening

From George Christie, Audubon, New York, we have received the following sketch and solution of a not unusual Craft Problem which virtually explains itself. The scantlings are all two by fours, the trussing was inserted over an opening five feet wide by seven feet high intended for two folding doors each two feet four inches which makes four feet eight inches and allows four inches for setting the jambs and packing out to set them plumb and for the hinges.



Method of trussing over wide door opening or for a bay window.

Triangles

(By John Upton.)

There are some very interesting things about the triangle and the circle, and though we may not use these in our work as much as the square and rectangle, we may well learn about them.

Circles are all alike except as to size, but the triangles are given names according to their angles and according to the length of the sides. If one corner is square or a right-angle we have a right-angled triangle. If one corner is greater than a right angle we have an obtuse-angled triangle, as in all roofs of less than half pitch, when all three angles are sharp and less than right angles, the triangle is acute-angled.

If all three sides are the same length they form an equilateral triangle, when two sides are the same it is called isosceles, and when all are different, the name is scalene.

A right angle triangle may be either isosceles with two equal sides, as in a half pitch roof, or it may be scalene with all sides different, but it cannot be equilateral, since the equilateral triangle has all sides alike, as a three-cornered file.

You can readily see that a right angle triangle is equal to one-half a rectangle of the same width and length. Then you will see that the equilateral triangle or in fact any triangle with two equal sides as found in the gable end of a building is equal to a rectangle of half the height and the same width, and perhaps you have made use of this rule in figuring the area of the gable ends, by multiplying the width of the building by the rise of the roof.

This applies to all kinds of triangles. Multiply the base by one-half the height. The base is the side upon which the triangle is supposed to rest, and the height is taken at right angles to this base.

We sometimes wish to find the area of a triangle when we have only the lengths of the sides, and do not know

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the height or distance from base to point, measured at right angles to base.

The rule for this is quite easy to remember and use, though rather hard to explain. From the half sum of the three sides subtract each side separately. Multiply this half sum and the three remainders together and extract the square root of the product.

Example, the roof of a house 30 feet wide has the rafters on one side 20 feet long and on the other side 18 feet. Find the area of the gable end. We may not often want to use this rule but it is a good one to know in case we need to get the area of a three-cornered lot or court.

You may test this rule. A right angle triangle with the sides 3, 4, and 5 feet; 4 is the base and 3 the height, so 3x4 is 12, one-half of 12 is 6, the orea is 6 feet. By the rule for the three sides sum of sides is 12, one-half sum is 6; 6 minus 3 is 3; 6 minus 4 is 2; 6 minus 5 is 1. Then 6x1x2x3 are 36, square root of 36 is 6, area 6 feet, as before.

Double each side and work out again and you will get four times as much, as in doubling the sides of a square. This rule that doubling the dimensions of a figure gives four times the area applies to all plane or flat figures; with circles and octagons, double the diameter gives four times the area, three times the dimensions gives nine times the area, and so on. The rule is that the area of similar plane figures is as the square of their like dimensions.

Perhaps you have noticed that squares and rectangles may be divided into four, nine or sixteen equal figures each similar to the original. This is also true of triangles. Draw either a right angled or an equilateral triangle. Take half its length and the width will be half the original, and the area one-fourth. Then the remainder will make three more equal similar triangles. Try it out with a scalene triangle and with one having acute angles.

Then draw an ell-shaped figure and divide it into four equal figures similar to the original.

Children and War Stamps

Secretary McAdoo has prepared the following address to "Young America," telling the children how they can help the Government win the war by saving their pennies and investing them in thrift stamps. He says:

To Young America:

Nations have their childhood and their days of hard lessons just as children do. One hundred and forty years ago, when the first American Army marched to battle, our Nation was younger among nations than you are among your fathers, your mothers, and their friends. Our Army had drummer boys in those days, real boys of 10 and 12 who marched as bravely and as proudly into cannon fire as their great chief, Gen. Washington, himself. Our Nation had little girls, who laughed and cheered and loaded muskets for their fathers, who fired through loopholes in their cabin homes, when the painted Indians charged to the very doors.

Where many schoolhouses stand today American boys and girls may have helped to fight and to defeat the enemy, when our Nation, too, was young.

We are in the greatest war of the world's history, and we must win this war. We can and we will win, if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it, and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 lived and felt and helped.

The Nation needs that sort of boys and girls today. Not to beat our drums, nor to load our muskets, but to start a great work which must be done. It is the part of boys and girls today to give an example of self-denial and sacrifice, to

teach fathers and mothers, to teach the grown people of the Nation, that we still have in every young heart the spirit of '76, when boys led our soldiers into battle and girls fought beside their fathers at the cabin walls. The lesson is "Thrift" —saving to the point of sacrifice—self-denial of everything unnecessary.

If every boy and girl says at home tonight, "I will fight in this war," "I will save every penny and loan it to my Government to help save the lives of the big brothers of America," "I will try to teach every American I see to do the same," then 20,000,000 homes, the homes of all America, will be filled with the spirit of '76, the spirit of the drummer boys, of the brave girls of those days. America will win again, as it has always won, through the splendid strength, courage, and sacrifice in the hearts of youth, that today will teach the Nation the lesson of saving and serving, which it must and will learn, through the message which its school children will carry home.

Through saving your pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and buying thrift stamps, and the war-savings certificates, you will help your country and its gallant armies to win the war.

I know you will help.

The Meaning of Industrial Democracy

(Continued From Page 14.)

workman if he is too active in the union, or if he even becomes a member of a union, and unquestionably this is his legal right, but what position would the public or the government assume, if the trade unions took the corresponding position that they would refuse to work for any employer who was a member of an anti-trade union association?

In commerce and business; in the professions; among the employers; in politics, and among religious groups, the right to organize is absolutely essential to their welfare. There are many problems affecting them which cannot be worked out except through organization. No group has more serious problems to contend with than the wage earners; no body of citizens stands in greater need of organization, and yet there is today in the most powerful circles within the industrial world, a determination that industrial democracy shall not exist. There is the deliberate intention to "run their business to suit themselves," regardless of the workers' welfare, and to wholly deny the worker's right to participate in the determination of the rules and regulations under which labor is to be employed.

These men, while perhaps not breakers of the law of the land, violate the moral law and use all of their powerful influence to prevent their employes from enjoying the same rights and privileges which they so fully avail themselves of. They are determined to prevent the free application of democracy in industry.

So long as they maintain this attitude so long will there be bitterness and rancor in the minds of many workers. The wage earners know that the institutions of the country guarantee to them the right to organize, and when private influences organize for the purpose of preventing the enjoyment of this right the seed is being sown which reaps the whirlwind.

Industrial democracy cannot be prevented in this country if we are to maintain our other free institutions. The biggest question in the industrial world today is not what the wage rate shall be, or the hours of labor, it is the question of whether labor is to be given the right to a voice in determining what these terms of employment shall be, or the hours of labor.

This is the big issue which underlies the great majority of all disputes in the industrial world. — International Molders' Journal.

Hasty Strikes a Mistake

A contemporary international union publication, commenting on strikes in general, recently gave the following advice to its membership:

"Do not be too hasty to strike; you may find it much harder to get a satisfactory settlement than it was to quit work.

"Today is the day of conciliation and arbitration; there is plenty of time to strike after they fail. Strikes should only be called as a last resort and only then in strict accordance with our laws."

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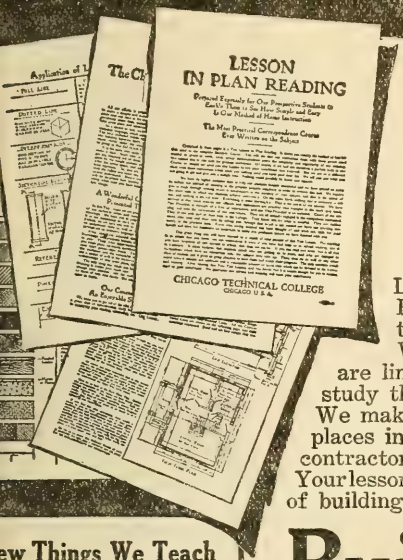

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Opinions of Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author; Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.) New York and others.

Former United States Senator Wm. Mason, recently elected Member of U. S. Congress from Illinois.

WHAT SENATOR MASON SAYS:

"I have often said I would never recommend medicine of any kind. I believe that the doctor's place. However, after the hardest political campaign of my life, without a chance for a vacation, I had been starting to court every morning with that horrible tired feeling one cannot describe. I was advised to try Nuxated Iron. As a pioneer in the pure food and drug legislation, I was at first loath to try an advertised remedy, but after advising with one of my medical friends, I gave it a test. The results have been so beneficial in my own case I made up my mind to let my friends know about it, and you are at liberty to publish this statement if you so desire. *I am now sixty-five years of age, and I feel that a remedy which will build up the strength and increase the power of endurance of a man of my age should be made known to every nervous, run-down, anaemic, man, woman and child.*"

Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron was shown to several physicians who were requested to give their opinions thereon.

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author, said: "I heartily indorse Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron. There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale, the flesh flabby; the muscles lack tone; the brain fags, and the memory fails, and often they become weak, nervous, despondent and melancholy."

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.) New York, and the Westchester County Hospital, said, "Senator Mason is to be commended on handing out this statement on Nuxated Iron for public print. There are thousands of men and women who need a strength and blood builder but do not know what to take. In my own opinion there is nothing better than organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for enriching the blood and helping to increase the strength and endurance of men and women who burn up too rapidly their nervous energy in the strenuous strain of the great business competition of the day."

Former Health Commissioner Kerr of the City of Chicago, says: "From my own experience with Nuxated Iron I feel it is such a valuable remedy that it ought to be used in every hospital and prescribed by every physician in this country.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician who has studied abroad in great European medical institutions, said: "Senator Mason is right. As I have said a hundred times over, I regard organic iron as the greatest of all strength builders. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next, take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ail all the while increase their strength and durance in from ten to fourteen days' time wl taking iron in the proper form. And this af they had in some cases been going on for mon without getting benefit from anything. Many athlete and prize-fighter has won the day sim because he knew the secret of great strength endurance which comes from having plenty of i in the blood; while many another has gone do in inglorious defeat simply for lack of iron."

Senator Mason's championship c Pure Food and Drugs legislatio his fight for the rural free deliver system, and his strong advocacy c all bills favoring labor and th rights of the masses as agains trusts and combines, made him national figure at Washington an endeared him to the hearts of th working man and the great masse of people throughout the Unite States. Senator Mason has the dis tinction of being one of the reall big men of the nation. His stron endorsement of Nuxated Iron mus convince any intelligent thinkin reader that it must be a preparatio of very great merit and one whic the Senator feels is bound to be great value to the masses of peop everywhere, otherwise he could n afford to lend his name to it, es pecially after his strong advocac of pure food and drugs legislatio

Since Nuxated Iron has obtaine such an enormous sale—over thre million people using it annually- other iron preparations are ofte recommended as a substitute for i The reader should remember th there is a vast difference betwee ordinary metallic iron and the o ganic iron contained in Nuxate Iron, therefore always insist o having Nuxated Iron.

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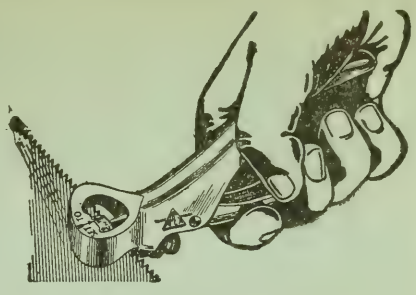

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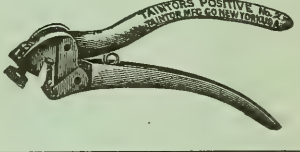

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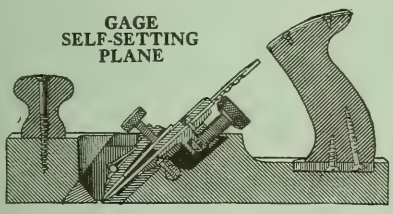

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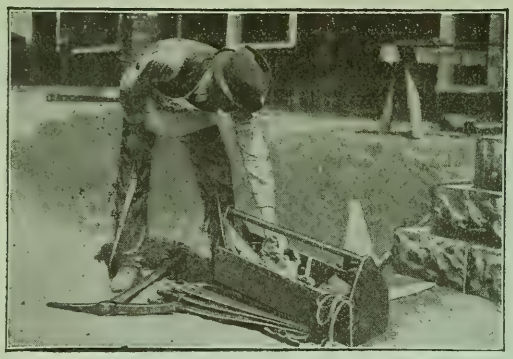

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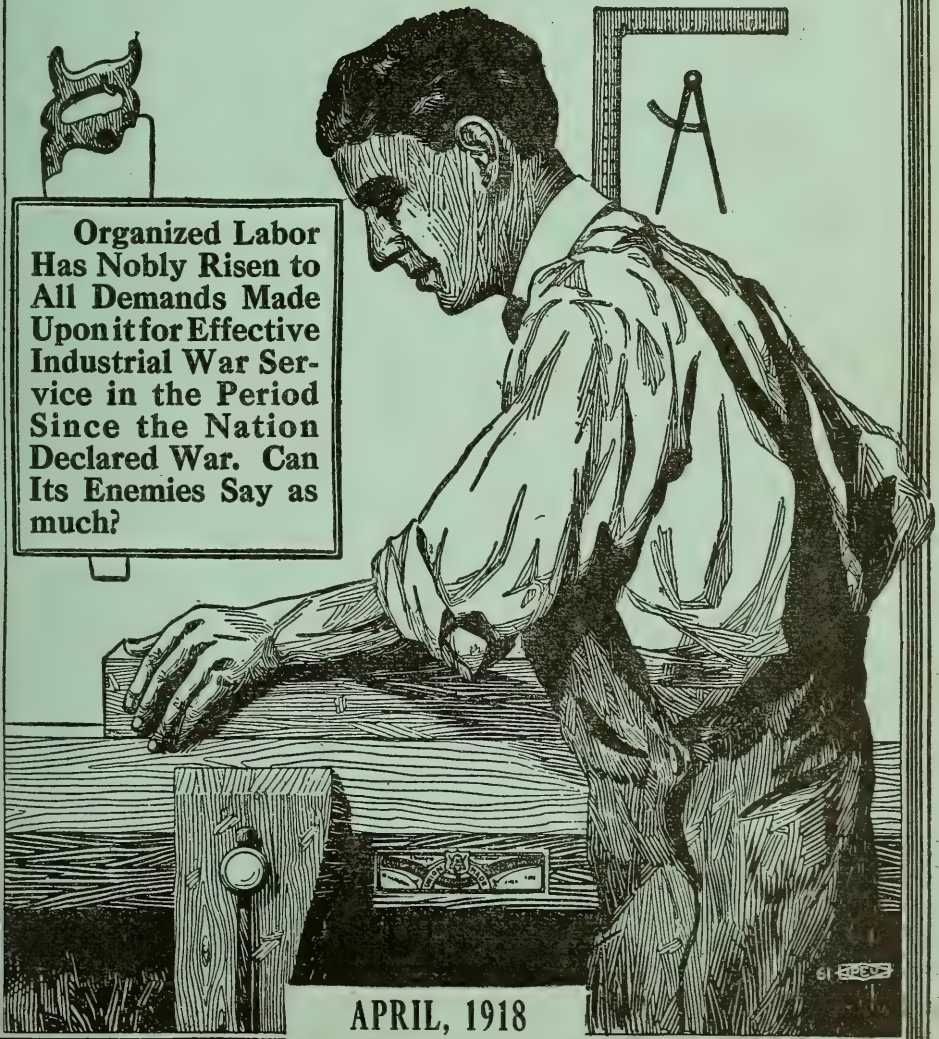

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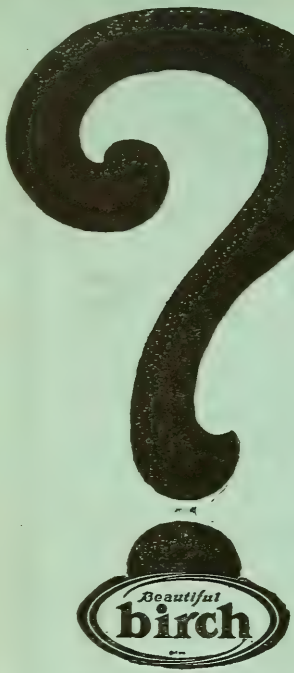

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The Electric Lighted Ranger "Motor-Bike"

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
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These City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron

To Make Healthier Women and Stronger, Sturdier Men

OW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

y enriching the blood and creating thousands of new red blood cells, it often quickly transforms the flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and palid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a glow of health. Increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances.

T is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. ich astonishing results have been report- l from its use both by doctors and lay- en, that a number of physicians in vari- is parts of the country have been asked explain why they prescribe it so ex- nsively, and why it apparently produces much better results than were obtained om the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters are ven below:

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York phy- ian and Medical Author, says: "There n be no sturdy iron men without iron." llor means anaemia. Anaemia means on deficiency. The skin of anaemic men id women is pale—the flesh flabby. The uscles lack tone, the brain fags and the emory fails and they often become weak, rvous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When e iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go om the cheeks.

"I have used Nuxated Iron widely in my own prac- e in most severe aggravated conditions with unfail- g results. I have induced many other physicians to ve it a trial, all of whom have given me most sur- ising reports in regard to its great power as a alth and strength builder."

Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City Chicago and Former House Surgeon, Jefferson Park ospital, Chicago, in commenting on the value of ixated Iron said: "This remedy has proven through y own tests of it to excel any remedy I have ever ed for creating red blood, building up the nerves, rengthening the muscles and correcting digestive sorders. The manufacturers are to be congratulated having given to the public a long felt want, a true nic, supplying iron in an easily digested and assi- ilated form. A true health builder in every sense the word."

Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York and e Westchester County Hospital said: "I have rongly emphasized the great necessity of physicians aking blood examinations of their weak, anaemic, n-down patients. Thousands of persons go on year ter year suffering from physical weakness and a ghly nervous condition due to lack of sufficient iron their red blood corpuscles, without ever realizing e real and true cause of their trouble. Without iron your blood your food merely passes through the dy, somewhat like corn through an old mill with rol- s so wide apart that the mill can't grind.

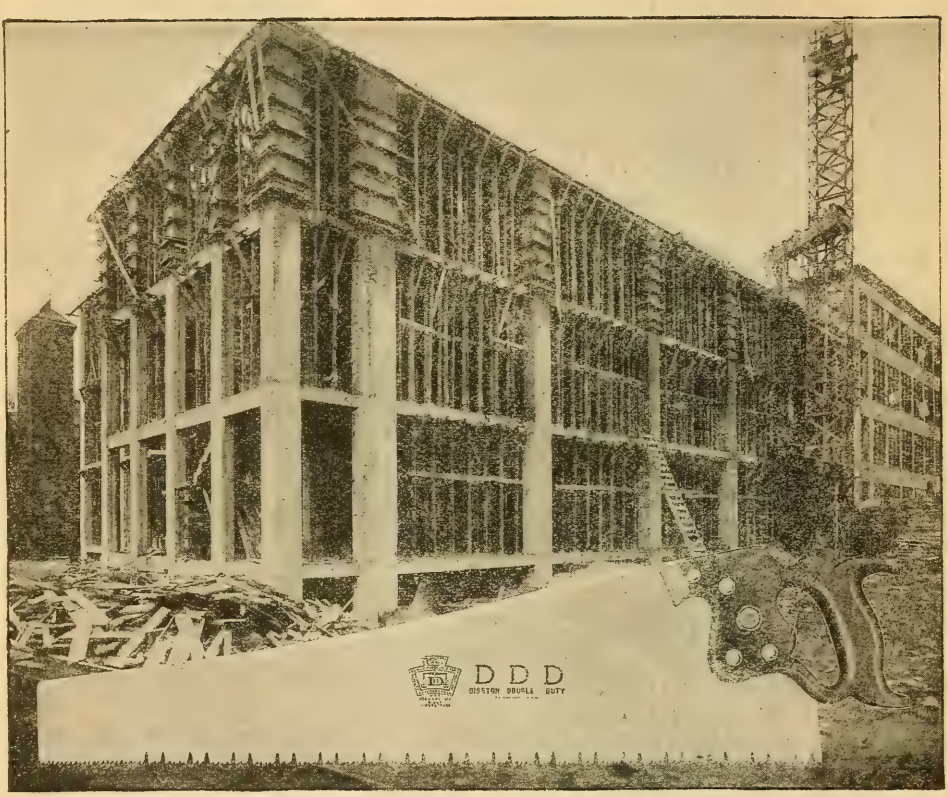
"But in my opinion you can't make strong, vigor- s, successful, sturdy iron men by feeding them on etallic iron. The forms of metallic iron must go rough a semi-digestive process to transform them into organic iron—Nuxated Iron—before they are so ready to be taken up and assimilated by the human system.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject by well-known physicians, thousands of people still insist in dosing themselves with metallic iron simply, I suppose, because it costs a few cents less. I strongly advise readers in all cases, to get a physician's prescription for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble then purchase only Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package. If you have taken preparations such as Nux and Iron and other similar iron products and failed to get results, remember that such products are an entirely different thing from Nuxated Iron."

If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day for two weeks, then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

MANUFACTURER'S NOTE: Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended by physicians, is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.

DISSTON'S NEW SAW FOR DOUBLE DUTY WORK



The DISSTON D17 DOUBLE DUTY HANDSAW far excels any other pattern ever made for use in heavy construction work of all kind—studding up houses, shoring for sewers, making forms for concrete buildings, railroad work, millwright, farm use, and in fact for all general purposes.

The combination of crosscut and rip teeth with the very deep gullets enables this saw to crosscut, rip or cut diagonally across the grain with great ease and rapidity.

The most practical saw of the kind ever made.

Send for descriptive circular.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1918

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Industrial Liberty!

"O, give us Liberty or give us Death!"
So say we now, as statesman spoke of old;
As freemen born, it is our very breath,—
Without it, worthless all Earth's gems and gold.
The liberty to live, to work, to play,
To exercise the right to read, to rest,
To think, progress; look up to God and pray,—
This we call Liberty—life at its best.

Complaining not of life's unequal race,
We toiled to make this world a better place;
But now war's shadow sweeps across our land,
And tyranny usurps world-wide command,
There's but one answer—Give us Liberty,—
A world made safe for true democracy.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

THE SHIP BUILDING CONTROVERSY

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

BECAUSE our members quit work last February in the shipbuilding yards of Baltimore, Maryland and Staten, Island, New York, when their grievances had not been adjusted, their enemies found fault with them. The Press berated them for being unpatriotic and unprincipled; even "Billy Sunday," when he hit the sawdust trail in New York City, took a slam at them as being traitors and slackers.

General President Hutcheson was looked upon as a dangerous man, unworthy of being at the head of such an organization; it was said that certain labor officials repudiated him and his organization for the stand they had taken. All this and more was circulated from one end of the land to the other. Those who were loudest in their condemnation of the carpenters knew not whereof they spoke; if they had known the true facts they would have been more guarded in their speech.

The carpenters asked for an increase in wages. General President Hutcheson took the matter up with Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board. That official referred him to a subordinate, and to the wage adjustment board. In the meantime the men were anxious and impatient; President Hutcheson wired them from Washington, D. C., to remain at work pending a settlement.

Conference after conference was held, but with no satisfactory results. General President Hutcheson refused to become a party to an open-shop agreement; the men wanted to know what was doing. The General President had no other alternative than to truthfully tell them; they waited no longer, they immediately put down their tools and quit.

And so the great strike was on. It must be remembered, however, that our men were smarting from many other impositions. They were discriminated against, time and time again, on account of holding membership in a union; they were hired and fired in rapid succession; they were offered any rate of wages but the union rate; they were required to do all kinds of work, skilled or unskilled; the inclemency of the weather played havoc with them. When the thermometer registered several degrees below zero, they suffered from frozen feet and hands, and frozen ears; they had to stand in line in the cold from fifteen to thirty minutes to get into the mess hall for dinner as there was no suitable or half way suitable place for them to eat elsewhere in the yards, where there was a mess hall or restaurant it was not large enough to accomodate them, and so on.

Some people seem to be horrified because the men quit. We were asked what we wanted: we replied, fair treatment and a square deal. We are patriotic American citizens. We love our country, our government, and our flag; we love justice, freedom and democracy, and we will fight for them as well as work for them. Over nine thousand of our members are in the army and navy, three thousand five hundred of our members are in France working at the trade for the army, fifty thousand of our members are working in the ship-yards, aviation fields and cantonments.

From reports received at headquarters our organization has invested $1,343,-175.00 in Liberty Bonds of the first and second issues; yet this total is by no means complete. What our members have individually taken we do not know, and will never know; what the children of our members have invested in Thrift and War Saving Stamps we will never know, but we are safe in saying that altogether it will exceed two and one-half million dollars. Our sons are in the army and navy, our daughters are active in Red Cross work, and yet some pen-pushers in newspaper offices, who have practically done nothing to assist in winning the war, call us traitors and slackers and look upon us as unpatriotic citizens. We refute these statements; we are giving all that is in us to our government to make the world safe for democracy.

Secretary Daniels of the navy who recently visited the ship-yards in Boston and saw for himself the conditions under which our men worked said:

> When some few thousands of ship workers go on strike one almost immediately hears the cry of traitor.
>
> These workers are never traitors.
>
> I have seen them working out in the open with the thermometer at twenty-two and twenty-four degrees below zero, yes, working when other men would refuse to don overalls.
>
> I venture to say that the man who cries traitor the loudest would be the last one to take the place of a ship-yard worker, under similar conditions.

THE SHIPPING BOARD AND THE U. B.

AN EMINENTLY fair and unbiased account of the trade dispute which came to a head last month between the United States Shipping Board and the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in eastern shipyards—an account which is fraught with a genuine understanding of the points at issue—appeared in The Public, the New York weekly publication, on February 23. The article is entitled: "Mr. Hurley and Labor," and the Mr. Hurley referred to, is of course, Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, whom President Wilson appointed head of the Shipping Board. We present it without further comment:

"The strike of the carpenters employed in shipbuilding was only symptomatic of conditions in the shipyards that call for drastic action. The carpenters have gone back to work, smarting under the implication cultivated by Mr. Hurley that they are enemies of their country who would ruthlessly take advantage of her necessities. But there is no assurance that other difficulties as serious will not arise in the future, involving further delays. Only Mr. Hurley's status as an employer with a reputation for efficient management and his standing in the business community have saved the entire shipbuilding situation from an exposure of inefficiency that would have aroused justly all the popular wrath and condemnation that certain interests tried in vain to launch against Mr. Baker. The best evidence, for those who have no mind for details, that something is wrong in the management of the shipbuilding program is the fact that the Navy Department, with a huge job of shipbuilding on its hands, has lost not a day through labor disturbances, but has worked in complete harmony with the carpenters' and the other unions engaged in ship construction. It may yet appear as an unfortunate mistake that the entire shipping program was not put in the hands of the Navy Department, where an excellent organization has shown itself capable of great expansion without loss in efficiency.

"Officers of the carpenters' organization have no confidence in the Shipping Board because they are convinced that Mr. Hurley has been unable to conquer his prejudice against dealing with employes on a basis of collective bargaining, that his prejudice against unions and union members shows itself in large acts and small, so that while the saturnalia of extravagance and inefficiency at Hog Island went uncorrected and unrebuked, the first sign of recalcitrance on the part of workmen stirred him to bring down on their heads all the opprobrium that could be manufactured by references to the Tuscania and the boys in the trenches. They would deserve the severest condemnation that Mr. Hurley could visit upon them if they wantonly laid down their tools like spoiled boys because every demand had not been instantly met. But what are the facts? At the very moment when Mr. Hurley was dispatching his Tuscania telegram to Mr. Hutcheson, the Carpenters' National President, addressed to him at Indianapolis, Mr. Hutcheson was in Washington trying in vain to obtain an interview with the Shipping Board head. The carpenters' officials had been trying for weeks to reach an agreement with the Shipping Board that would standardize wages and conditions at the shipyards and provide for the employment of carpenters through the regular employment service of the Department of Labor. In the meantime, carpenters employed in the New York and Baltimore yards refused to continue at work under existing conditions, and went on strike against the instructions and advice of their leaders.

"Specific grievances at individual yards are not as important as the situation that lies back of them. Private contractors in each instance have been left free to hire and discharge men as they saw fit, and to pay them whatever wages they pleased. A carpenter might leave his home and go to a distant shipyard where housing and working conditions were bad, and where the chaos that characterizes any new construction job begun in a hurry made the work difficult and trying. In many instances he was put to work at common labor, in other instances he was forced to accept employment at his trade at wages less than those prevailing in the district. If a foreman discharged him, whether with prejudice or without, he found himself out his railroad fare and his pains. In

some instances large numbers of skilled men answered the Government's call only to find that there was no work ready for them. Worst of all, no uniform consistent policy prevailed. At one shipyard in California applicants for work learned that they must first pledge themselves to buy sandlots on the installment plan from land-owners in league with the shipbuilding company. At another yard applicants were examined as to their membership in a union, and if union men they were told they must first tear up their cards.

"A conviction became widespread in the carpenters' organization that the open-shop metal trades association and the big steel companies were determined to resist unionism in the shipyards, and that in this they had at least the passive sympathy of Mr. Hurley. Unions in the metal trades had, it is true, signed agreements with the Shipping Board, and the Board's Wage Adjustment Commission had been active. But an initial attempt to include the carpenters' organization in this agreement had failed, and since then the men's representatives had felt themselves antagonized and frustrated in every effort to reach a working basis. They had dealt with the War Department in the building of the cantonments without friction, and their relations with the Navy Department, engaged in rushing the greatest fleet of destroyers in the world to completion, had been entirely harmonious. Secretary Daniels had given personal interviews to the President of the carpenters' organization, once after hours at his office, at another time at his home in the evening. Mr. Hurley sent out subordinates to see him, and at the very time when Mr. Hutcheson was attempting to arrange an interview in Washington addressed to him a highly provoking telegram at Indianapolis.

"The Carpenters' Union has a membership of 300,000. Nine thousand of its members are in the Army and 3,500 more above military age are working at the trade for the Army in France. The union maintains a highly efficient employment service, with machinery in every district of the country for furnishing skilled men quickly wherever and whenever they are needed. This machinery has been offered to the Shipping Board, with the assurance that the organization stands ready to furnish as many skilled men as are needed, provided only these men can be assured that some uniform standard of wages and treatment will prevail. The union urges that all employing be done through the employment service of the Department of Labor. No demand is made for the closed, or union shop, either directly or indirectly. On the other hand, members of the union have been refused work by private contractors because they would not tear up their union cards.

"But Mr. Hurley will stand no nonsense. He will show them who is boss. He will see who is running this job!

"And all the other gestures of that medieval American industrialism that seemed to work so well in the days when the unemployed were clamoring before the gates of every factory, ready to take the places of men who might dare assert their rights.

"Mr. Hurley's cavalier handling of the labor problem is in striking contrast with his toleration of the waste and incompetence at Hog Island. It is a contrast that has not been lost on the workers. Either the Government must take over all shipyards and place every employe on the Government payroll, or administration of labor conditions at the private yards must be vested in a board responsible to the Department of Labor, and in which all classes of workmen will have confidence. Mr. Hurley has demonstrated that he is constitutionally incapable of enlisting the confidence and support of the workmen, and a wage board subordinate to him cannot function effectually. As an employer and industrial executive Mr. Hurley would be an exception if he were any different. His is the type of business executive still prevalent in America. It is a type that depends for results on the existence of a large labor surplus, and the stand-for-anything mood that such a surplus imposes on those workmen fortunate enough to obtain employment. We may be able to forget Hog Island and give Mr. Hurley another chance to prove his efficiency as a manager. But labor administration in the yards should be taken out of his hands."

The right of the workers to organize for their self-protection and betterment is one of the basic principles of democracy,

U. S. SENATORS DEFEND ORGANIZED SHIP WORKERS

THE public press gave wide publicity to a speech by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who charged labor with being Bolsheviki and Capitalists with profiteering. His solution for profiteering was to slap capitalists on the wrist. In the case of labor he took strong ground and in thundrous tones demanded that it be conscripted—or, "registered," as he termed it.

U. S. Senator Hollis

The public press however, made sparse mention of this reply by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire:

"Mr. President, in the general indictment of this country and the people thereof that has just been delivered by the distinguished senator from North Dakota, my attention is attracted by his charge that the labor of the United States in this emergency is unpatriotic. He challenges any one to deny that charge. I deny it most emphatically. I ought further to say that the senator began by indicting the government, the war department, the shipping board, the capitalists, those who work, those who do not work, those who work in shops, those who work on the farms. With his natural gallantry, he exempts the women, and I thought that he was going, through a sense of pride, to exempt members of congress, but before he took his seat he indicted the members of congress—all of them.

"Let the capitalists take care of themselves; I have no doubt they will. Let the farm laborers take care of themselves, as I know they will, and none will be so devoted to them by the next campaign as will the distinguished senator from North Dakota; but I do wish to say a word about the specific case of union labor at Hog Island.

"It is easy enough to get up and read from some magazine which is controlled by capital, that is dependent for its success upon the contributions from advertisers, that labor is but 50 per cent efficient; it is easy enough to read from newspapers, from some special article written by a reporter who must attract attention by his sensational statements in order to be retained in the employ of the paper, that labor is 50 per cent efficient; but, Mr. President, labor has not yet been heard from in regard to the Hog Island inquiry. It seems to me that the operations at Hog Island have been somewhat discouraging. We are called on as the senator from North Dakota calls on us here now, to build ships, and it is said, 'do not be so careful about what they cost, but build ships.' The shipping board turned to the captains of industry of this country, Stone & Webster, Mr. Vanderlip—the list of names sounds like a meeting of the American Manufacturers' Association, in combination with the American Bankers' Association and a republican convention. Those men were told to build ships and to build ship yards, and then the evidence comes in that they have been wasteful and extravagant about it. There are senators now at Hog Island investigating that subject, and we shall get the truth from them; but when these capitalists are charged with extravagance it is attempted by them to lay it on organized labor and to say they are not driving as many rivets as they did before the war. My information is that laborers have been taken there and kept day after day without having a chance to work; that they have been taken there and set to work, and yet there is no place for them to live, except miles and miles away, so that it takes them hours to get to their work. How can a man drive rivets when he is traveling on street cars or walking back and forth to his work?

"I am told that the rivets that have been furnished by the capitalists of this country are deficient; that they are not made of the proper material; that they can not be clinched. I am also told that the pneumatic power furnished for driving rivets has been insufficient, due to the lack of coal or due to cold weather.

"I do not know but that the labor at Hog Island is deficient in some respects. That would not be surprising, for the best workmen are the men who are living in their own homes. They will not leave New Hampshire, they will not leave New York, and they will not leave Ohio to go to Hog Island to work when they are satisfied with their conditions at home. You get the floaters for that work; you get the men who are looking for a chance to improve their condition;

who are looking for a small day's work for a large day's pay, perhaps. You will not get the best men there at first, though they may come later.

"There will be impudent boys; there will be boys who will not work; you can not help that; but those isolated cases do not prove that the great bulk of American labor in this country is unpatriotic. If I believed that statement, I would favor making immediate peace with the kaiser on the best terms I could get. We can not win this war unless American citizens generally and American workmen in particular are patriotic.

"It is no way to make workmen satisfied and contented and efficient to call them names; to call them Bolsheviks; that is not the way to do it. There is a great labor problem in this country; there is a greater one in England; there is a great one in France; and the greatest one of all in Russia; but the way to solve that problem is by calm, dispassionate argument and debate and counsel with one another, and not by abusing labor and making ex parte statements against them."

U. S. Senator Vardaman

If shipbuilding labor were indifferent in these times it would be the logical result of a policy of flag-waving patriots who have robbed the government through ship deals, declared United States Senator Vardaman, in denouncing scandalous conditions at Hog Island.

"If labor lags," said the law maker, "and if wilfully done, it is highly reprehensible. But I am inclined to think that the conduct which manifests a feeling of indifference to results on the part of the laboring man is due very largely to the grafting, the mercenary, the criminal profiteering on the part of capital, the possessors of which vie with each other in their lip service to the government. While these patriots for pelf are standing in the limelight of publicity, proclaiming to do and to die if need be for the flag, they are receiving enormous profits from agencies which they themselves had put into operation and which are concealed from public view.

"I have no sympathy with the proposition to conscript labor. If the ingenuity displayed in the matter of devising ways and means to get money out of the public treasury which has been shown by some of these plutocratic patriots of the Hog Island enterprise was displayed in the matter of building ships, we would have had an entire fleet constructed by this time."

The speaker insisted that if some of these profiteers were jailed it would stimulate patriotism.

The matter referred to by Senator Vardaman is the result of an investigation into the affairs of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which undertook the Hog Island shipbuilding contract with the understanding that the government was to furnish the money and the corporation was to receive profits approximating $6,000,000 for possessing the "know how" of ship yard and ship construction.

The American International Corporation, of which the American International Shipbuilding Corporation is a subsidiary, is officered by C. A. Stone, of Stone & Webster, president, and Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, chairman of the board of directors. It is shown that these men know nothing of shipbuilding, no more than do these other men of the board of directors:

J. Ogden Armour, meat packer; Wm. E. Cory, steel magnate; Theodore N. Vail, telephone magnate, and Otto H. Kahn and James A. Stillman, bankers.

Congressman Alexander

In discussing the Hog Island situation in the house, Congressman Alexander, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, said:

"I would be reluctant to say that the American International Corporation, which is the child of the National city bank (New York City), and of the subsidiary corporation directly engaged in building the plant at Hog Island, did not intend to carry out their contract in good faith and safeguarded in every possible way the interests of the government. But they have failed, signally failed, thus far to do so. But great waste is in evidence everywhere and the manner in which the government's funds have been squandered is a public scandal."

Rear Admiral Bowles

Poor food is one of the causes for labor dissatisfaction at Hog Island, according to Rear Admiral Bowles, who

charges that workers suffer poisoning in a mild form and are charged 30c for a meal that costs 11c. The ship building corporation is making a profit at the rate of $1,800,000 on this item alone.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels

"Labor deserves the highest praise for its patriotism and sacrifices in the war," said Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address before the Baltimore Press club.

"Because of the sacrifices made," he said, "America has done more in six months to get into the war than any other nation in an equal time in the world's history."

Aside from the question of food or fuel or money or even ships—which were admittedly vital—it was, he said, the "united spirit of the American people" that will win the war for the Stars and Stripes.

"The spirit of pessimism, has no place in this united spirit. I have no pessimistic view that labor will not do its part in this war," he said, coming to the burden of his address.

"You read of the strike of 10,000 men and become alarmed. But you forget that while 10,000 men are striking, 10,000,000 of others are working—are doing work which the pessimistic critic would never think of doing. In the coldest days which we have just experienced, tens of thousands of workmen were out in the open, driving rivets for our ships, while the critics were staying warm in their homes and offices doing nothing.

"You can't do the work necessary at a banquet table criticizing labor. I personally witnessed 60,000 men at work in the open, during the coldest day of the recent spell, running the risk of pneumonia and death, repairing ships that food might be sent to our men in France. Labor can't be paid for this work in money. There isn't enough money to pay for it. It is their sacrifice, and they are making it willingly and nobly.

"If now and then men strike for higher wages, let us not forget that men of capital have held up the government for profiteering. But I thank God that now 90 per cent of capital as well as 90 per cent of labor, is standing loyal and true.

"Labor is 95 per cent good. The way to make it 100 per cent is to have faith and to work without criticism of the men who have done wonderfully well. Faith and the American spirit will win the war. Let us have that faith."

Shrapnel Puffs

Shakespeare's famous query: "what's in a name?" comes to mind when we think of that citadel of "big business" operations, known as Hog Island, where ships for the shipping board are being built. The testimony disclosed by the Senate committee's investigation ought to immortalize the man who named it.

* * *

The investigation proved, to use the words of a contemporary, that "some of our most respectable wealthy citizens have been 'hogging it' at the Government's expense at Hog Island. The name of the place fits in with the game of these war profiteers." Perhaps after all there's something contagious about the name.

* * *

A good sample of the brand of patriotism that is rampant among the Hog Island executives was revealed at the Senate hearing when it became known that Mr. Goodenough, the general manager of the corporation, had thrown up a $12,000 a year salary to accept a $25,000 salary at Hog Island. There's patriotism for you!

* * *

"If we can't pay salaries we can't get the men and we can't get the work done," remarked Dwight P. Robinson, president of the Hog Island corporation, at the Senate hearing. But what an almighty howl would go up from the press and public if it were demonstrated that shipworkers demanded more than twice their former wages while engaged in this work?

* * *

The corporation will receive profits of six or seven millions for possessing the "know how" of building ships, although this is its first experience along this line. The Government is also paying sub-contractors about $1,000,000. The latter were termed "sub-know-hows," by Senator Harding. The Government furnishes all funds and the corporation can't lose.

U. B. GIVING PATRIOTIC INDUSTRIAL WAR SERVICE.

(By T. M. Guerin, G. E. B. Member, First District.)

AT THE recent Convention of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters, held at New Haven, Conn. General Executive Board member, T. M. Guerin, delivered an address explanatory of the industrial war service which the United Brotherhood is giving the government. In opening, he conveyed to the delegates fraternal greetings from the International Officers, remarking that the scope of their functions had greatly increased since our country had entered the war. Despite the difficulties which war conditions had interposed, the organiation, he said, had made rapid advance in membership, power and influence, and was today in a position where it could be of great service to the nation. Much of this success he attributed to the loyal co-operation and teamwork of state, district and local officers and the active rank and file. Continuing, he said:

"You are aware that our country is fighting to bring a new freedom to the world; the people of Germany and its Allies included. We are fighting for a desirable and lasting peace, and this means that militarism must be wiped out forever, that all must engage in building constructive machinery instead of destructive machinery, and this can only be accomplished by every one doing their utmost to assist our Government in this crisis.

"I do not mean by this that we should throw down the principles of organization that it has taken us thirty-eight years to build up; no, my friends, we can be of greater assistance to our Government as an organized body than we could be unorganized.

"We are an American institution, recognized by our Government; then, because our Government is at war with Germany, does that signify that America must destroy some of its recognized institutions to win the war? No, my friends, it does not, and this has been made very plain to the whole world by the man of the hour, one of the greatest statesman the world has ever known, our worthy and Honored President, Woodrow Wilson.

"This war has developed the fact that Trade Unions have the necessary organized skilled man-power that is so indispensable and so essential, both to our country and to the Allies in the winning of this war, and if we fail to do our part we cannot escape censure.

"Efforts have already been made by some Employers' Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce and other associations to attach to the Trade Unions the odious, detestable and hateful label of being "Unpatriotic." My friends, you may not be aware how far they have gone with their wealth and influence to accomplish this purpose.

"Have you noticed the papers with glaring headlines where the Government wanted fifty thousand men for this, that and the other work, and other editorials regarding the 'great shortage of skilled labor?'

"Then the third move on the checker board of the union haters' association was to draft the workman. Can't you see how well those 'Learned Gentlemen' have organized themselves, so that they who failed to disrupt organizations of labor in the past with their money and influence are now trying to use the calamity of war to accomplish their purposes.

"They think that if they can stir up public sentiment in favor of the drafting of the workman they will accomplish their hobby. I only speak personally now in this statement, but I make it with full knowledge, sense and reason: that I, as a carpenter and joiner, would prefer that our Government draft every mechanic for Government work during the war, than to have our organization agree to work under "open" or non-union shop conditions.

"My reasons for this statement are:

FIRST—If the workman is drafted, then the employer who is now necessary at a cost-plus-ten-percent. must also be drafted; my carpenters tools to be included in the draft, the employers way's, work's and machinery also included; this would do away with the profiteers and reduce the cost to the worker who will in the end pay the freight.

SECOND—Because when we win the war, which we shall surely do, the draft would be over and we would still be strong in our organization.

THIRD—If we, as an organization, agree to work and recognize the employers hobby, the 'Open, non-union shop,' then when the war is won we would still have the employers prin-

ciple of every man for himself, and the power of collective bargaining destroyed.

"My friends, I honestly and sincerely believe and have so expressed myself to both employers and Government officials, having had the authority to do so from President Wm. L. Hutcheson, that the carpenters did not care who the Government put in charge of the work as an employer, on the basis of cost-plus-ten-per cent; that we had offered our service as an organization to our Government and that the Government, as a business proposition, should have accepted that offer, and given us a chance to furnish all carpenters and wood-workers that the Government required, and that after we had exhausted our supply then we would work with anyone who could drive a nail. If this had been done many thousands of dollars of Government money could have been saved and much confusion avoided, and we would not be bringing the man from the farm and paying him $5.00 a day, working as a carpenter, while the mechanic walked the streets and the farm was deserted. President Hutcheson has offered the shipping board all the carpenters they need to build wooden ships, but many months have elapsed and we have not been called upon to supply the men.

"The report of the shipyard employment managers, as noted in the 'Washington, D. C. Post,' on Friday, January 4, 1918, shows that the alleged interruption of the shipbuilding program by labor resulted chiefly from the fact that the yards have recruited so vast a percentage of untrained, inefficient or discontented laborers, that yards employing six thousand men actually entirely replaced their personnel every three months.

"This does not mean that every man in the yards leaves within three months, but it does mean that under their system that 6000 men are hired and fired every three months.

"Still the Government is paying the shipbuilding corporations, as Admiral Bowles stated before the Congressional Investigation Committee, large sums of money because they knew how.

"This changing of men shows inefficient management and the public is paying mighty dear for it. The excuse they put forth is that the Government should start a school to train mechanics.

"Mr. Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is quoted as saying, that, "the workmen must be inspired with the idea that their work is as important to the nation in winning the war as is the man in the trenches, that there is a lack of patriotic spirit among the men."

If Mr. Piez is speaking of the strange lack of patriotic spirit of the workman, I must disagree with him, but if he is speaking from his observation of the attitude of the employers, anti-labor representatives and those "welfare workers" who are holding down and camping in the city of Washington, waiting to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country and its patriotism for a big fat shipbuilding contract or a ten thousand a year job, I must agree with him in this observation, for the town is full of patriotic men who up to the present time have given with much lofty, grand and bombastic display, lip service to the country, while our Trade Union soldiers and sailors went down with the ship.

"But why argue with men who insist on bringing their watches to the shoemaker to have them repaired, because all the good watch-makers are union men.

"We have the man who has the power and the skill to build the wooden ship, but they prefer the farm laborer because he does not belong to the Trade Union. Efforts have been made by honorable gentlemen, through their social and financial influence, to urge Government officials not to recognize Trade Union officers; they have failed in many cases with the big men of the President's Cabinet, but they succeeded with the understrappers. There is one particular case in point, although there were many others. A disagreement arose between the carpenters and a contractor doing a Government job. A representative of the union was sent in at once, reached a settlement with the contractor, and settlement was made within the conditions of the contract. The contractor wanted to hire all his men from the Union because the Union had the kind of skilled mechanics he wanted in order to complete his contract, when, lo, and behold! the Quartermaster in charge of the work insisted he had to hire some men who did not belong to the Union, that he must have union and non-union men on the job, but he failed to get away with it when his superior found the real cause of the delay of the work.

"The great mistake made by the Government was, and it is today in many departments, that they did not call into the high Government councils the practicable, accredited representatives of the employers who could direct the construction and furnish the raw material and call into the high councils of the Government the accredited representatives of the particular crafts of the skilled workmen and have those representatives furnish the necessary men.

"This was not done; employers had many Government officials scared to death, telling them fairy stories that if the Unions had control of Government work, there would be nothing but strikes, strikes, strikes.

"As Grover Cleveland said, 'It is a condition not a theory that confronts us.' The question is, 'Will the Government officials face the labor problem in the open?' If they do not there will be no assurance that we are on the right road to the kind of victory that our people are fighting for.

"If our Government officials continue to accept the advice of the enemies of Organized Labor, as to how to furnish and manage the necessary man power for war emergencies, I can see costly conditions established that will increase the bank rolls of the employer, but it will play havoc with our military and moral success.

"Organized Labor cannot be continuously ignored to satisfy the captious, uncertain and inconstant whim of the men who believe that they have been gifted with divine rights. Our country cannot continue to be blind to the rights of Organized Labor only at the expense of our national safety and integrity.

"The solution is a collective agreement with the national representatives of each trade, on the basis of an eight hour work day, double time for overtime and a basic rate of wages that will be an inducement for a workman to leave home and go any place that our Government may require his service; the Government to specify the work and the national officers to furnish the men through the department of labor. Wages to be adjusted from time to time as the cost of living fluctuates.

"The most notable development in Government work along this line has been accomplished between the Department of Labor and the Local Labor Unions in what is known as the Puget Sound District.

"It provides for an advisory committee of fifteen, seven employers, including one from the Navy Department, U. S. Shipping Board and five contractors, and one from the Department of Labor as the chairman of the committee, and seven from the Trade Unions.

"The agreement provides as follows:

(A) The unions shall furnish the labor required on request by employers as far as possible, through the Central Office.

(B) That the unions furnish instructors to train mechanics for emergency service, as may be required.

(C) That the examining boards of the unions shall pass on the qualifications of all applicants selected locally, and issue proper permits to successful candidates.

(D) That persons placed from outside source and employes advanced to higher grades of work under the general cooperation or agreement between employers and trade unions to rapidly develop. Skilled mechanics are all employed on a basis of war time emergency. The temporary permit shall be in force until revoked by the craft granting it, and preference shall be given to union members in all cases when men are laid off, promoted, demoted, transferred or otherwise affected in their standing.

(E) It is agreed that not less than the minimum wage shall be paid in supplying labor and this office (Labor Department Office) shall conform to and carry into effect the decisions of the U. S. Shipbuilding wage and Adjustment Board.

(F) Recognizing the need for re-distribution of labor after the war, it is urged that the war employment emergency service be maintained to handle the problem.

(G) In the interest of carrying out the essential war program of the nation, such regulations shall provide that all employment offices maintained by the employers for the purpose of securing and distributing labor, and by the trade unions for the purpose of furnishing labor, shall be combined into a Central Government Office, in order that there may be a complete centralized system for securing and distributing available labor. All agreements between Unions and Employers to be safeguarded or modified by mutual consent to conform with this agreement in all matters pertaining to the subject of supply and distributing of Emergency Labor.

(H) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to interfere with the rights of employees to organize.

(I) It is advisable that production shall not cease because of apparent injustice or oversight in a decision, for it is necessary to the Nation's protection as well as to the welfare of the trades unions and employers that there shall be no cessation of work, except as a last resort

after all means of mediation and appeal have been exhausted.

In order to get help for the Puget District, it is agreed the Department of Labor shall establish Branch Employment Offices in Spokane, Helena, Aberdeen, Minneapolis, Boise, Butte, Great Falls, Omaha, Salt Lake, Denver and Kansas City.

Also, a registration service at Washington, Idaho, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado and Iowa.

The Department of Labor and United States Shipping Board to provide railroad transportation for workers as fast as that is found necessary.

"This is a system, which if the Government would make general, we could give our hearty support to, and aid the Government materially in working it out. In fact, the January "Carpenter" has a blank form so that all our members may register, in order to assist the Government in a plan of this character, which President Hutcheson and myself for several months have been trying to get the Government to adopt.

"England has taken into the high Government Councils, the Cabinet and Ministries, the accredited representatives of organized labor, and for the lesser administrative departments, such as examiners, heads of local employment agencies. She has chosen Trade Unionists as advisors. She has encouraged the establishment of Shop Committees to deal with employers in all lines of business, in matters of shop practices, etc.

"I will admit that the system has not been wholly harmonious as is shown by the report of the Industrial Commission in their report to Parliament late last summer. While they testified to the loyalty of the workers as a whole, the commission did not deny that dissatisfaction existed and stated that there were just ground for it. They stated the reasons for it, as follows:

(1) The cost of living, which had risen out of all proportions to wages.

(2) The excessive profits of investors despite the excess profit tax.

(3) The confusion as to the distribution of man power.

(4) The slowness of wage adjustment under a committee on production.

"Is our Government going to profit by some of the things that England has done, and has left undone? I believe they are.

"I have had the honor and pleasure of meeting some of President Wilson's Cabinet Officers, and I assure you they are big men, with their hearts and souls set on winning this war, but the trouble is that the employers whose hobby it is to try and defeat Labor Organizations were on the job before the representatives of Labor, or in other words, while we were talking, 'The anti-boycott non-union employers associations' had their high price attorneys map out their plan of action to reach Government officials in order that labor would not get in a position to lend its full power to the Government.

"While we were talking patriotism, they were getting representatives of their organizations appointments at one dollar a year where they could do the most good for the employers.

"It is true that after the employer got his plans laid and their agents appointed, then some representatives of Labor were appointed, but generally we got one man out of a committee of five and sometimes we did not get even one. The Shipping Board has not got one national representative of labor on it, while the employers have many, and the Shipbuilders employers' association is being looked after by employers on the Shipping Board. I speak now of the wooden ship: the men whose skill is necessary to build these ships are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and unless our members build the ships, the war will be over before ships are built, yet still the Brotherhood of Carpenters has not one representative on the Shipping Board.

"It is true that that portion of the laboring class who were opposed to the National Officers of labor organizations taking an active part in the organization known as the 'Alliance for Labor and Democracy,' had circulated the reports that the organized working class is distrustful and suspicious of certain of the labor leaders who have come closest to the Government: they have spread rumors that leaders had sold them out.

"These rumors are untrue and you cannot find one of the authors who is willing to stand up and be counted. These rumors have been of great aid to the enemies of organized labor, and have materially aided "Open Non-Union Shop" employers to keep their workmen from joining the union.

"I will admit that I personally feel that some of the leaders have been badly

cajoled and flattered on account of their intense and ardent patriotism into situations where they are unable to make good their promises and expectations to either the Government or to the workman, but the honesty of these men is above reproach.

"What is in the way of full coordination between labor, employers and the Government? It is the fear that if the Government gives full recognition to the Trade Unions now in order to attain the highest standard of man power for Government work, that it would alter the complexion of our industrial life after the war, even though the Government and the employers attempted to return to pre-war conditions.

"Let me inform our learned friends, the antagonistic employers, that before this war is over the trade unions will have secured a position heretofore conceived by many, as both impossible and imprudent; that we have already gained a real sense of taking part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants, for we are fighting for Democracy at home as well as over the seas, and we are going to work with all our might to win all: no compromise this time."

WAR'S DEMANDS

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

"A sign for our banner?" The watchword recall,
Which gave the Republic her station;
"United we stand—divided we fall!"
It made and preserves us a nation.

WHATEVER of domestic trouble the people of the U. S. A. may have known, though bitter our country's family quarrels and fierce its private disputes, with many differences still unsettled, we are now facing one common foe. Now there is but one quarrel, one cause and one flag for the American citizen.

The united strength of our nation opposes the common menace which threatens the world's harmony.

The life and liberty of our country are at stake. It is no time for monopoly to thrive nor for trusts to fatten on national calamity, neither for organized labor to seek undue advantage in the critical times ahead of us.

Together we are in this struggle to a finish, and as a whole people, American resourcefulness must win.

"United we stand" and all our combined strength of resources—human and financial—must be conserved to meet the abnormal situation. All enterprises become subordinate to the work in hand—of resistance to Teutonic tyranny.

Realizing that our government is dependent in great measure and places confidence in the cooperation of its industries, Labor has nobly responded to war's demands. It has been clearly demonstrated in the experience of other nations in this war, that the services of their skilled workers are essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Our government is fortunate in claiming for her army so high a class as is found among her skilled workers. The labor movement has grown into a mighty brotherhood which has long wrought unceasingly for the uplift of the people. The labor union, through every legitimate channel available, has persisted for the education of the workers and the improvement of conditions for labor. Literature for all crafts, labor conventions, associations, etc., have contributed greatly toward upbuilding unionism.

Now that war's demands are sudden and imperative, American labor makes a fine showing of mechanical and industrial trained workers to intelligently serve the nation in its hour of need.

Through organization, cooperation and education, labor has laid the foundation for industrial democracy. Through these same methods and the operation of the same principle of unity, world democracy must be established, and with it a clearer vision of the universal brotherhood of man when the war clouds pass away.

"United we stand, divided we fall." In the general shock of war preparations, all industries must feel acutely the inevitable economic crisis impending. Both capital and labor are requisite for military purposes.

In this mortal combat in which the United States now has part, as far as the government may deem necessary or advisable in the mobilization of industry, the heroes of labor will continue to

cooperate to the utmost limit of their resources.

The very life of organized labor is in danger and the life of the nation itself depends upon the creation of war supplies. The time element complicates the situation in all its aspects. Worse than no attempt or sacrifice to reach aid to the allies would be the tragedy of help that comes too late.

> It is sad enough in a world at war
> That right is the sport of fate,
> But the darkest day of desolate days
> Sees the help that comes too late.

We are told that Germany's wonderful powers of endurance may be traced to conserved energy proportionately distributed to contribute systematically to the working strength of each part of the national machine.

Those favoring conscription of American labor explain their position with the argument that grievances, investigations, strikes, arbitrations, and discontents which tend to hinder the speeding of war preparations may best be met and fairly handled by such government control. More especially since we must compete with Germany's methods by adopting the most efficient, surest and safest plan of action.

Whatever drastic measures may become necessary to the winning of this war, confidence and patience would be the wise course.

Organized labor, loyally placed its forces in line of service,—unanimously endorsing the higher powers of the United States government.

The ideals of industrial liberty can only be realized in the full and perfect liberty of a world made safe for democracy.

Then follow the leader! Loyally, whole-heartedly, in any event, labor is in this war until the end. First, last and all the time, with our Government, organized labor's watchword is cooperation.

THE UNEMPLOYED

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

WE HEAR much of the unemployed, especially in long winters, in large cities and in times of depression. On the other hand, in the "good old summer time" when things are normal, we are nearly all so busy that it slips from our minds. However, in these war times when we hear of a supposed "scarcity of man power" and find women taking the places of men in some occupations, one might think there was no such thing as the unemployed at the present time. Still what are the facts. We find that some trades have had very little work during the entire past season and even our carpenter trade that has been so busy, seemingly nailing up more lumber than ever before, yet when fall appeared we again found carpenters by the hundred, right in the beautiful fall weather entirely out of work, and wandering from city to city trying to find employment which would bring food or fuel to keep the family alive until springtime.

Why all this lost time when apparently our work is needed so badly, and when we need our wages as never before?

When I joined the union about thirty years ago I had been accustomed to receive about 25c an hour, my wages running from 20c to 30c. I joined the union and by so doing practically promised I would not work at all unless I received 35c. It occurred to me at that very time that if I refused to work I should receive some protection, and the more I studied it the more I became convinced that there should be an "out of work" benefit paid by the union, that would not only keep the wolf from the door in hard times, but which would keep one carpenter from constantly beating his brother carpenter out of employment; for it has been my experience that if there is employment for only eighty-six men and there is one hundred carpenters needing work, believe me those fourteen men are going to protect their own families, whose interest they perhaps have more at heart than many among the eighty-six that are employed manifest in their's. These are serious conditions that constantly confront us and should be given far more consideration than are given by the ordinary carpenter. Some think that, well, there are a lot of unemployed all the time, and that there are a certain class that don't want employment even

if they could have it. There may be some truth in that, but not near so much as most people think.

I have had good carpenters working for me that did good work, were faithful, honest and honorable in every respect and worked for me for months and did not lose a day. Years afterward I met them only to find that they had been unfortunate and for months and months had not had a lick of work. Now, this condition is not confined to any one locality but extends itself all over our great country. It has been so in years past and will be for all time to come unless the workers themselves solve the problem. I will admit there are many features about pay for the unemployed that would be impossible to perfect satisfactorily in the way of benefits through our unions, and the better way, of course, would be to find employment for all our worthy brothers, but just how to do that I am at a loss to know. Many years ago, in the panic of '93, I was practically out of employment for an entire year, and the dear baby that came to us at that time, although she was healthy and apparently as strong as the average all through her young days until she reached the end of the fifth grade in school, was stricken with diphtheria, which we all had. It kept her out of school so long she was discouraged and weak, and when a small boy pushed her in play, coming home from school, she never had the strength to fully recover. This I attribute to the lack of proper nourishment in babyhood caused by the unemployment of her father; but she bore it all with a smile, and went to sleep with a smile on her face a short time ago, while I was working at the local army post trying to make ready for this terrible war.

I mention this only to illustrate the fact that the unemployment of one greatly concerns others. There is nothing in this world that I can think of so terrible as to have nothing to do, nothing coming in. We sometimes hear what terrible things drinking causes; drink, and drink alone, we are told, fills a large part of our insane hospitals, prisons and jails. Even so, what drives many to drink, nothing so much as the lack of employment; nothing to do, nothing coming our way, is truly enough to drive one insane. No wonder our country suffers when we learn from conservative statistics that before the war fourteen per cent. of the American workmen were out of work constantly, while only about half as many were unemployed in England and only one-seventh in Germany. Is it any wonder all these years I have been wondering what is to become of the unemployed of our country?

We are told since the war that now as never before we must conserve everything as much as possible so as to help win it. I am of the opinion that that is only too true and unless we all realize it, the outlook for us is black indeed. One minute of time lost, speaking figuratively, can never be regained, therefore the country should do everything possible to save every minute. And when we all realize this so fully, is it any wonder we greatly regret to see carpenters all over the country losing their time day after day riding from one end of the nation to the other hunting employment. Never in thirty years of my unionism have I ever acted on as many clearance cards as in the past year. No, never in any year of my life have I seen carpenters lose so much time going to and from work. And how sad it is to see man-power so used up and so little accomplished at a time when man power is needed so badly. Perhaps it has always been nearly as bad for an average working man to be out of employment; for at any time to be out of employment for a long time is a most terrible thing. But in the panic of many years ago of which I have spoken, many features were entirely different. Then if one could get hold of a dollar he could buy bushels of something to eat, while to-day it almost takes a dollar to buy the merest necessaries. Never in history was there a time that it took so much to live as it does to-day; never was there a time that everyone should be employed as now.

Every carpenter should see to it that his brother carpenter is employed, and if, for any reason, there are any unfortunate enough to not be able to find work it is truly the duty of our organization to see to it that they do not suffer in these times of high prices.

We hear there is a great scarcity of labor, and we know there are many men in factories working long hours, some eleven, others twelve and one-half, and others many more every day in the week. How unfortunate it is that some should

work so long while there are so many others that cannot find work even in an entire month. To make every minute count to the advantage of the nation, every man should work only a standardized minimum of hours every day. Knowing that as we all do, and knowing the need of making every minute count for everybody at this particular time, is it not a terrible thing to see so many minutes lost, and the efficiency of so many workers lowered, from over-work on the one hand and from lack of employment on the other.

WAR VALUE OF LABOR

(By John B. Powell)

LORD Bryce, former ambassador to this country from Great Britain, once said: "American Labor is the sample board of industrial skill and science. Its great prominence and value lies in its thorough system and organization. However, I would not have you believe me unappreciative of that labor which considers its ability as needing no guidance, counsel or advice."

This tribute to American Labor was given when war was but a fleecy cloud in the firmament of the nations. Now war is a reality, and a unit in it is this American Labor; hence it is naturally interesting to inquire how valuable this labor is as a unit at home, where it is being utilized in answer to the Government's extensive demands.

Lord Bryce was generous; true patriotism will not be less. Nevertheless, statistics show that the Government itself places trust and dependence upon systematic and organized forces.

No better confirmation of this fact is seen than the recent statement of President Hutcheson, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, that "Government officials realize there is not a sufficient number of ship carpenters in the country to carry on the ship building work as rapidly as they desire," and that "they will have to draw upon other branches of our trade."

Imagination is not necessary, the very fact is apparent that all branches of potent industry and skilled and scientific labor have been requisitioned by the Government to answer its demands, although home construction, manufacture and production show hardly any peceptible cessation or impairment as a result of it.

Could this condition exist and maintain itself and be reliable, if it were not under skillful, careful and judicious control and management? Here imagination may have its play upon the lawn of reply, since both war's demands and home improvement find an impeding factor in those employing interests that see menace to its output should fair and impartial inspection reveal slighted or incompetent workmanship. This output, it must be remembered, is going to fields whereon there has been fighting for over three years, where it will be used in helping to release the world from the sway of despotic autocracy which boasts dominion over man's brawn and brain, human liberty, human freedom, and social, political and industrial rights and privileges.

Are we seeing the head of systematic and united labor, the President of the American Federation of Labor, or any other representative of any body affiliated or cooperating with the major organizations, urging or imposing upon the National Government this incompetent and unreliable labor above referred to? No; nor are they, on the other hand, undervaluing its opposite.

The experience of everyone has taught them that honor, reputation, industry and skill merit no ludicrous, uneven, unremunerative pay and consideration, and that generous and impartial employers and the Government give a higher value to such elements of merit, when it is apparent among their employes. Especially noteworthy is the Government's recognition in granting wages that strengthen such labor as a mechanical, industrial and productive instrumentality in increasing its war power, and its forcing the high livers to stand upon an economical basis of living expenditures, as evidenced by its inclusion of them in its national control of food and fuel supplies.

Never before in the industrial history of the country, has employing wealth shown a seeming pacific front toward

organized labor. Necessity, however, has caused the emergency which brought this into prominence, and it must be said the prompting has come from the wise and firm demand of the Government in calling for the liberality and patriotism of capital and labor, of wage paying employers, wage earning employes and the people at large.

The Government has shown solicitude for the welfare of all classes. But how does greedy capital manifest its patriotism in return? How has it co-operated with the other classes in the nation. Its power consists of being able to purchase living quantities and the highest of quality, knowing it may enforce its demands. The breadth of its liberality is not seen in any generous advance of wages or in the easement of working conditions. Nor has it an amazing credit to its account in the vast sums of money which made up the Liberty Loan, notwithstanding that it received contracts, the profit upon which overshadows the loan itself. Nor have consumers seen it aid in any reduction of the cost of living. Hardly is it to be supposed that the Government knew it could rely upon the least hesitant to respond to its war appeals or that dependency could be placed upon incompetent and unreliable labor for acceptable contractual work, for certain it is, it would never have made a single award, had it not received assurance of workmanship in quality, meeting its war requirements and needs.

Calamity is not howling over the land. Plain facts rise to avoid it. Plain truth is behind the value of that home labor which is systemized and intelligently organized. Is it strange, then, that laboring men are now thinking more of and insisting more that work should be free from association with the incompetent and unreliable, and be fairly remunerated for dependability and skill.

Be a man's vocation what it may, his effort should be to reach a nearness of perfection and completeness in whatever he undertakes. This is the rule of life. But how can men breast those factors and schemes which make toil unprofitable, degrading, and force them to look with disgust upon their trades as they see the false apparently thriving under the banner of invading, indefensible incompetency?

President Hutcheson in that shipbuilding enrollment blank in recent issues, presents a factor that will go far toward solving the "large problems confronting the Government" and labor at large, for there is no question that if all labor bodies were to adopt his proposal, the Government itself, the people generally, and all branches of labor would have a foundation upon which to build knowledge of dependable workmanship, in contrast to that which is neither organized nor standardized and has only the varnish of temporary value.

The present war will be ranked as the instigation of an insatiate desire to generate and increase a power that multiplies inhuman oppression. Our country has associated itself with those nations that are endeavoring to crush that forever and forever. Home dependence is upon the loyalty of the people and the devotion of the fighting forces to nerve its arm at home and abroad, that its aid will assist in exterminating this monstrous and dangerous effort. In that labor has its place and value.

THE "COST SYSTEM" AND HUMAN LABOR

RECENTLY discussing in a well thought out article, the question of what constitutes a living wage for the average worker, Walter B. Hilton, the editor of the "Wheeling Majority," urges the application of the "cost system," as it is known in the business world, to human labor. When we know for instance that the cost of raw material, of erecting and installing, of maintenance and of depreciation, are all figured out in the case of a machine, why not apply the same principle in the case of human beings, he asks?

"No one knows what wages ought to be," says Mr. Hilton. "We gently venture to suggest about $40 a week as a minimum. We admit that we have no scientific basis for this figure—it is only our guess. But we believe it a good guess, and are willing to let it stand until figures are offered to prove it too low.

"The trouble is that the cost system has not yet reached human life. We are getting along to the point where we can come close to estimating the cost of

producing a ton of steel or a loaf of bread, but none has yet ventured into the field of humanity. How much does it cost to produce human labor?

"All that the average man ever thinks of the wage problem is that some labor union or other is disturbing the peace by trying to get higher wages for its members. He wishes they would find some way to stop this endless agitation so that business could settle down. It may be that even the wage that the workers are asking for is inadequate to support human life; he doesn't know; he has no means of knowing. Various commissions and boards, and departments and bureaus in the service of the state and nation have delved into every other cost but this. On the question of human life he has no data. He has only the opinions of the press, the platform and the pulpit, almost all of these being controlled by economic interests diametrically opposed to his ever finding out the truth. They are purchasers of labor power; it is to their interests to hold down the price of the thing they buy; if it is below the cost of production, it is no concern of the purchaser.

"This used to be the attitude of all business, but of late years there has been a tendency to learn the truth, a movement recently given impetus through official recognition by the Federal Trade Commission, headed by the far-seeing Edward N. Hurley. The Government has accepted the principle of cost-plus-ten-percent on munitions and supplies contracts. It is good as far as it goes, and now it needs one step more—to give labor power the same compensation. We must insist upon cost—even without the extra ten per cent profit.

"What is the cost of labor power? The human machine should have the same consideration as a mechanism of steel and brass. The cost of the raw material, of erection, of installing, of maintenance and of depreciation, which is duplication—all these are figured in the case of a machine; why not in the case of a human being?

"Consider the average worker. He is supposed to be married, and have at least three children. And he lives up to the supposition. Now he must feed and clothe himself, wife, and three children. This for himself and wife is the cost of maintenance, for the children it is the cost of erecting and installing them as workers to take his place when he is scrapped.

"The cost of maintenance, then, is the food, clothing and shelter for himself and wife. The cost of preparing their children to take part in the machinery of industry is the cost of their food, clothing and shelter, and of their education and development, mental and physical. For himself and wife there must be the deduction for the days of non-production —in the form of their own savings, or the payments toward an old age pension or endowment insurance. It is reasonable to assume that these added costs will total, at present prices, $40 per week. The only source in the family through which this can come, at least during the days of the children's early childhood is through the husband and father, the wage earner.

"And this must come, in sickness or in health, in idleness or work—or something suffers. If the cost is $40. and through whatever causes, he can work but 40 hours a week, then the cost to him of producing his labor is $1 an hour. But if he can work but 20 hours, the cost is $2 per hour. But he must sell his labor under competitive conditions. There is no paternalistic government to tell him to produce his cost sheets, and pay him all these costs, plus ten per cent! He must sell it for the best price it will bring him in the open market. And the same thing happens with the worker that has happened with business and manufacture under unrestricted competition—95 per cent fail! They fail in that they cannot get the cost price for the labor they have to sell, and they go into financial, physical and spiritual bankruptcy. Some of them get into the poorhouses, some of them into asylums, some into the gutter. And the best the most of them get is to live the dreary, painracked days of their old age among their children—children already overburdened with the living costs of themselves and their own children.

"Society will never be safe and sane until it recognizes these costs of producing human labor—the most vital contributing factor to all our processes of production and distribution. Society may continue for a while to stand for profit in industry, but self-preservation will demand the ultimate recognition of labor

power to at least the actual cost of its own production. Until then, the least that we can do is to cease to grumble when a labor union tries to get a few cents more an hour for its members."

There is no denying the forcible logic of Mr. Hilton's argument. Too long has society blundered along criminally wasteful of human labor power which we have mistakenly come to regard as the cheapest of commodities instead of being, as it is, the most valuable.

ACCIDENTS IN THE MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

DURING the past few years there has been widespread interest in the subject of industrial accidents and their prevention, and important safety campaigns have been carried on by many employers and by many private and public organizations. No doubt these efforts have been successful in reducing the huge toll of death and suffering which modern industry levies upon its workers. But the effectiveness of all such efforts has been seriously handicapped by the general lack of information regarding the prevalence, causes, and effects of accidents in the industries of the country.

A recent report, (Bulletin 216,) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor entitled "Accidents and accident prevention in machine building" supplies this detailed information for a large group of plants engaged in the building of different kinds of machines. The character of the machines built by these plants varied greatly, from mammoth locomotives and ships to delicate electrical apparatus, but it is of interest to note that they are all of a type for which the war has made enormous demands. Therefore, although the present study was made prior to the war, the information regarding accident hazards in the industry is now of particular pertinence.

A notable feature of the report is the measurement of accidents according to their severity. Previous studies have been chiefly concerned with the frequency of accident occurrence, and have counted all accidents as of the same value. A broken finger and a broken back have been counted alike in computing accident rates, although clearly the latter is immeasurably more serious. The method offered in this report is to measure each accident according to the resulting amount of time lost. To do this it is necessary, of course, to express fatal and permanent injuries as well as temporary disability, in terms of workdays lost. This is done by valuing a fatal injury, on the basis of life insurance experience, as equivalent to the loss of 30 years of a man's working life, while total permanent disability was rated at 35 years. Other injuries are credited with lower time losses in proportion to their probable effect upon earning capacity.

Applying this method to the accident data for the machine building industry, some very interesting results are obtained. Thus, in the 194 plants covered by the investigation the number of accidents occurring in 1912 was 13,647, resulting in 37 deaths, 411 permanent injuries, and 13,199 temporary disabilities. This is equivalent to an accident frequency rate of 118 per 1,000 full-time (300-day) workers and a severity rate of 5.6 days lost per worker. These rates may be contrasted with the experience of a representative steel plant during the same year, for which the frequency rate was 154 and the severity rate 14 days lost. Accidents in the steel plants were thus only about one-third more frequent than in machine building but their severity was 2 and one-half times as great.

The accident hazards of the machine-building plants vary greatly with the character of their products. Those engaged in the making of locomotives have the highest severity rate—11 days lost per worker—and the builders of ship have the next highest—8 days lost per worker.

Classifying the combined plants by departmental divisions, boiler shops and yard labor show by far the greatest hazards. Boiler shops have a frequency rate of 224 cases per 1,000 full-time (300-days) workers and a severity rate of 27 days lost per 300-day worker, while yard labor has a frequency rate of 221 and a severity rate of 29 days lost. The high rates of the boiler shops are, primarily, the result of insecure trestles and scaffolding. For the excessive rates

(Continued on Page 48)

Editorial

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of
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An Eventful Year

This month of April is notable in that it marks the first anniversary of the commencement of our great crusade as a nation to "make the world safe for democracy," for it was upon April 2, a year ago that President Wilson read to Congress his historic message in which he asked the representatives of the nation to declare the existence of a state of war against the Imperial German Government. Accordingly, war was formally declared on April 6, following the passing of a joint resolution of the Senate and House.

In the twelve months that have elapsed since we entered actively into war a great transformation has taken place in the industrial life of the nation, and the change has been wrought without hysteria and with a minimum of hectic haste and confusion. In developing the nation's energy for military purposes, Uncle Sam has gone about the work in orderly and methodical fashion and the results speak for themselves, considering the stupendous effort required by a peace-loving nation to readjust itself to war preparations on a scale proportionate to the magnitude of the colossal conflict.

In one year a large expeditionary force has been safely transported to France, a million soldiers have been put in the field, the manufacture of munitions has been accelerated, cantonments and training camps have been erected, aeroplanes have been built and the science of aviation greatly developed. We have seen the powers of Government enlarged to take over the control of the railroads and of necessary industries. Far-reaching legislation has been passed for war purposes, the most notable being the measure to conscript the manhood of the country for military service. All this marks a great change in national conditions from those of a year ago.

We do not desire to detract from the credit that is due all classes of citizens and various institutions and organizations for the service they have rendered in the interest of national unity and effective war preparation, but we affirm that none has given greater service or stood willing to make greater sacrifices in the war which the nation is engaged than the organized labor movement.

Even before war was declared representatives of the American trade unions met and pledged their full support to the Government in whatever action it saw fit to take in order to uphold national honor. And from the first the ear of the labor movement has been attuned to America's war aims and in complete harmony with them. To free the peoples of the earth from the yoke of military autocracy, to safeguard the weaker nations in their inalienable national aspirations, are laudable aims to which American trade unionists wholeheartedly subscribe, and they are doing their share, with will, and vim, and vigor, to bring them to a happy realization through peace with victory for the Flag.

The American labor movement is not ninety-five per cent nor ninety-nine and a half per cent but fully one hundred per cent patriotic and it avails itself of the occasion of the first anniversary of our entry into the world war to rededicate itself to the service of the nation.

Sizing it up" Correctly

If the newspaper critics of the organized ship workers, and we are regretfully forced to include in this catagory some "labor editors," had the same clear vision and perspicacity shown by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. when he summed up the shipbuilding labor situation at a hearing before the U. S. Senate committee on commerce in February last, we would have been spared much of the malicious shafts leveled at trade union officials and, what is more to the point, the general public would have been acquainted with the facts of the matter much sooner.

At that time, the A. F. of L. executive urged the Senate committee to send representatives to visit ship yards and thus learn at first hand the actual conditions confronting the government.

He said the laboring men of this country refuse to be blamed for delay in the government's war program and that labor cannot be expected to maintain high efficiency unless the housing problem is immediately solved.

"Up to this minute," he declared, "not a single house has been built to accomodate a working man. You and I have a place where we can rest, but work men who are drawn to a central point find no house there. They are put in stables or garages; sometimes they can not find even such shelter. I don't want to be the defender or critic of anyone, I merely speak for the laboring men of the country. Men come to positions and find they can not procure accomodations and must go elsewhere. Then there is the question of transportation in some places. It is necessary for men to get homes miles from their work. In some cities men must ride miles in crowded trolley cars, and in Philadelphia the trolley cars are jammed."

Truth to tell, Gompers understood the situation and knew what he was talking about while the critics were just as blissfully well-informed about every phase of it as they usually are about labor controversies, and that is saying something.

* * *

The Real Problems of Life and Government

A few years ago Arthur Brisbane, in one of his notedly clear and crisp-cut editorials, remarked that "very soon men will realize that the problems of life and of government are not problems of war, or tariff, but problems of living, of wages, of retailing, of fair profits, of elimination of unnecessary middlemen, of compulsory minimum wages, and of a guarantee that every man and woman shall have a chance to work at a living wage when willing to work, and a pension sufficient to support life when too old to work." Judging from the revised political standpoint of our time, he gauged the trend of things with remarkable accuracy. We have traveled far from old ideas of statecraft and government, and the pace has been accelerated since we entered the war to uphold the principles of world democracy. Truth to tell, we are undergoing or rather taking part—the majority of us unconsciously—in a gigantic revolution which is swiftly changing the political, economic and social standards which served in the past. It is this silent revolution, we firmly believe, which will compensate for the vast sacrifices of the great war and render the world a better place to live in.

* * *

Leominster Carpenters Killed in Railway Accident

Leominster, Mass. and especially its French-speaking colony, was thrown into mourning on the morning of January 29, as a result of a shocking railroad crossing accident which caused the deaths, almost instantaneously, of Theodore Cote, J. Napoleon Thibodeau and Treffle Lyonnais, three well-known Leominster carpenters. Three others, George A. Simington, Emmanuel J. Lyonnais and Willis Simington, were badly injured, while Oscar Beland escaped with minor injuries. All the men were prominent members of L. U. 794 of Leominster.

The accident occurred at the Lunenburg station crossing of the Boston and Maine railroad, when an Overland auto in which the men were riding to work at the Ayer cantonment, was hit by an engine which was running with a baggage car. The time was shortly after six o'clock when the gates were up and no flagman was on duty. The curtains of the car were drawn to protect the men from the snow and cold weather, and Emmanuel Lyonnais, who was driving, said he did not see the gates down

and that the locomotive was not seen until it was right on them.

There is a bad curve about forty rods above the grade crossing that obscured the view of the approaching engine, which according to the station agent, was "running on short time." Others of the injured said they did not hear any whistle sounded as the locomotive approached. They were not expecting any trains at that time, they said, because they had been constantly traveling over the road and knew when the regular trains were expected.

All three men killed leave large families. George A. Simington, one of the injured, is widely known in Leominster. He was the foreman of the group of men and had been working at the Ayer camp all through the summer, fall and winter. He suffered a dislocated right shoulder, was cut about the face and head and badly shaken up. His son, Willis, was the most seriously injured, both legs being crushed and broken. He was also badly bruised and suffered internal injuries. We extend our sympathies to the families of the deceased brothers, to the injured and also to the members of L. U. 794.

* * *

Organized Labor and the War

This is labor's war. No element of the people of this country, or of other countries, would suffer more than the workers from a German victory—a German peace.

What the Germans mean by a "strong peace," a "German peace," was recently expressed by Gen. Von Liebert, a leading Prussian conservative.

"For us there is but one principle to be followed, and we recognize no other. We hold that might is right. We must know neither sentiment, humanity, consideration, nor compassion. We must have Belgium and the north of France. France must be made to pay until she is bled white. We must have a strong peace."

The President of the A. F. of L. spoke well for American labor when he said,

"The Republic of the United States is not perfect; it has the imperfections of the human—but it is the best country on the face of the earth, and those who do not love it enough to work for it, to fight for it, to die for it, are not worthy of the privileges of living in it.

"I say to the Kaiser, I say to the Germans, in the name of the American labor movement: You can't talk peace with the American workers, you can't talk peace with us; you can't talk to us at all now. We are fighting now. Either you smash your Kaiser's autocracy or we will smash it for you."

The workingmen of America have a tremendous interest to serve, a vital cause to defend, a work of surpassing importance to accomplish. What is vital to them is vital to America and to the world. That they see their duty and the great mass of them are performing it with unimpeachable loyalty is a cause for congratulation to the Nation and to the world.

* * *

Ainey For Mayor

We are pleased to note that Joseph Ainey, a wellknown Canadian member of the U. B. and a former member of our General Executive Board, has entered the race for mayor of Montreal, and that indications point to his election. Mr. Ainey for the past eight years has been city controller of Montreal an office which he has filled with great credit to himself and the municipality. The citizens of Montreal will make no mistake if they choose "Joe" Ainey for their next mayor.

* * *

Help the Nation and Help Yourself

It takes two things to win a war—Soldiers and Dollars.

Men give their lives freely but the Government does not ask anyone to give money. It asks for the use of the money only and it pays at least $4.00 a year for every $100.00 that is loaned to it.

When you buy a Liberty Bond, you loan money to the Government. You help win the war, but you do not give your money; it will all be paid back to you in thirty years, or if at any time you may find it necessary you may sell the Bond.

This Bond is simply a paper issued by the Government which shows how much of your money the Government has borrowed. You take this paper twice every year to any bank and your interest will be paid you; $4.00 a year for every $100.00 you have paid in on Bonds you have already subscribed to. The interest rate on the third issue of Liberty Bonds

which is for $3,000,000,000 has been fixed at 4¼ per cent. Bonds of the first loan bearing 3½ per cent. interest and of the second loan at 4 per cent. may be converted into new bonds, but those of the third loan will not be convertible into any future issue. The announcement of the opening of the third Liberty Loan campaign was made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, with the comment that "the great events happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism."

It is of course almost unnecessary to urge upon our members the duty of contributing in so far as they are able to the third Liberty Loan other than to point out that the organization itself has led the way by taking $75,000 worth of the bonds, in addition to an investment of $25,000 in the latest issue of Canadian bonds. This, on a conservative estimate, bring the amount invested by the organization in the first, second and third issue of Liberty Bonds up to $1,493,175.00, but it does not include the individual subscriptions of our members, an account of which the General Office has not attempted to keep.

We are confident our members will give as large, if not a larger share of support to the third Liberty Loan as they spontaneously gave to the earlier issues and we know that their patriotic endeavors in this direction—compared with the limited return their labor brings them—was quite remarkable.

This is not a rich man's Bond. It is not a rich man's war. Every man and woman and child in the United States must help win. If you buy a Liberty Bond you are saving money for your old age and you are also helping to save a soldier at the front. Your money is still your money, but it is helping to win the war and it is in safe hands.

Mechanics Needed For Aviation Service

We note from the Official War Bulletin issued by the Government that some ten thousand machinists, carpenters, chauffeurs, and other skilled workers are needed at once by the Aviation section of the Signal Corps.

The dependence of the Air Service on most highly skilled men is being brought out more emphatically as preparations develop for it has become established that practically 98 men out of every 100 in the service must be skilled in some branch of work.

Airplane work has been wholly new and unfamiliar to American mechanics, who have been taken from other trades and converted hastily into workers on the most delicate kinds of jobs. It has been necessary for both officers and men to learn very largely by experience. At the same time a degree of care and attention not usually associated with American quantity, production, and methods has been required, as great watchfulness is essential to prevent any plane leaving the ground in imperfect condition.

Secretary Baker recently expressed this situation as follows:

"The great problem now remaining is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engine men, motor repair men, wood and metal workers needed to keep the planes always in perfect condition. This great engineering and mechanical force at the airdomes, flying fields, and repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain of air supremacy. Without them the planes turned out would be useless and the flyers helpless."

Men registered in the draft may be inducted into this service by applying to their local draft board. Men not registered may enlist at any recruiting office. Further information may be had by applying to the air division, Personnel Department, Washington, D. C. In either case they will be sent to San Antonio, Texas, for segregation by trades, followed by a brief course of instruction at the flying fields or at various factories and organized into squadrons mostly for service over-seas.

The present call is especially for machinists, auto mechanics, engine repairmen, gunsmiths, chauffeurs, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, cabinetmakers, electricians, coppersmiths, sheet-metal workers, propeller makers, wireless operators and constructors.

For an apt illustration of camouflage in language, the term "open shop" takes first prize.

Houses For Shipyard Workers

President Wilson recently signed the bill providing $50,000,000 for the housing of shipyard employes and the United States Emergency Fleet corporation is already at work solving this problem. The law empowers the fleet corporation to seize houses, hotels and other buildings in the territory adjacent to shipyard plants and build houses wherever necessary.

One of the principle complaints of shipyard workers has been poor living quarters. This has lowered the workers' morale and impaired their efficiency. Where workers have had decent living quarters in many instances they have paid extortionate rentals, which has nullified high wages.

Friends of housing legislation declare that this will be one of the most effective means of speeding up the ship building program.

A similar bill, carrying an appropriation of $50,000,000, to provide houses for munitions workers, is now pending in congress.

War Savings Stamps Sales Now Over $3,000,000 a Day

The war savings campaign has reached its first $3,000,000 as shown by the report of receipts by the Treasury Department. Sales of the savings stamps recently were $2,295,000, $2,970,000, and $3,049,000.

Three millions a day from the thrift stamps provides the treasury with about one-tenth of the entire amount now being expended by the nation for the war. While $3,000,000 is only three cents a day for every man, woman, and child in the country, the entire cost of the war is only thirty cents per capita a day.

The National War Savings Committee, delegated by the Treasury to enlist 100,000,000 investors in the "baby bonds" anticipates soon reaching the $6,000,000 a day rate necessary to place the $2,000,000,000 issue within a year. This will be six cents a day per capita.

The sale of these stamps will finance the government's entire emergency shipping program. The current treasury receipts from their sale are already averaging the cost of building 12,000 tons of shipping a day.

If you have not already invested in thrift stamps begin now!

The Mooney Case

The refusal of the supreme court of California to grant a new trial to Thos. J. Mooney called forth caustic criticism from Bourke Cochran, the celebrated New York lawyer, in a speech last month in which he declared that everyone but the conspirators admitted that Mooney is the victim of a conspiracy, but that he is fated to die "because the California state supreme court held that nothing was of importance to it except that the legal machinery of the state should function with smoothness and precision."

This reference to the court was because it refused to consider perjury charges against the state's chief witness (Oxman) on the ground that as the charges were developed after the Mooney trial, and therefore were not in the record of the court that tried Mooney, it could not consider the question. "I say to you," continued Mr. Cochran, who aided in the Mooney defense at San Francisco, "and I think I speak the language of moderation, that, while there have been miscarriages of justice under every political system, while there have been perversions of justice, while innocent men have been condemned not merely through mistake, but through conspiracy, nevertheless I state deliberately that this conviction of Thomas Mooney is the most glaring perversion of justice in the whole history of jurisprudence in America or in England or in any other country in the world.

"Every other execution or conviction has been attended at least by circumstances which justified the pretense that the judges were executing the law. Here the constituted authorities themselves agree in declaring that a conviction involving the life of a human being has been brought about by perjury, and the supreme court of the state declares that it can only examine the record of what occurred at the trial; that it has no power to consider subsequent disclosures, which show that that record is a record of perjury and crime.

"According to their decision, the court, created to defend the lives and liberties of the people, announce themselves powerless to meet and overthrow a conspiracy between a few wretches of the underworld and some leaders, so-called, of the upper world."

Official Information

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Second General Vice-President,
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General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

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General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Unions Chartered in February

Detroit, Mich. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Lamar, Colo.
Glade Springs, Va.
New Wilson, Okla.
Collingwood, Ont. Can.
Provo, Utah
Whitehall, Mont.
Toronto, Ont. Can. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Portland, Ore. (Millwrights)
Titus Town, Norfolk, Va. (Colored)
Seattle, Wash. (Millwrights)
Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Puerta De Tierra, Porto Rico.
Albert Lea, Minn.
Total, 14 Local Unions.

Information Wanted

Albert J. Lee, a member of L. U. 225, of Knoxville, Tenn., left his home sometime in December last and has not been heard from since. He is about 25 years old, weighs 140 pounds, has dark hair and smooth face; he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches tall. He left a wife and two small children. Information should be sent to W. S. Moore, R. S. L. U. 225, 645 Wells Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

Like unto a sinister and deeply-hated personage over in Europe, the old guard of anti-organized laborites here are fighting with their backs to the wall to stem the triumphant onward rush of progress and democracy.

L. U. 608 Holds Patriotic Celebration

Local Union 608, of New York City, held a special meeting on January 30, last, at which, following the transaction of official business, a most interesting social session, brimful of patriotic enthusiasm, had been arranged for. Brother Wm. J. S. MacMillan, President of the local, announced that as the date was the anniversary of the rechartering of L. U. 608, he had invited as guests of honor T. M. Guerin, General Executive Board member for the First District, and John Flynn, General Organizer; Charles Judge, President of the New York District Council, with John Savage, Secretary-Treasurer, were also seated on the rostrum. On the background hung the service flag of the local union with twenty-one stars, designed to commemorate those members who had joined the colors, it was concealed by two large American flags.

Brother Guerin, in an extended address, informed the members of the efforts which the General Officers were making to secure for the membership all the rights which the organization could obtain. He strongly emphasized the futility of members making individual agreements or accepting any conditions that were not compatible with the interests of all the members employed throughout the district.

He urged the members to be loyal to their leaders, to the men who serve them with disinterested purpose seeking only the greatest good for the greatest number and who are striving to make our organization a power for the improvement of trade conditions all over the country.

He said the contractors taunted them with the charge that they were only speaking for themselves and did not have the support of the membership behind them, but Brother Guerin showed them how futile all their efforts would be if the members did not cooperate and easily disproved this mistaken opinion. The members of L. U. 608 were unanimous in their expressions of appreciation of the opportunity afforded them to know first-hand the progress our organization was making during these important times towards solving the problems of trade conditions, both with the Government and the general contractors to whom work has been awarded.

When the time came for the unveiling of the service flag, Brother Guerin expressed the hope that Divine Providence would bring back safely the young men who had brought honor to L. U. 608, by joining the army and navy to fight for Democracy.

"They go to fight the enemy who has challenged civilization, "he said," and because they go at the call of duty and because they are of our own craft and in the past have worn the overalls with us, we feel proud of them and we can honestly say we envy their high prerogative, their privilege of standing shoulder to shoulder with the men who have held back for three and one-half years the Prussians from invading our own shores.

"To use the words of President Wilson in his now famous address to the Congress:

" 'We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall if necessary spend the whole force of the nation to check and nulify its pretentions and its power.' "

Brother Guerin then paid a glowing tribute to the heroism and valor of the Belgians, the French and the British troops, hundreds of thousands of whom were slain while striving to hold back the German invasion in the early days of the war.

"Those were dark days brothers but we knew not what God's Providence had in store, for that imperial power that hungered for the globe met disaster where they could only picture for their great armies nothing but continuous victory. We do not know, the people of France have just a gleam of the cause, as for the Prussians they were dumbfounded at the great power that stopped their victorious armies when within thirty miles of Paris, but out of the confusion of rapidly moving events with Generals Von Kluck, Von Bulow, the Duke of Wurtemberg and the army of the Crown Prince between Verdun and Paris, we read the laconic message of General Foch to General Joffre:

" 'My left has been forced back, my right is routed, I shall attack with the center' "and like the Greek leader Miltiades, at the battle of Marathon who with eighteen thousand Greeks

hurled back one hundred and ten thousand Persians under Darius, the Great, then and forever destroying the invincibility of the Persian Empire, so did General Foch begin the battle of the Marne and from that now famous September 9, 1914, the Prussians have fought savagely and ruthlessly in their desperation and disappointment to retrieve the disaster which was meted out to them by the meager forces that France, Belgium and England brought against their trained legions, and conquered them.

"The line of the allies has stood firm ever since and the determination of the French 'poilus' at Verdun, 'They shall not pass,' has become the synonym of courage for all the period of the war.

"Some of our brave youth, even before our own country had declared war against the common enemy, enlisted in the armies of France and England and because they were convinced of the menace of Germany, they gave themselves up to the cause they firmly believed to be right.

"Brothers, on this auspicious occassion we stand at the beginning of our part in this great conflict. We had thought it was too remote from us and that while others engaged in fratricidal strife, we could hold aloof and preserve the arts of peace, develop our own civilization and create a commonwealth in which all would be provided with the employment necessary to promote decent living and finally attain a high material and intellectual culture which would prove to the world that Democracy was not a failure.

But since national boundaries mark

off different levels of social and industrial development, they also draw the line between different forms of government, and our experiences during the last three and one-half years have proved to us that Autocracy and Democracy are incompatible, one of them must submit and the other conquer, and while such different conceptions of the functions of the state exist and in the home of Autocracy can find the gratuitous support of ninety German professors, we are forced to this conclusion that:

Peace is the dream of the Pacifist, Peace is the hope of the Christian, but War is the history of Mankind.

"I am the fact, said War, and I stand astride your path, and there can be nothing more in human life until you have reckoned with me.

"So for our part we have built the cantonments in which our recruits can pause for a few months in training before they go on 'Over There' to a place on the firing line 'Somewhere in France.'

"We are building the warehouses for their provisions and clothing and munitions, we are building the wharfs and the dry-docks, and we are building the ships to transport the men and the munitions, and we will build more ships that they may send more food and more clothing and more munitions and we take pride in our part in this great war, and who will gainsay us, who will flout us, who would rob us of our share of the praise, but we want not that, we merely wish to have the Government and the Contractors know that if they are patriotic we are no less so, if they look to the national interest we also do, if they seek to eliminate waste and inefficiency they will find our organization and its representatives ever ready to supplement their efforts and to even point the way through our intimate knowledge of the requirements of our craft to the most expeditious method of performing the great work remaining before us, so that we here highly resolve that all this trial shall not be in vain for in this service banner you have raised a standard to which we can all repair with fervent devotion to the cause for which they fight.

"In the words of President Wilson, I will close:

" 'To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured, God helping her she can do no other.' "

Our service flag, flanked by two American flags, was then unveiled, it bore twenty-one stars. The banner was hung with a golden cord and tassels and the legend "Local Union 608" on top and "U. B. of C. & J. of A." on bottom, silk flags of all the Allied Nations decorated the cross bar.

The members impressed with the occasion hardly needed the call of our President, Brother MacMillan, for a rising vote of thanks to our honored guests of the evening. It was given with a rousing cheer, and after the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by all present we closed a very enjoyable evening singing "Auld Lang Syne." The Officers of L. U. 608 send greetings to all sister locals and are assured of the patriotism that is pulsating throughout our whole organization and over the length and breadth of our beloved and privileged country. "Liberty and Union now and forever one and inseparable." For L. U. 608 U. B. of C. and J. of A.

JOSEPH P. DALEY
Treasurer

Mrs. Charles W. Roth of 150 South Church Street, Haynesboro, Pa., is anxious to locate her husband, Charles W. Roth, who deserted his family of three small children. He is of dark complexion and about 5 feet 5 inches tall. The photo is a youthful one of Roth, having been taken before his marriage. His whereabouts are urgently needed in regard to the settlement of family affairs, owing to a death in the family.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30919	William Dunn	38	34	9	Heart disease	$300.00
30920	Albin Pierce, (Dis.)	207	5	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
30921	Charles Kavanaugh	219	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
30922	Kate Lucas	276	1	6	Phlegmesia alba dolens	25.00
30923	James J. Kerr	277	18	6	Pneumonia	300.00
30924	Bertha A. Starr	359	6	6	Pneumonia	75.00
30925	Christian Pederson	389	16	3	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
30926	Winifred Coxe	401	9	..	Nephritis	75.00
30927	Annie L. Piner	477	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
30928	Lena Tatro	496	4	9	Brights disease	75.00
30929	Paul Colombo	1096	15	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30930	Nettie Ferguson	1206	12	9	Apoplectic stroke	75.00
30931	John A. Bodreau	1671	6	..	General paralysis	300.00
30932	Robert O. Kuntz	488	8	8	Pneumonia	300.00
30933	Anna Rae	522	5	3	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
30934	Numan Buckley	532	4	2	Pneumonia	50.00
30935	Alexander Campbell	878	6	5	Pneumonia	75.00
30936	George Leclerc	1125	7	10	Abscess of liver	75.00
30937	George Warren	174	6	3	Cardiac failure	75.00
30938	Emil J. Pfaff	454	1	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30939	W. W. Greenwood, (Dis.)	576	2	8	Accidental injuries	200.00
30940	Michael Geis	808	15	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
30941	Otto Arndt	1367	10	4	General paralysis of insane	300.00
30942	Lena W. Engel	1367	14	10	Pyonephritis	75.00
30943	Adolphina Meilstrup	1367	9	2	Cancer	75.00
30944	Peter Rasmussen	1367	6	1	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
30945	Claes Hultgren	1367	7	4	Cerebral meningitis	300.00
30946	Anna LaBudde	231	19	7	Apoplexy	75.00
30947	Lula M. Fritz	358	4	5	Diabetes	75.00
30948	Joseph Davis	504	11	2	Cancer	300.00
30949	A. Z. Brunelle	920	14	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
30950	Ernest Hawver (Dis.)	1276	1	11	Accidental injuries	50.00
30951	A. J. Morgan	41	8	6	Apoplexy	75.00
30952	Ludwig Schulz	242	9	2	Pneumonia	208.00
30953	John Becka	39	29	11	Cancer	300.00
30954	J. E. Alfrey	75	5	8	Heart disease	300.00
30955	Mary L. Morgan	87	1	3	Accident	25.00
30956	Claude L. Algar	187	11	7	Heart disease	300.00
30957	John Wician	242	2	2	Intestinal obstruction	100.00
30958	August Czoski	242	13	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30959	Joseph O. Ekstrom	488	30	10	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
30960	August Olsen	488	18	4	Pneumonia	300.00
30961	Thomas Barton	488	10	11	Nephritis	300.00
30962	Charles B. Moshier	574	8	9	Pneumonia	300.00
30963	Helena Rauscher	697	17	8	Diabetic coma	75.00
30964	John Pundt	740	6	6	Myocarditis	300.00
30965	John Troup	740	5	9	Pyaemia	300.00
30966	Philletta Wood	972	11	9	Pneumonia	75.00
30967	Joseph G. Poulin	1092	2	4	Cancer	100.00
30968	Anna Abel	1164	17	7	Cancer	75.00
30969	Frank E. Wyatt	1245	1	3	Accident	50.00
30970	John Tiedt	1	31	4	Nephritis	300.00
30971	L. F. Koenig	1	8	5	Tuberculosis of bowels	300.00
30972	M. S. Foster	7	12	1	Cancer	300.00
30973	John Anderson	27	1	..	Pneumonia	50.00
30974	Peter McNeil	33	9	3	Cancer	300.00
30975	Gustav R. Swanson	166	5	2	Railroad accident	300.00
30976	Christian H. Stokkerud	181	25	4	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
30977	Sue Fields	206	18	8	Carbolic acid poisoning	75.00
30978	Theodore Gross	787	14	9	Nephritis	300.00
30979	Rose Mann	1198	10	2	Liver disease	75.00
30980	John R. Felchner	1786	21	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30981	William Zahn	317	22	7	Pneumonia	300.00
30982	Jennie Soderquist	13	8	3	Cancer	75.00
30983	Samuel Edgeworth	20	2	4	Perforated ulcer of stomach	100.00
30984	Sarah Lawler	20	16	4	Septemia	75.00
30985	M. A. Pendleton	124	10	9	Heart disease	300.00
30986	John R. Urban	843	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
30987	Sadie Goldberg	1750	4	4	Septemia	75.00
30988	Samuel H. Hunt	11	21	9	Bronchitis	300.00
30989	Edward Ainscon	22	8	10	Hypertrophied prostate	75.00
30990	Ethel Huffman	61	3	7	Septic infection	75.00
30991	Annie E. Thomas	255	15	6	Pneumonia	75.00
30992	Jacob C. Sturtz	308	13	6	Cancer	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30993	G. W. Schencks	700	12	4	Pneumonia	300.00
30994	Onesime Bercier	920	16	3	Accident	300.00
30995	John P. Norton	1045	15	9	Erysipelas	300.00
30996	Sara M. Green	1154	13	..	Sclerosis of liver	75.00
30997	William Wishart	43	24	..	Bronchitis	170.00
30998	Thomas Christensen	76	26	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30999	Henry Kenter	1080	11	8	Brights disease	125.00
31000	Henry F. Stoecks	55	19	11	Cancer	300.00
31001	Anna Rinne	217	4	7	Cancer	75.00
31002	John E. Nicles	335	4	3	Pneumonia	200.00
31003	R. M. Murray	477	4	10	Fall	200.00
31004	Vincent Dugan	540	17	9	Peritonitis	300.00
31005	George Wilson	824	10	5	Apoplexy	300.00
31006	Rudolph E. Bruchmann	941	5	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31007	Anna Knopp	1108	4	3	Endocarditis	75.00
31008	Flora O. Johnson	1108	2	7	Double salpingitis	50.00
31009	Judson J. Moore	1268	10	7	Myocarditis	125.00
31010	Catherine Westerdale	941	14	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31011	Frank Apltauer	39	4	1	Pleurisy	200.00
31012	Minette A. Gillispie	262	16	9	Uremia	75.00
31013	William P. Delaney	366	12	4	Pneumonia	300.00
31014	J. H. Collom	425	3	..	Nephritis	50.00
31015	Joseph Kiraly	697	10	10	Myocarditis	300.00
31016	Herman C. Westphal	849	16	5	Pneumonia	300.00
31017	John Schoen	849	16	6	Myocarditis	125.00
31018	John Klingelhoffer	823	23	1	Cancer	300.00
31019	Arthur Hague	8	6	11	Endocarditis	300.00
31020	Frank Walker	8	17	8	Bronchitis	300.00
31021	Frank Pribyl	54	17	..	Heart disease	300.00
31022	Katherine Springart	238	1	8	Cardiac dilitation	25.00
31023	Irene Lodge	362	9	6	Marasmus	75.00
31024	Marie L. Tetreault	408	10	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31025	Agnes M. Johnson	647	11	8	Anaemia	75.00
31026	J. A. Worrick	701	4	8	Cancer	200.00
31027	Gilbert Truman	712	17	8	Cancer	300.00
31028	Huge Dahlquist	1456	12	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31029	Annie Getelman	539	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
31030	Joel Anderson	792	3	2	General paresis	150.00
31031	Mary A. Fricks	74	1	8	Heart disease	25.00
31032	Anna M. Deacon	453	13	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31033	John S. Jewell	453	19	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31034	Anna Feinberg	570	1	8	Hemorrhage	25.00
31035	Frank W. Stockbridge	595	15	8	Cancer	300.00
31036	Rodney E. Conary	595	6	8	Erysipelas	300.00
31037	Joseph D. Battles	683	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
31038	E. H. Wall (Dis.)	1465	6	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
31039	Walter L. Stein	1525	2	1	Dementia precox	100.00
31040	John L. Powell	104	15	..	Nephritis	300.00
31041	Edwin R. Smith	137	8	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31042	Helena Schmolz	246	22	8	Suicide	75.00
31043	R. F. White	260	13	4	Suffocation	300.00
31044	Charles Brogle	808	21	..	Cancer	300.00
31045	Luis E. Stimmel	808	28	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
31046	Magnus Sjegren	1824	11	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31047	Peter Caristi	1824	2	8	Pneumonia	25.00
31048	John G. Schneider (Dis.)	155	5	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
31049	Whilemina Harward	441	3	2	Pneumonia	75.00
31050	Albert Stricker	698	17	7	Pneumonia	300.00
31051	Charles S. Bonney	952	3	5	Pneumonia	50.00
31052	Clarence Steinhardt	1114	5	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31053	Thomas Burke	23	17	6	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
31054	Freda Rydquist	1317	11	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31055	Erick Berg	7	4	11	Pneumonia	200.00
31056	James H. Bottorff	75	20	8	Cancer	300.00
31057	Claude A. Reese (Dis.)	132	6	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
31058	Clara Fahnestock	171	9	2	Cancer	75.00
31059	John H. Doremus	306	20	8	Nephritis	300.00
31060	Theresa Ruepple	514	4	11	Apoplexy	75.00
31061	J. J. Howe	532	2	11	Street car accident	50.00
31062	Michael Reisz	697	15	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31063	Edith M. Spencer	734	2	4	Puerperal infection	50.00
31064	Arthur A. Parsons	823	12	8	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
31065	Louis Larson	1367	17	2	Suicide	300.00
31066	Anton Johansen	1367	5	4	Meningitis	300.00
31067	Agnes Nielson	1367	3	3	Gas anesthesia	75.00
31068	Frank B. Bohm	1491	14	10	Heart disease	300.00
31069	Wm. G. Landell	750	7	1	Nephritis	75.00
31070	Joseph Schwall	1596	6	8	Cystitis	170.00
31071	John I. Adams	1658	4	..	Accident	200.00
31072	Belle Wylie	132	14	6	Cerebral embolism	75.00
31073	John H. Stephany	158	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31074	William Penten	211	30	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31075	Ida E. Lemmon	211	17	8	Cancer	75.00
31076	Nellie Dekema	297	18	8	Hyperthyroidism	75.00
31077	Thomas Ryan	317	7	..	Pneumonia	300.00
31078	George Bauer	433	7	8	Pneumonia	300.00
31079	Ella M. Kistler	462	14	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31080	Frank Evans	482	9	1	Cancer	300.00
31081	Frederick G. Williams	483	23	11	Cancer	300.00
31082	Ernest Olson	483	7	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31083	Sam Kanter	504	1	5	Nephritis	25.00
31084	Josephine Cordaro	787	12	8	Endocarditis	75.00
31085	Mathias Langevin	861	16	7	Softening of brain	300.00
31086	Elenor Wood	1145	15	7	Malignant disease of stomach	75.00
31087	Philias Francoeur	1305	3	6	Cancer	150.00
31088	Ellen Wagner	1387	14	8	Pneumonia	75.00
31089	Fred A. Levesque	1456	12	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31090	P. A. Hallgren	1	11	11	Nephritis	300.00
31091	George M. Jackson	15	9	8	Pneumonia	300.00
31092	Edward Moreton	42	17	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31093	Charles E. Schlem	317	8	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31094	David E. Jenkins	921	16	2	Heart disease	300.00
31095	Richard C. Sullivan	1096	15	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31096	Charles H. New	1224	1	9	———	50.00
31097	Vernon M. Jones	78	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
31098	Stefan Tronius	182	1	3	Hemorrhage	50.00
31099	Aaron L. Green	781	15	9	Heart disease	125.00
31100	Theodore Cote	794	16	8	Railroad accident	300.00
31101	J. Napoleon Thibaudeau	794	16	8	Railroad accident	300.00
31102	C. Pierce Curll	897	16	4	Pneumonia	300.00
31103	Treffle Lyonnais	794	10	5	Railroad accident	300.00
31104	Daniel G. Derrick	838	15	4	Cancer	300.00
31105	William J. Thompson	1052	5	3	Myocarditis	50.00
31106	Ernest P. Reynolds	1134	9	..	Nephritis	300.00
31107	Jacob Dimmer	10	16	10	Heart disease	300.00
31108	Patrick Carlin	11	7	4	Accident	300.00
31109	Joseph Flavin	39	33	1	Myocarditis	300.00
31110	Allen P. Taylor	132	18	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31111	Lucy K. Booz	165	6	5	Nephritis	75.00
31112	Peter A. Davin	422	10	8	Pneumonia	300.00
31113	Frank Frankopsky	482	2	0	Nephritis	100.00
31114	Agnes I. Stankewich	608	12	4	Cancer	75.00
31115	Marie A. Sheridan	608	16	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
31116	Chas. Juniun	608	23	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31117	Bernard Lamb	608	1	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31118	Margaret S. Watson	608	7	7	Peritonitis	75.00
31119	N. F. Smails	696	14	1	Nephritis	125.00
31120	Katazina Washlefski	1805	1	5	Emphysema of lungs	25.00
31121	Sarah L. Coleman	101	2	2	Cancer	50.00
31122	Virginia B. Miller	396	2	9	Cancer	50.00
31123	Anna M. Rabe	523	17	0	Pneumonia	75.00
31124	Arthur Dubuque	824	4	6	Apoplexy	50.00
31125	Laura Iverson	80	16	8	Apoplexy	75.00
31126	Fannie Ziedman	101	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31127	Wm. Fischer	101	14	9	Abscess	300.00
31128	George H. Fisher	155	29	9	Nephritis	300.00
31129	Margaret J. Schallmo	158	15	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31130	Fred Miller	164	15	11	Spinal paralysis	125.00
31131	L. A. Satterlee	183	5	2	Heart disease	75.00
31132	Mary Myers	185	26	7	Cancer	75.00
31133	Benson Stickle	203	3	5	Pneumonia	200.00
31134	Clara M. Traub	241	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
31135	Otto Wolff (Dis.)	252	5	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
31136	L. P. Hires	256	12	10	Pneumonia	300.00
31137	Jacob Keilman	272	12	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31138	Agnes Trindler	325	18	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31139	Christian Loeffler	422	2	..	Accident	25.00
31140	Joseph Ulmer	522	28	11	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
31141	Clarence N. Fox	535	4	1	Fall	50.00
31142	Abbie King	540	15	4	Suicide	75.00
31143	John Baird	621	17	4	Cancer	300.00
31144	N. T. Ellisor	622	16	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
31145	Charles M. Ayres	679	16	5	Pneumonia	125.00
31146	May S. Muttart	690	4	1	Nephritis	75.00
31147	Joseph Czelatowsky	1001	1	7	Nephritis	50.00
31148	Mary Luksch	1401	4	2	Nephritis	75.00
31149	John W. Carroll No. 2	10	16	9	Cancer	300.00
31150	Mary L. Hamil	26	11	2	Perforated gastric ulcer	75.00
31151	Alexander Dunbar	27	8	4	Cardiac failure	75.00
31152	Maria Hemwall	416	8	9	Cancer	75.00
31153	Philip Tanguay	517	4	7	Perforated wound of lung (Accident)	200.00
31154	Charles E. Wright	532	11	7	Cerebral tumor	125.00
31155	Jerry Murphy	1484	14	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
31156	Victor Johnson	199	19	3	Apoplexy	300.00
31157	John F. Eades	1618	11	2	Suicide	300.00
31158	Lawrence Vogler (Dis.)	366	28	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
					Total	$44,623.00

132	Full beneficial claims	$34,648.00
68	Wife claims	4,600.00
32	Semi-beneficial claims	2,725.00
8	Disability claims	2,650.00
	Total	$44,623.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR FEBRUARY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3260	Martha Marik	1786	5	9	Three months arrears	50.00
3261	Engelbert Constant	697	13	10	Three months arrears	300.00
3262	Fleeta H. Huppertz	421		6	Not one year a member	
3263	Mary Kamis	1786	7	5		
3264	W. B. McVay	14	1	7	Alcoholism	50.00
3265	Katherine Hapstrom	1222	1	7	Three month arrears	25.00
3266	Frank B. McVey	1694	13	2	Not filed in contitutional time.	300.00
3267	Abel Russell (Dis.)	27	27	7	Physical ailment	400.00
3268	Maria Nord	361	2	3	Sick when husband admitted	50.00
3269	Thomas M. Miller	114	1	9	Six months arrears	50.00
3270	Anton C. Hildebrand	314	5	4	Three months arrears	300.00
3271	Edla M. Carlson	361	2	6	Took sick while husband was in arrears	50.00
3272	Edward Lindell	7	15	8	Alcoholism	300.00
3273	Otto Nelson	1172	1	3	Three months arrears	50.00

Employes of Navy Yard Hold Patriotic Rally

Washington, D. C.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the invitation and resolution which was signed by nine thousand employes of the Washington Navy Yard, and presented to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Navy.

The meeting was held in the Billy Sunday Tabernacle, which has a seating capacity of fifteen thousand. There were many turned away.

We believe this would be interesting to publish in "The Carpenter," especially as the members of L. U. 528, were active participants in the affair.

President Wilson was unable to be present but Secretary of the Navy Daniels was there, as were many other notable men in official and public circles. The demonstration was an entire success. Also the launching of a submarine chaser was especially effective.

HARRY A. DISNEY,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 528.

The card of invitation read as follows:

You are cordially invited to attend
a Patriotic Demonstration
to be given by the
Employees of the United States Navy Yard
in support of the Government
on Monday evening, January the twenty-first
at eight o'clock
in the Sunday Tabernacle
Union Station Plaza

Committee
P. G. Cooper
Chairman

R. S. V. P.

The resolution adopted at the meeting, signed by nine thousand employes, is given herewith:

United States Navy Yard,
Washington, D. C.

Capt. A. L. Willard, U. S. N. Commandant and Superintendent.
Capt. M. E. Trench, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

TO

The President of the United States

AND

The Secretary of the Navy

Whereas: It is our belief that our Country inevitably became involved in the great world conflict, and

Whereas: This war was forced upon us by our present enemies because of their utter disregard to the honor of our Country, the safety of her citizens and the rights of humanity, and

Whereas: An expression of loyalty by all citizens to the Government of the United States is opportune, therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the employes of the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., do hereby pledge ourselves to aid our Country in every possible manner to bring this war to a successful and speedy conclusion, so that the world will be safe for democracy and the sea safe for our ships.

Signed by nine thousand employes.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Fourth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Wm. Einspanier, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Frank Strattmann, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Fred Ott, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Raymond Frede, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Elmer Grimm, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Elmer Werner, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Ambulance Corps
Frank A. Roembeck, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Artillery
Harry W. Sauerwein, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aero Corps
John Reilly, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Machine Gun Company
C. W. Wehling, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Marines
Eug. A. Gerber, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Aero Corps
John Reichart, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, Aero Corps
T. A. Reichart, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, Aero Corps
Jos. Khas, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, Aero Corps
Chas. Herman, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Erick Johnson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
H. Freeman, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Harry Yaxley, L. U. 11, Cleveland O., Infantry
D. McIvor, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Chas. Jorgenson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
W. H. Smith, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Chas. McGovern, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Peiser, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Allen Corlett, L. U. 11, Cleveland ,O., Infantry
Andrew Hansen, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. McClintock, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Fred Gasbelein, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Neils Kirk, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Geo. McKay, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
H. O. Mead, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
C W. Richards, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. H. Taylor, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Ralph Paine, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Pat Horan, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
M. Frandsen, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
L. A. Missillier, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Weinke, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Henry Ermer, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Ed. A. Smith, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. A. Shepard, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Chas. Lawson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Harry Cottier, L U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Hanson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Henry Radke, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. L. Russell, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
W. E. Hayley, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
G. W. Dickel, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Percy Gartside, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
J. R. Ball, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Phil. Moore, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
J. E. Kost, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Tony Caponigro, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Fred Midgley, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
W. J. Cottier, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Peter Reife, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Geo. Stevenson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
R. Dickerson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Geo. A. Lewis, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
L. Kennedy, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
J. E. Lindval, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Frank Ailor, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
David Ferris, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Walter Frantz, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Chas. Boland, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
A. Scherbarth, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Walter Corlett, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
C. Sadler, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Jas. Kozeny, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
H. W. M. Spies, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Wm. Turnbull, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
J. Wilt, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Navy
L. A. Waugh, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Marines
R. Meermans, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Ambu. Corps
W. E. Viton, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Marines
Wm. O'Connel, L. U. 11, Cleveand O., Navy
S. Dalton, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Navy
R. S. Radke, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Navy
W. H. Mishler, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Cavalry
John Basil, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Cavalry
Jos. Havel, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John H. Nicholls L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
Hugh McGregor, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
Alex Lane, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
James H. Rice, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
Wm. N. Smith, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
D. M. Somerville, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
W. Ross Watson, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Infantry
Jas. H. Barradough, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Engineers
Reuben Kendall, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Artillery
Ed. Freshwater, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Aero Corps
E. E. Sahlstrom, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Aero Corps
Wm. T. Leyden, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Aero Corps
Edw. C. Racicot, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Artillery
M. J. Carroll, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Ordinance Dept.
Henry Thaneuf, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
John B. Chalk, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Henry Dumas, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Bernard Gould, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Louis Silver, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Wm. A. Gottstein, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y. Infantry

Ralph Stewart, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y. Infantry
James Miller, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
John C. Parcell, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Emil Paulson, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Arson Toll, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. Hurley, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y. Infantry
Herbert O'Brien, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Lawrence School, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Burst, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. J. Duffy, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Steller, L. U. 26 Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Joseph Riha, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
Guy G. Allen, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Edw. L. Burk, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Fremont Daniels, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Joe O'Donell, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
H. Gustafson, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Arthur Labris, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Harry Powers, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Carman Temar, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Clifford Graham, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.,
A. C. Tefft, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Aero Corps
Alex Downing, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Aero Corps
Burt Ford, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Orin Ford, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Fred. Ferlong, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Emmet R. Gates, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Randolph Heyden, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Raymond A. Neff, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
G. W. Sherbourn, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
John Drsek, L. U. 39, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Jas. P. Reynolds, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Adolph Broder, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Enrest Anderson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Soren Johnson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Gidion Brockett, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Michael Ahern, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Thos. O'Loughlin, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. D. O'Brien, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
David Finlayson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Donnelly, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Emil Custoff, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Oscar F. Caporal, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Geo. Thompson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Herbert H. Waples, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Jas. L. Yachovoney, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
M. D. Descheimer, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
August Wolphart, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Syad, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Lewis Cohen, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Hepburn, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Geo. Patterson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Owen J. Sweeney, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Gabriel Anderson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
John Boyle, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Jake Becker, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Amile Olson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Peter Tagwood, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
P. Sucoman, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Jos. Minor, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
L. Grabonsky, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. J. Mellick, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Richard E. Comms, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Heffron, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
John N. Prentice, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
H. B. Smith, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
K. Finlayson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Williamson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Fred. O. Manell, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Fred Melgard, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Arthur Ahehurst, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Arthur Swanson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. F. Hubbard, L U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Wm. J. Grennan, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Arkman Cargill, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
C. Alfred Isacson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Carl Seraphin, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Dave Finlayson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Cleve E. Shipman, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Infantry
Frank J. Wilson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Navy
Albert Schleicher, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Navy
Jerimiah Mahoney, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Navy
Ralph Marcia, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Navy
Harry Drolet, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Navy
Ralph Sput, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Navy
James Watt, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Aero Corps
Lawrence Robertson, L. U. 48, Hartford, Conn., Aero Corps
Carl Kurriger, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky., Ambulance Corps
Rudy Pfeiffer, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky., Infantry
R. L. Vaughn, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky., Infantry
Walter Heuer, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Arthur Busse, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Wm. Bennett, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
C. Bemusdaffer, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Wm. Sommer, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
A. P. Brandenberger, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
John Cloquet, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
J. A. Bentley, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Geo. Spreitzer, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Samuel Ogden, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
E. F. Zimmerman, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry

Geo. H. Kelling, L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
George Nelson, L. U. 76, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
Hugh Jones, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Edw. Pearson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Aug. Burk, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
David B. Martin, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. J. McLeod, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
O. O. Manning, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Allen Tischart, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Theron M. Evans, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
A. E. Strocheim, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Walter Johnson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Courtney U. Jones, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Wm. Rohmann, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Geo. U. Bond, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Wm. T. Jones, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Aero Corps
Alfred J. Sheehan, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Aero Corps
H. M. Webster, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Artillery
Cassis M. Ladieu, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Artillery Band
Rodney C. Bamford, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Artillery
Oliver McKinnon, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Navy
Fred E. Knox, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Navy
G. Roy McKinnon, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Navy
B. B. Whitney, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Navy
Jeremie Lassard, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Infantry
Wm. J. Flynn, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Infantry
R. J. Boiselle, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Infantry
Edw. Banville, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
J. M. Banville, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
B. H. Harmon, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
J. H. McDonough, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Elmer Weisbrod, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Wm. A. Warren, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Tony Incorvate, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Arthur Wildern, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Henry Hansen, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Frank Schutt, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
L. J. Mauerer, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Ed. Seufer, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Jacob Johnson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Harry Wilk, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Geo. Giles, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Samuel Young, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Paul Behlow, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Richard Speidel, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Alex McKnight, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
G. W. Lecross, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
Oscar Nelson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
Leo Kucak, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineeds
I B. Christensen, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
J. E. Moorehead, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
John E. Leferes, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
Emil Johnson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Base Hospital
W. S. Thompson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Navy
John Shiffler, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Base Hospital
C. A. Cribfield, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Artillery
L. T. O'Brien, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Artillery
J. G. Saltz, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Thos. vuinn, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
James Oddy, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Tom Abood, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
P. E. Alcox, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Ralph Allen, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Softus Anderson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Virgil Briar, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
W. H. Chapman, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Axel Clemenson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Harold Clemenson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Lyte Crawford, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Merle Crawford, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Fred Erquist, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Roy Erskin, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Elmore Forest, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Harry Franzen, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
W. R. Gebhardt, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Henry M. Gerkson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
S. W. Harvey, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Carl Hill, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
E. Hoakson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Roy Jacobs, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Emil Jenson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
F. O. Kellman, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Elmer Knapp, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
T. C. Larson, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
J. M. Logan, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
M. Magaard, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Carl Marxer, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Ray McDowell, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Erwin Meline, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Fred Pryor, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
J. C. Peckosh, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Theo. Schaffer, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Glen Summers, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
M. J. Swarm, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
Glen Van Duyn, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
T. W. Wilfon, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
W. L. Witter, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry

Hans Young, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
W. D. Stucky, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia., Infantry
F. D. Brown, L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., Infantry
Leroy Leander, L. U. 113, Chesterton, Ind., Navy
Arthur E. Wahl, L. U. 113, Chesterton, Ind., Engineers
Ed. Lindstrom, L. U. 106, Chesterton, Ind., Infantry
Jas. A. Bush, L. U. 119, Newark, N. J., Navy
S. A. Thompson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Komer Zeedyk, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
J. G. Herdman, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
E. H. Rogers, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Roy C. Bagley, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Paul Nielson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Algodt Lindberg, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
H. O. Wood, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
A. C. Danielson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Vern A. Hudson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
John F. Schmidt, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Chas. Summerland, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Jens Lindseth, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Rasmus Carlson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Ed. Lowis, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Jos. Beauregard, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
J. A. Jossy, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
John Olson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
P. A. McLeod, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
O. C. Huschke, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
W. H. Merrett, 159, Charleston, S. C., Aero Corps
L. F. Thompkins, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C., Aero Corps
H. D. Masters, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C., Aero Corps
Otto H. VonDohlen, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C., Infantry
James A. Fawcett, L. U. 170, Bridgeport, O., Aero Corps
C. H. Griffeth, L. U. 170, Bridgeport, O., Infantry
J. B. Amos, L. U. 186, Steubenville, O., Engineers
John Cook, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Artillery
H. A. Mickey, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Artillery
Ray Haddox, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Artillery
James Speaks, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Artillery
Geo. S. Andrews, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Artillery
Carl Glade, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Artillery
H. I. Griffith, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Infantry
Clifford M. Borrer, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Ordinance Department
H. C. Jackson, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Aero Corps
Walter Eaton, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Navy
Franklin Mouland, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Navy
Wm. Berger, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Navy
James Rew, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
John Nelson, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
Edwin Morrell, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
Oscar Cowan, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
Van Nance Searles, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
Arthur Jensen, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
Harry Blunt, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
Jack Harra, L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., Infantry
H. C. Beckert, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Dehlers, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Valentine Hohman, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Fred Metzler, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
James White, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Christy Wylie, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Roy McWilliams, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Frank Pshirer, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
H. G. Parks, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Alex McNeal, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry, lost on Tuscania
Harry W. Louden, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa. Infantry, lost on Tuscania
Reid Comstock, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Wm. J. Vanderler, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Geo. A. Mullen, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Grant A. Peters, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Harrison Heckert, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Medical Corps
W. M. Gordan, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Archie Armstrong, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Clinton Dedrich, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Henry L. Lynch, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Stanley Mneek, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Wilson Pickup, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Frank Farrell, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Arthur Hutchins, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Daniel J. Tunney, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Jas. E. Donnelly, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Geo. B. Williamson, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Navy
Randall Donaldson, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Hervie Paquin, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
C. J. Bennett, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Edw. Farrell, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Sherman, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Michael Brovoslaw, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Arthur Greenslade, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
Fred H. Cordingley, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Infantry
C. J. Brostle, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Tony Manganaro, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Elmer Wasenke, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Harvey McMillan, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Stevens, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Poelkel, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry

Leon Ripley, L. U. 235, Riverside, Cal., Infantry
J. Kerrigan, L. U. 250, Lake Forest, Ill., Engineers
R. Sandy, L. U. 250, Lake Forest, Ill., Infantry
W. Sandy, L. U. 250, Lake Forest, Ill., Infantry
Geo. Appleton, L. U. 254, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
M. Hammetman, L. U. 271, Chicago, Ill., Hospital Corps
E. N. Murphy, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Artillery
R. Deucharme, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Infantry
P. N. Wilson, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Infantry
Wm. H. Porter, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Infantry
John Stringy, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Infantry
Peter White, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Artillery
Thos. B. Chivers, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
John P. White, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
Chas. Paine, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
O. A. B. Jensen, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
Walter, Krell, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
Napean Westhover, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Aero Corps
R. E. Basore, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Infantry
B. C. Clark, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Infantry
Robt. Lambert, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Infantry
Geo. Bohlander, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
M. L. Obister, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Chas. F. Shatung, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Paul Weigel, L. U. 288, Homestead Pa., Infantry
P. F. Wilhelm, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Alpine Crooks, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Artillery
J. J. Orr, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Navy
Kenneth Forbes, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Engineers
Henry Forbes, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Engineers
C. F. Boltin, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Engineers
Lewis Blackly, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Engineers
A. Remilard, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry
Lewis Thebault, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry
Leslie Roberts, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry
Alphonso Champagne, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry
Howard D. Fogle, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Navy
John Hearn, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Artillery
Frank De Rose, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Artillery
Chas. Bennett, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Artillery
Wm. Erling, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Artillery
C. P. Englishman, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Engineers
Louis King, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Engineers
A. Stellingwerf, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Engineers
Walter De Rose, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Artillery
Richard Otte, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Navy
Garet Robertson, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Navy
Jas. Hascup, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Navy
August De Rose, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Infantry
Harry Fraser, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Gilchrist, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Infantry
J. Van Wieren, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J. Infantry
John Gibson, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Aero Corps
Walter Nelva, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., Aero Corps
John McNeil, L. U. 325 Paterson, N. J., Hospital Corps
A. F. Vonderan, L. U. 328 E. Liverpool, O., Aero Corps
Jos. Matafsky, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infantry
H. E. Chapman, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infantry
Raymond Kelly, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infan try
C. R. Kelly, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infantry
R. E. Harwood, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infantry
A. G. Detterman, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infantry
F. E. Staples, L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., Infantry
Wm. Herman, L. U. 338, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Max Hengst, L. U. 338, Seattle, Wash., Infantry
Benj. H. Thompson, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Infantry
Alfred Cary, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Infantry
O. L. Brassaur, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Infantry
Ernest Gower, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Infantry
Albert Violet, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Infantry
Peter Sundstrom, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Oscar Stenberg, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Erick Habberstad, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Robt. Jacobson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Carl Erickson, L. U. 361, Duluth Minn., Artillery
H. J. Pace, L. U. 366, New York N. Y., Navy
James Harper, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. E. Stamm, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
W. J. Stevenson, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Lindstrom, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jas. Warrick, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
M. P. Noonan, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. B. Rodd, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. W. Strausse, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
U. B. Humphrey, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
A. M. Crozier, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Walter Schoenfeld, L. U. 369, N. Tonawanda, N. Y., Aero Corps
John J. Haggerty, L. U. 394, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Wm. Keough, L. U. 394, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Alfred Conin, L. U. 394, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Aliv. Mathieu, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Armand Gagnon, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Leclaire, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Victor Perrin, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Henry Billings, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry

Conrad Bernier, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Dewey Conture, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Paul Letique, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Basil Chichester, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. R. Weeks, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Infantry
Benj. F. Broere, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Engineers
Arthur Lynch, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Engineers
Lewis Van Popering, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Aero Corps
Lambert Collins, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Navy
Edw. Leach, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Navy
Ed. Schoer, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Kruszynski, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Geo. M. Kocher, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
H. J. Knoop, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Otto Kruschinsky, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
John Gardner, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Chas. R. Wright, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Otto Hrones, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Navy
H. D. Griffiths, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Aero Corps
Joseph Kase, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Aero Corps
James H. Ahr, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Aero Corps
J. E. Geiger, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Quartermasters Corps
T. W. Johnson, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Quartermasters Corps
Frank Amis, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Quartermasters corps
Robt. Muirhead, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Quartermasters Corps
Russell Ramage, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Quartermasters corps
A. L. Keener, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Geo. Corning, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Oscar Cooley, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
J. E. Alexander, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Wm. Harvey, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
E. G. Tankersley, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
O. J. Olsen, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
J. S. Casey, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
E. P. Hobart, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Ferdinandro Tidro, L. U.425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
G. L. Emmett, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Robt. F. Lee, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
J. L. Faulkner, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
J. H. Vitelle, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Bert Anderson, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
W. S. Beavers, L. U. 425 El Paso, Tex., Infantry
W. N. Harschman, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Infantry
Andrew Officer, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Engineers
W. B. Blakely, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Engineers
T. B. La Rock, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
A. M. Butler, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
G. L. Fincham, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
L. A. Shrimshear, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
Preston Goss, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
A. Mawhinney, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
J. S. McGregor, L. U. 425, El Paso, Tex., Navy
Ira S. McKeever, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
W. M. Guthrie, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
E. C. Feirstone, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Thos. J. Horrocks, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
J. W. Krumenaker, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
E. L. Shotts, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Robinson, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Roy Berkey, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Steve Strobeck, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Walter James, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
T. B. Beatty, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
R. V. Noah, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
L. D. Feirstone, L. U. 430, Pittsburgh, Pa., Hospital Corps
W. Domochowski, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
M. H. Barkwill, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
N. Beemsterboer, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Thos. Thorsen, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Guy Reagle, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Harry Anderson, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Marines
A. H. Ganser, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah. Aero Corps
Jack Ritson, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Aero Corps
Owen Dowling, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J. Navy
John Shoutin, L. U. 490, Possaic, N. J., Infantry
Stanley Cassazzone, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
John Weringa, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Daniel Zanda, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Edw. Rochelle, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
M. C. Shoutin, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Oliver Da Luca, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
C. R. Koviman, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Peter Sanford, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Jacob De Boer, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Delbert Jones, L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., Infantry
Walter C. Case, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Navy, (Died in service)
Austin Detrick, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Navy
Wm. Scmalzriedt, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Aero Corps
Hugh Owens, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Areo Corps
Carl German, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Artillery
Edw. C. Seigel, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Artillery
Russell Perrigo, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Infantry
Stanley Ashman, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Infantry
Garfield Jones, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Infantry
Carl Witt, L. U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Infantry
Edw. L. Ashbridge, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
C. H. Laird, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
R. L. Rorabough, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
A. C. Wichterman, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
Emil Kranepuhl, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
C. E. Wolheter, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
W. H. Slippow, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
J. F. Echart, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Infantry
Ray Wilson, L. U. 520, Akron, O., Engineers
Thos. A. Bell Jr., L. U. 520, Akron, O., Navy

T. F. McDonnell, 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Donald McGlasson, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Moran, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Harms, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Infantry
Donald S. Tait, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Infantry
Roderich McLeod, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Infantry
Walter L. Newcomb, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Navy
Fred T. Carnes, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Navy
W. J. Jerome, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Infantry
Robt. Dushane, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Leslie Clayton, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
James Traylor, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
R. J. Crawford, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Dosey A. Peltz, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Geo. J. Regena, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
T. H. Alexander, L. U. 571, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Ray Harvy, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. Kane, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., Artillery
Chas. Crissey, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., Infantry
Leon Wharton, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., Infantry
Harold Scheufler, L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Infantry
John Gill, L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Infantry
Geo. Edlman, L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Infantry
Andrew J. Kraltky, L. U. 647, Fairfield, Conn., Infantry
H. F. Stichler, L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
Eugene R. Kreider, L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
Paul K. Shenk, L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
Milton C. Stohler, L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., Engineers
Robt. P. Troy, L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., Aero Corps
B. Montevillo,, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
I. Rosenthal, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. J. Bronk, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Valentine Ulrich, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Paul Gallik, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Kucera, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Stephen Kokron, Jr., L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Ernest Toscani, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Hospital Corps
Frank Losa, L. U., 697, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Fred Nehring, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
E. Nonnemacher, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jacob Hisler, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Floyd Williams, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Aero Corps
Harvey Dick, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Aero Corps
E. J. G. La Rose, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal., Navy
Geo. Distler, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Navy
Geo. Ishmael Jr., L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Engineers
Clifton Mace, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Engineers
Wm. O. Matre, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Infantry
Lewis Mortsch, L. U. 705, Lorain, O., Infantry
Wm. Vican, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., Infantry
James Connley, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., Infantry
Silvestra Nuget, L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., Marines
A. W. Miller, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Artillery
Art Frowcin, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Artillery
A. J. Schultz, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Artillery
J. Schmoekel, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Artillery
Fred Bjertness, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Infantry
Nels Sande, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Infantry
S. W. Heides, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Infantry
Dom. Pelowski, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Hospital Corps
John Rekedahl, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
M. H. Jenson, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
Wm. C. Mathivick, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
Ole Tveidt, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
Theo. Arzt, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
I. J. Quisted, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
John Quisted, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Aero Service
Jas. T. Murphy, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Engineers
Chas. Young, L. U. 718, Havre, Mont., Engineers
Roy Toelle, L. U. 719, Freeport, Ill., Infantry
Ernest Valentine, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
Archibald Johnson, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
Arnold Knoble, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
Geo. E. Brown, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
A. N. Seymour, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Artillery
James Beers, Jr., L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Artillery
Fred Sodrow, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Engineers
Edw. Ossi, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Engineers
Wm. C. Stone, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Engineers
Elsworth MacPhee, L. U. 780, Everett, Mass., Engineers
Geo. Callahan, L. U. 780, Everett, Mass., Aero Corps
H. M. Lofgren, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Aero Corps
Patrick Carroll, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Aero Corps
Wilbur Griswold, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Aero Corps
Theo. Ulrickson, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Aero Corps
Vincent Knewel, L. U. 783, Siouz Falls, S. D., Infantry
Alex Stahl, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Carl Frieberg, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
H. A. Haslan, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Daniel Davidson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Olof M. Johnson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Ganberg, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Sigvard Olsen, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy Aero Corps
Arthur Nelson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Engineers
Augustus W. Cozzens, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass., Engineers
Clyde H. Altee, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Otto Hufeld, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Rushinsky, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry

Edw. Sholnick, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Theo. Kristianson, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Turant, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
John Kiefer, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Wilfred Thierrien, L. U. 818, Putnam, Conn., Engineers
Jos. Reid, L. U. 831, Arlington Heights, Mass., Navy
H. R. Durling, L. U. 831, Arlington Heights, Mass., Artillery
Albert Marchona, L. U. 831, Arlington Heights, Mass., Navy
Edw. Lander, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Wm. Tibberts, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Harold Stearns, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Carl Benson, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Samuel Johnson, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Engineers
James Johnson, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Engineers
Harold Ingram, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Marines
Ray Ellis, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Aero Corps
W. E. Foster, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry Band
E. D. Brown, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
David Plunner, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
P. J. Murphy, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
Victor E. Olsen, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
Thos. W. Williams, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
Henry Mitchell, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
David R. Frew, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
Warren Blood, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
Eldon D. Sewell, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
Thos. McGuffin, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
P. F. Early, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
P. A. Weidman, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
John C. Miller, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Raymond Gross, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Jos. R. Kelly, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Richard Rease, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Geo. P. Carney, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Richardson Ralston, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
E. W. Johnson, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
P. Sperio, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Clayton Richards, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
R. B. Murray, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Huston, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Arthur R. Harley, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., Infantry
Foster Burkett, L. U. 900, Altoona, Pa., Infantry
Walter M. Hysong, L. U. 936, Wilmerding, Pa., Infantry
Wm. G. Young, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
John J. Slater, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
H. S. D'Entremont, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Chas. S. Murray, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
Chas. F. Weider, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Infantry
John A. Murphy, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Artillery
Arthur Johnson, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Aero Corps
Geo. Lemmler, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Aero Corps
Stanford M. Acker, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Engineers
Jack O. Murray, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Hospital Corps
John E. Mahn, L. U. 938, W. Roxbury, Mass., Navy
C. F. Hayward, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., Navy Aero Corps
L. A. Mitchell, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., Infantry
Henry Prager, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., Infantry
A. M. Salberg, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., Aero Corps
H. C. Oake, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., Engineers
C. D. Fitzpatrick, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., Engineers
Geo. Giesregen, L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich., Infantry
F. W. Hughes, L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal., Infantry
Martin Fredericks, L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal., Infantry
J. Herbert Button, L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal., Engineers
H. C. Lauritzsen, L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal., Aero Corps
Arthur Moore, L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal., Marines
Chris. Paulsen, L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal., Navy Band
C. B. Foster, L. U. 988, Marlborough, Mass., Engineers
Michael McCarthy, L. U. 988, Marlborough, Mass., Infantry
Jos. Hanley, L. U. 988, Marlborough, Mass., Infantry
Chas. Hall, L. U. 988, Marlborough, Mass., Infantry
Philip K. White, L. U. 989, Newburyport, Mass., Navy
Lee C. Bailey, L. U. 1028, Ardmore, Okla., Navy
Max Werger, L. U. 1028, Ardmore, Okla., Artillery
Alfred E. Haggard, L. U. 1028, Ardmore, Okla., Artillery
W. Mays, L. U. 1028, Ardmore, Okla., Infantry
E. H. Grunert, L. U. 1028, Ardmore, Okla., Infantry
Philip Gedney, L. U. 1115, Pleasantville Station, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Swanson, L. U. 1115, Pleasantville Station, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Beauchemin, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Wilfred Bazinet, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Rudolph Depot, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Geo. O. Denis, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Jos. L. Pruneau, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Donat Laflear, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Hosama Chartier, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Oscar Bourgette, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Albert Lavoie, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Eugene Lachance, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Alphonse Belgarde, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Simon Bizier, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry

Xavier Tardiff, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Albert Sandville, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Amedie Corneau, L. U. 1125, Central Falls, R. I., Infantry
Wm. Malikowski, L. U. 1128, La Grange, Ill., Aero Corps
Wilbur Lawrence, L. U. 1141, Warwick, N. Y., Engineers
Wilfred Devarenne, L. U. 1144, Danvers, Mass., Navy
Edw. Seeman, 1168, Humbertstone, Ont., Can., Infantry
Chester Wickman, L. U. 1168, Humberstone, Ont., Can., Infantry
Julius Norlyn, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Artillery
L. C. Mick, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Engineers
Lawrence Larson, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Infantry
Allen Bennett, L. U. 1186, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Nels Hallberg, L. U. 1186, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Albin Ohman, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Infantry
Arvid Johnson, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Infantry Band
Ernest Sandell, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Engineers
Edw. Kloepfler, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
Geo. Wilbrink, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
C. F. Houston, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Artillery
Sam Rothenberg, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Harry Bradgard, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Jos. Laysy, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
John Kubick, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Ralph Carson, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Chas. Devers, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Bernard Englert, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Joseph Elker, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Leon Hein, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Tomlinson, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Sternot, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Ambulance Corps
John Bojanski, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
Joe Bojanski, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
P. Mnys, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
J. Pedersen, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Aero Corps
Albert Radcliff, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Navy
Sam Webber, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Navy
Wm. Meyers, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Navy
Harry Cadenhead, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Navy
H. Stemple, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Navy
A. E. Scooley, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Navy
Milton Palm, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
Carl Peterson, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
Iver Rydell, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
Harold Rydell, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
David Mitchell, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
Thos. Sutherland, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
James Laing, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
Geo. Bain, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Lovie, L. U. 1350, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
E. W. Ely, L. U. 1388, Oregon City, Ore., Infantry
Valdie Allyn, 1388, Oregon City, Ore., Aero Corps
Jas. H. Allyn, L. U. 1388, Oregon City, Ore., Aero Corps
Geo. Guenthuer, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Infantry
R. F. Brown, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Aero Corps
R. B. Ward, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Aero Corps
Emmet Ford, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Infantry
W. J. Gunn, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Infantry
J. M. Henderson, L. U. 1418, Maynard, Mass., Infantry
Wm. Baldwin, L. U. 1438, Warren, Ohio, Infantry
Alfred Ramsey, L. U. 1438, Warren, Ohio, Infantry
Walter Drake, L. U. 1438, Warren, Ohio, Infantry
Linden Allen, L. U. 1438, Warren, Ohio, Infantry
D. W. Moody, L. U. 1438, Warren, Ohio, Infantry
Harry Hott, L. U. 1441, Cannonsburg, Pa., Engineers
A. S. Hupp, L. U. 1448, Corning, Ia., Infantry
O. M. Kolberg, L. U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
John Johnson, L. U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
J. Mathison, L. U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
Albert Banister, L. U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Kimball, L. U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Warren Vincent, L. U. 1476, Abilene, Kan., Infantry
James Hoatson, L. U. 1515, Caldwell, N. J., Infantry
Robt. Thornburn, L. U. 1520, Bridgeport, Conn., Aero Corps
Jos. Cardin, L. U. 1520, Bridgeport, Conn., Artillery
Albert Duplis, L. U. 1520, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Frank Bergousky, L. U. 1520, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Stephen Chuchka, L. U. 1520, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
R. A. Haney, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kan., Infantry
Thos. C. Webster, L. U. 1550, E. Braintree, Mass., Infantry
Sumner Peers, L. U. 1550, E. Braintree, Mass., Infantry
Wm. Cabana, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
P. C. Anderson, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
C. C. Bertleson, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
John J. Huard, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
Frank A. Logan, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
James P. Lesh, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
Peter Lelekus, L. U. 1561, Portland, Me., Infantry
Daniel Bartholomew, L. U. 1562, North Wales, Pa., Infantry
Grant Welbank, L. U. 1562, North Wales, Pa., Infantry
Ira Frankenfield, L. U. 1562, North Wales, Pa., Hospital Corps
Walter Ferndorf, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
A. Hodge, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Roy Stark, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Herman Nedros, L. U. 1605, Moscow, Idaho, Aero Corps
Umberto Ficcio, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Infantry

Frank Landato, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Infantry
Giolivo Guarima, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Infantry
Peter Kastl, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Chas. Stosticka, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
John Badovsky, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, Ohio, Engineers
L. S. Bauerman, L. U. 1631, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Geo. Hurrwood, L. U. 1631, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Thos. Moor, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Cusitor, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Alfred Kemb, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Albert St. Martin, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
W. H. Pierce, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
L. T. Mansfield, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Frank Arthur, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
W. C. Wieland, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Navy
D. Paulson, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Infantry
A. J. Pabst, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Frank Pulaski, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Navy
J. B. Weather, L. U. 1706, Vernon, Texas, Infantry
Paul Schindler, 1748, Milwaukee, Wis., Infantry
Wm. Napgezek, L. U. 1748, Milwaukee, Wis., Infantry
Max Kwiatkouski, L. U. 1757, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Leon Gertack, L. U. 1757, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
W. M. Elam, L. U. 1758, Dewey, Okla., Engineers
Edwin Heder, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Engineers
Rudolph Garoni, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Aero Corps
Arthur Heder, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Infantry
John McKiernan, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Stephens, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Infantry
Walter Cramer, L. U. 1878, Mendham, N. J., Marines
Dexter Vessels, L. U. 1884, Lubbock, Texas, Infantry
J. E. Gentry, L. U. 1884, Lubbock, Texas, Infantry
T. H. Dodson, L. U. 1884, Lubbock, Texas, Infantry
R. L. Parker, L. U. 1884, Lubbock, Texas, Infantry
Wm. Merriam, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Archie Farquhar, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Chris. Jacobson, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
Endry Melby, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
W. J. West, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
H. F. Dick, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
Carl Wester, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
John Ross, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Navy
John A. Allen, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Artillery
Herbert P. Youens, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
O. Thos. Owens, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
R. L. Simpson, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Infantry
H. Allen, L. U. 2502, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Sweetman, L. U. 2502, Boston, Mass., Infantry
John Gibson, L. U. 2502, Boston, Mass., Infantry
G. A. Brown, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
W. Parsons, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Wm. Cozens, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Peter Jamison, L. U. 2522, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur Gilmore, L. U. 2522, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
G. Schuster, L. U. 2556, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

"Keeping Fit" a National Duty

Tuberculosis, "the great white plague," is just as much—even more—of a menace during wartime as in times of peace, in the opinion of R. N. Whaley, secretary of the Philadelphia anti-tuberculosis committee, who urges teamwork on the part of all to stamp it out. Fresh air and the living of a rational life is his formula. He urges all to properly chew their food, ventilate their homes and take some outdoor exercise or work out of doors every day. Mr. Whaley continues:

"The English keep more of their windows open than we do—they have less tuberculosis. The French keep more of their windows closed than we do, and they have more tuberculosis—500,000 war cases alone which threaten the vitality and life of that nation. Lots of us are so drugged with stale air that we can't get out of the mental rut, permitting tuberculosis to kill our people at home faster than the Germans will kill them at the front. In three years' war the French have lost ten per cent. of their soldiers; if the 20,000 soldiers who have gone from Philadelphia are engaged in the next three years' as severely as the French have been we will lose 2000. Tuberculosis kills 3000 in Philadelphia every year. Tuberculosis is preventable and it is curable—what are you doing to help wipe it out?"

Casual Comment

We're in the war to win!

* * *

And Labor is doing its part despite the camouflage of its enemies.

* * *

This month the United States enters upon its second year of the war.

* * *

Up to the present, Uncle Sam has been merely buckling on his armor, so to speak.

* * *

Throughout the past year American workers have lent themselves loyally to patriotic tasks.

* * *

And who dare say the men and women of organized labor did not live up to patriotic expectations?

* * *

No class of citizens has anything to teach American trade unionists where the question of patriotic duties is involved.

* * *

The record of the American labor movement in the work of preparing for efficient war service has been an enviable one.

* * *

Even before the war began, Labor voluntarily pledged itself to the Government to give wholehearted support toward winning the war.

* * *

Despite obstacles placed in its way, due largely to the machinations of profiteering, anti-union employers, it has been true to its pledge.

* * *

Its record of accomplishment in efficient preparatory war work in the past year in every branch of industry is one that speaks for itself.

* * *

Also the great organized building force of the nation, the members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., have put in a year of constructive war service of which they may be proud.

* * *

Skilled industrial service of a nature for which they alone were available was performed by them unostentatiously, and they were not on a cost-plus-ten-per cent basis, either.

* * *

This issue of The Carpenter might very well be termed our "war anniversary number" as it synchronizes with the close of the country's first year of activity as one of the numerous belligerents in the great European war.

* * *

Our members will find in it much information which will enable them to refute intelligently the malicious criticisms levelled against our organization in recent months and for which there were not the slightest grounds.

* * *

The United Brotherhood has stood consistent in its promise of cooperation pledged the Government as part of the American labor movement at the outset of the war. When criticised it can point with pride to its record.

* * *

Of course it never occurred to our critics that the number of disputes in which our members were involved in the past year have been astonishingly small compared with the magnitude of their accomplishments in vital war work.

* * *

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for the allies and for our soldiers and sailors "over there." We believe there is little need to point out to our members their patriotic duty in regard to food conservation.

* * *

The membership of the U. B. is still showing a gratifying upward trend pleasing to all who have the welfare of our organization at heart. The present spring months should see us well across the 300,000 mark.

* * *

Another comprehensive installment of the U. B. roll of honor appears in this issue—the fourth to be precise—and the extent of it should bring a thrill of joy to the membership; truly the U. B. is 100 per cent patriotic.

* * *

Suppose for instance that our officials and members were overlooked and the

efficient machinery which the U. B. has for mobilizing its members was ignored, what delays, disputes and disheartening bungling would ensue and what time would be lost.

* * *

At the risk of incurring added criticism for blowing our own horn, it may very well be said that the nation owes a debt of gratitude for the manner in which the trade unions assisted the Government in mobilizing their men for effective work.

* * *

Frank P. Walsh will serve as an admirable foil for William Howard Taft on the new war labor board for while he has not the avoirdupois of the former President he is by no means a "light weight" from an intellectual point of view.

* * *

If the Rev. Billy Sunday knows as much about everything else, as, judging by his utterances, he professes to about the shipbuilding controversy, he is much better fitted to be a Coney Island barker than a sky pilot.

* * *

While perusing the U. B. honor roll the thought struck us that it would be well to urge our members when sending remembrances to our boys "somewhere in France" to see that as often as possible they bear the union label.

* * *

When sending tobacco, for instance, see that the brands bear the union label and those of our boys in France who have been supporters of the union label will be doubly grateful for the appropriateness of the gift.

* * *

The action of the G. E. B. in appropriating $75,000 toward the third Liberty Loan issue and $25,000 in Canadian bonds—$100,000 in all—in addition to the large earlier subscriptions, is another indication of the patriotism of the U. B.

* * *

Ashore or afloat, wherever the aid of the skilled carpenter is required as for example cantonment construction, aeroplane assembling, shipbuilding and so forth, members of our organization have been found on the job.

* * *

To read the comments of the daily press following the recent labor trouble in eastern shipyards one would think our members were a band of freebooting plunderers rather than patriotic workers with very substantial grievances.

* * *

The want of balance, the absence of a personal or independent note, is one of the worst features of American newspaperdom. Most noticeable this is perhaps when they deal with labor issues and the noisy, untrue aspersions cast by one is taken up parrot-like by all.

* * *

Now that we come to think of it why should it not be possible to put the workers in the shipyards on a cost-plus-ten per cent basis, the cost to be based on ordinary standards of decent living and comfort: but of course none of our "great dailies" would advocate anything like that.

* * *

It was a great disappointment to many newspaper paragraphers throughout the country that the General President of the U. B. did not happen to have a name that smacked of Teutonic origin. What an opportunity it would give them if he had, and, oh boys! how they would have used it.

* * *

In this issue of The Carpenter, the main facts dealing with the ship workers side of the labor controversy in the eastern shipyards is set forth very clearly in several articles which we are glad to publish for the information and guidance of our members throughout the country.

* * *

There they will find weighty facts outlining the grievances which the shipworkers wanted redressed and the disabilities under which they suffered in the shipyards while engaged in the indispensable work of building ships to transport our troops, munitions of war and food supplies to Europe.

* * *

Subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan on which an interest rate of 4¼ per cent will be paid are now in order and if you have not already placed your surplus dollars at the service of the Government, another opportunity is given you to do so. Patriotic thrift of this kind should be a labor of love.

Correspondence

Third U. B. Subscription to Liberty Loan

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 9, 1918.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.
U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 5th addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury has been referred to this Bureau for reply.

The Secretary desires to express to you and your Brotherhood deep gratification not only of your so liberal support of the First and Second Liberty Loans, but your readiness to participate in the Third Liberty Loan to the extent of $75,000.00.

This is indeed a noble example of patriotism and thrift, well worthy to be followed by other organized bodies.

Very truly yours,
FRANK R. WILSON,
Director of Publicity.

Liberty Loan Felicitations

Treasury Department
Washington, Nov. 10, 1917.

Editor, The Carpenter:

On behalf of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee I want to extend to you our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the splendid cooperation you gave us in obtaining nation-wide publicity during the Liberty Loan campaign just closed.

Yours very truly,
MRS. WM. G. McADOO,
Chairman Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

Thrift and War Savings

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 8, 1918.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Supplementing our letter of February 23rd:

We are today in receipt of and wish to thank you for copy of The Carpenter, March, 1918, and are pleased to note you have been able to devote some space to the subject of Thrift and War Savings.

Your spirit of patriotism, evidenced by your hearty co-operation, is sincerely appreciated and we hope to benefit by your continued promotion of the idea of thrift and economy throughout your circulation.

Awaiting with interest subsequent issues of your paper, we are

Very truly yours,
C. L. BAINE,
Sec. on Labor Organizations
War Savings Committee.

Government Ownership of Railroads

Editor, The Carpenter:

The accompanying resolution was passed at our regular meeting, January 24, 1918, L. U. 985 of Gary, Ind.

We request you to print copy of same in our next issue, with the request that all Local Unions take similar action.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. HEWITT, Pres.
S. B. STEWART, Sec.

—Resolution—

Owing to the fact that the Presidents of the various Railroads assembled in New York for the purpose of changing some of the sections of the Railroad Bill which would assure private ownership of the railroads after the war,

Therefore be it resolved that Local Union No. 985, U. B. of C. and J. of A., go on record as being unanimously in favor of Government control of the Railroads as a war measure at present.

Be it futher resolved that said Union favor Government ownership of the Railroads in the future.

Be it further resolved that a copy be sent to our respective Congressmen and Representatives.

The total amount of timber cut on the National Forests in the fiscal year 1917 was 840,612,000 board feet, as against 714,505,000 board feet in 1916.

Successful Trade Movements

International Falls, Minn. L. U. 258.—Recently this local secured an increase of 10 cents per hour which brings our scale to 50 cents per hour. Working hours are nine per day. In five months we have taken in over 125 members and at present have 85 in good standing. Robert Siebert, R. S.

* * *

Lubbock, Tex. L. U. 1884.—No trouble whatever was experienced in putting our new scale of 62½ cents per hour into effect on January 1, 1918, all contractors being favorable to same. W. A. Morris, Business Agent.

* * *

Okmulgee, Okla. L. U. 1399.—Our trade movement scheduled for January 1, 1918, went into effect without a hitch and as a result our members are now receiving $6.00 per day. R. B. Fawcett, R. S.

* * *

Bound Brook, N. J. L. U. 853.—The members of this local were granted their increase of 10 cents per hour on February 1. All contractors agreed to pay the new scale of 60 cents per hour. There is plenty of work at present and the prospect looks good for a long time. One job here is paying more than the scale demanded by this local. J. E. Hoff, R. S.

* * *

Beaumont, Tex. Jefferson County D. C. Our strike growing out of the enforcement of our 1918 trade demands terminated February 6, when an agreement was signed with the contractors calling for a minimum scale of 75 cents per hour, all foremen to receive not less than 87½ cents per hour; all work contracted for prior to January 1, to be finished at the old scale of 62½ cents per hour. C. W. Seburn, chairman strike committee.

* * *

Christopher, Ill. L.U. 1219.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages of 15 cents per hour became effective without any opposition from the contractors. James Eldridge, R. S.

* * *

Dubuque, Ia. L. U. 687.—An increase in the wage scale of 7½ cents per hour, to become effective April 15, 1918, has been obtained by the members of this local. Negotiations with the contractors were adjusted amicably. John Schuster, R. S.

* * *

Elizabeth, N. J. D. C.—The trade movement of this District calling for an increase in wages from the old scale of 56 1-4 cents to 65 cents per hour became effective as scheduled, no time being lost by our members. Working hours are eight per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Charles Odell, R. S.

News Notes From Local Unions

Seattle, Wash. L. U. 1272.—With regard to conditions in the ship building concerns and repair yards on Puget Sound and vicinity: practically all of the wooden ship building yards are paying the minimum scale of $7.00 per day demanded. Of the four big steel ship building plants located in Seattle, only one, the Skinner and Eddy corporation, granted all demands originally. The other plants put the matter up to the government, claiming their contracts were taken too low to warrant paying the scale. Since then the Shipping Commission appointed by President Wilson has taken up the matter and it looks as though the demands of the ship joiners and carpenters are conceded. Wm. O'Keefe, R. S. L. U. 1272

* * *

Erie, Pa. L. U. 81.—This local desires to advise the membership that outside firms having contracts here have extensively advertised for carpenters with the result that the town is now flooded with out-of-town carpenters who come here to work and neglect to deposit their clearance cards. This condition has become serious and unless these men present their clearance cards before going to work we intend to place a fine on every one of them. Owing to the severe weather recently experienced building operations in Erie have slowed down considerably. Geo. A. Wuenschel, Sec. L. U. 81.

* * *

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 883.—The Shipyards of Gray Harbor, Aberdeen, are in need of first-class mechanics, members of the U. B. or those who can qualify as such. Wages of both carpenters and shipwrights will be $6.00 per day after April 1. Workers in shipyards get a bonus of 60c per day from the Government. M. H. Leonard, R. S.

Death Roll

THEODORE COTE, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass.

TREFFLE LYONNAIS, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass.

JOSEPH N. THIBODEAU, L. U. 794, Leominster, Mass.

Accidents in the Machine Building Industry

(Continued from Page 20)

in the yard department responsibility rests upon the general neglect of safe location and construction of the transportation system of many plants, coupled with lack of safety precautions and instruction.

One of the fundamental inquiries in a study of this character is whether or not accidents are decreasing. A precise answer is difficult, because of the fact that very few plants had reliable accident records over a period of years. For one group of plants for which such information was obtainable for the years 1910 to 1913 the frequency rate shows no decrease, but the severity rate, after running as high as 6 days in 1910, 8 days in 1911, and 7 days in 1912, drops to 3 days in 1913. This decrease may reflect the more thorough safety organiation affected in some of these plants in 1912. The fact that the frequency rate shows no decline is certainly due to the more complete reporting of minor accidents in the later years.

A striking method of showing the effect of a good safety system in accident prevention is to compare the accident ratio in plants having, with those in plants not having, well-organized systems. This is done for three important group of plants. In every case the plants not having a good safety organization show accident frequency rates three or four times as high as those having a well developed system.

The report presents a very careful study of the very important subject of accident causes. For the industry as a whole "falling objects" stands out as the most frequent cause of accidents, the frequency rate being 14 cases per 1,000 300-day workers. As measured by severity, "cranes and hoists" assume first place, the severity rate varying from 1.3 to 2.3 days lost per 300-day worker in different groups of plants.

In discussing the question of safety in the machine-building industry it is important to remember that that industry not only uses machinery which needs to be safeguarded, but that its work consists of the production of machines for use in other industries. The extent to which the machines thus manufactured will later be a source of danger to the workers in those other industries depends in considerable measure upon the character of their original construction. The subject of machine design—of building a machine in such a way as to afford the minimum of hazard to its future operators—thus becomes of very great significance. This subject is covered in considerable detail in the report.

Information Wanted

This is a photograph of Peter J. Van Loan who disappeared from Ogden, Utah, on October 25, 1917, leaving a wife and six children. Brother Van Loan when

last heard from was traveling toward the Pacific coast. Information of his whereabouts should be sent to Roy R. Reeder, R. S., L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah.

Craft Problems

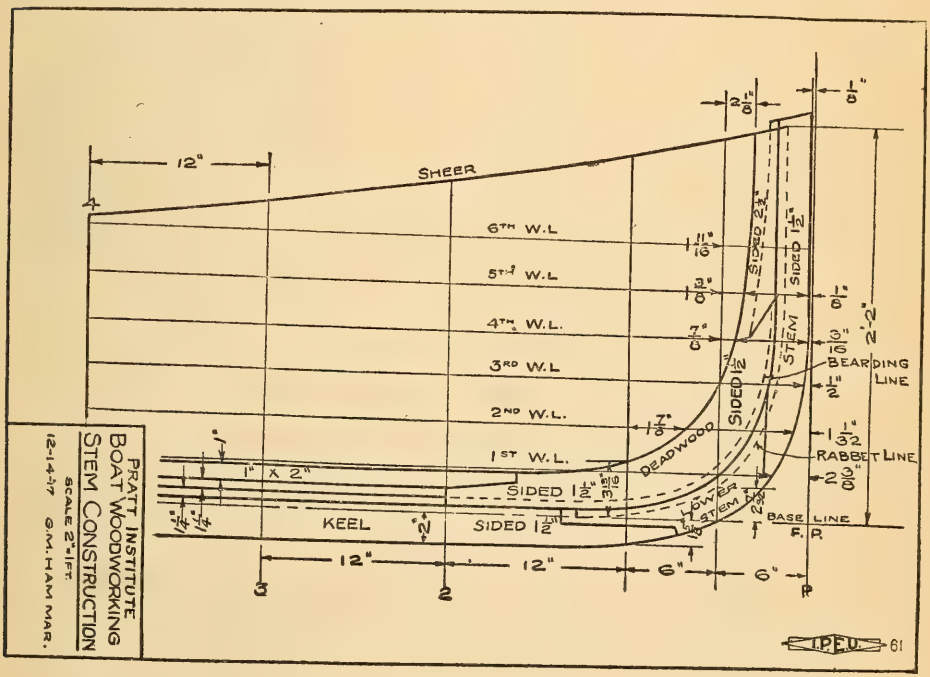
Assisting House Carpenters and Other Woodworkers to Transfer to Ship and Boat Work

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Because of the demand made upon house carpenters and other woodworkers to transfer their interests from their usual occupations, Pratt Institute as was shown in the February issue of The Carpenter, has undertaken to give a limited number of men, a general training in boat building and ship work, a training that will make the men more useful to the yards employing them, that will put those completing the course in a position to command higher salaries, and one that will qualify them to train the larger group of men yet to be mobilized for these industries.

These courses are open to experienced woodworkers and are intended for men just before or just after they have transferred to ship or boat work.

The outline of instruction consists in practical work of taking up molds from mold loft floor, lining scantling from molds, construction of center frame including stem, keel and stern, cutting rabbets, erecting transverse frames, scaling, beveling and installing of planking and longitudinals, calking (light and heavy work,) installation of longitudinal



penter, has undertaken to give a limited number of men, a general training in boat building and ship work, a training that will make the men more useful to the yards employing them, that will put those completing the course in a position to command higher salaries, and one that will qualify them to train the larger group of men yet to be mobilized for these industries.

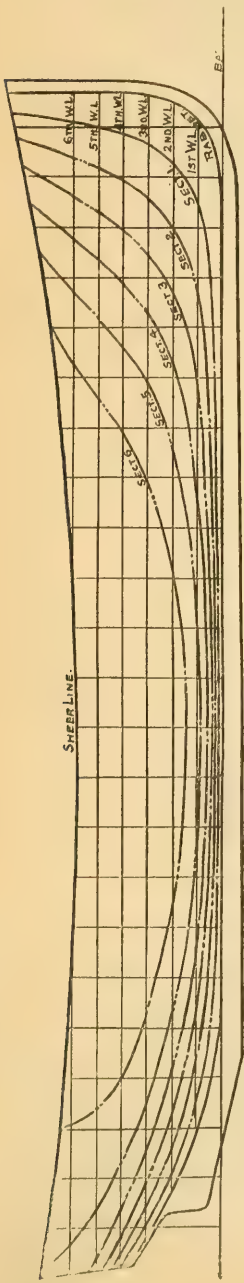
These courses are open to experienced woodworkers and are intended for men clamps, deck framing and methods of laying decks and plan reading.

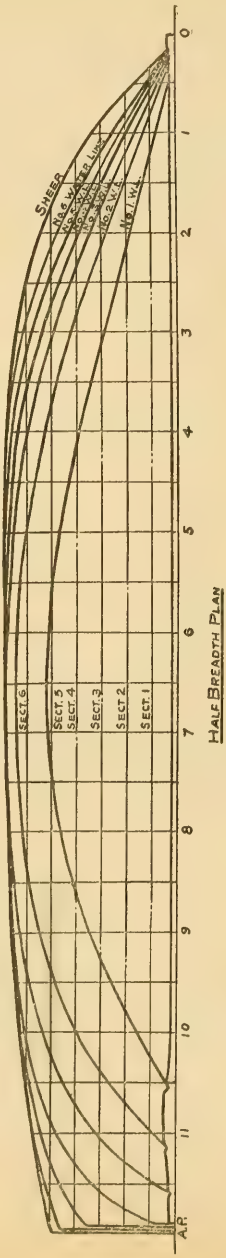
The class in boat building are building models of a 24 foot power boat, while the class in ship building are building models of the Ferris Type of cargo carrier now being built for the Government. Only such work is given that is of immediate value to the men.

The lines are first laid down on the mold loft floor, full size from drawings, as shown in figures 1 and 2, stem and

stern construction and figure 3, molded lines. The men are taught how to pick up their molds from mold loft floor, fair up the molds, line scantling from molds and construct the center frame. Various methods of picking up bevels are given and the men are given an opportunity to lay out and construct the frames, shape and install the planking in order to apply the principles.

New classes will be organized Monday evening, April 1, 1918, and continue two evenings each week until June 20th, The class in boat building will develop

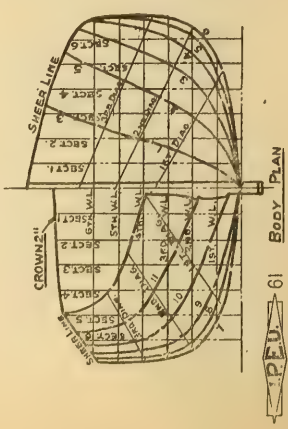


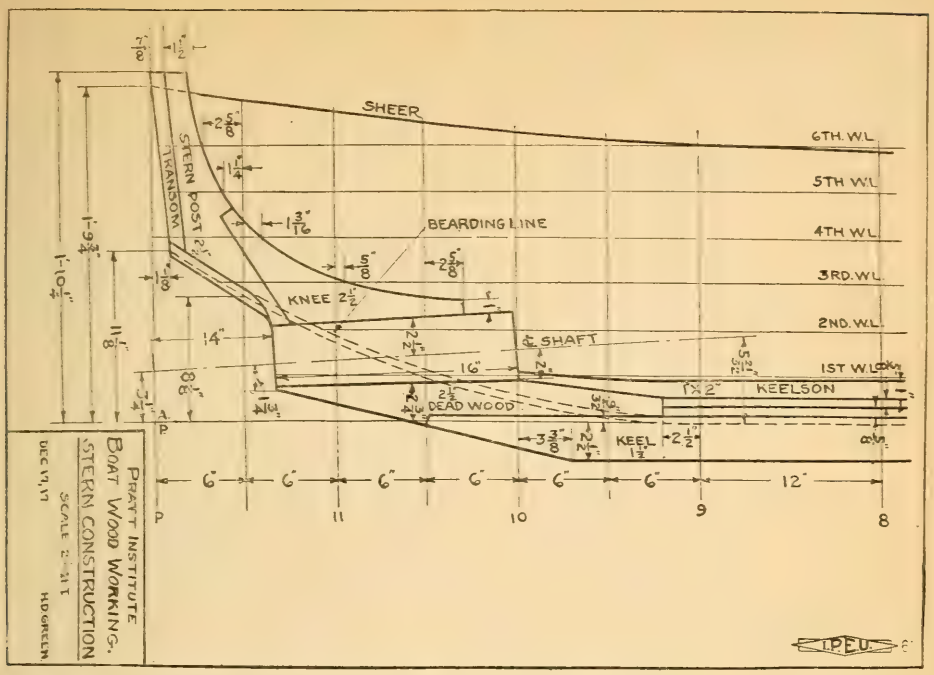


—TABLE OF OFF-SETS—

	STATIONS SPACED 12'-0"										
WATER LINES SPACED 3" SECTION " 3"	STEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 TRANSOM
HEIGHT OF GUNWALE ABOVE BASE	2'-2"0	1'-11"-6	1'-9"-5	1'-7"-4	1'-5"-3	1'-3"-7	1'-2"-4	1'-1"-2	1'-0"-1	0'-11"-1	0'-10"-2	0'-9"-4
" " RABBET		0'-10"-3								0'-1"-1	0'-5"-0	0'-11"-5
HALF BREADTH OF GUNWALE		0'-10"-2	1'-4"-2	1'-7"-2	1'-8"-2	1'-8"-4	1'-8"-5	1'-8"-4	1'-8"-1	1'-7"-4	1'-6"-5	1'-5"-1	1'-2"-6
HALF BREADTH OF WATER LINE NO.1		0'-5"-1	0'-5"-4	0'-8"-7	0'-11"-6	1'-1"-4	1'-1"-3	1'-1"-2	1'-1"-3	1'-1"-4	1'-1"-3	0'-11"-0	0'-10"-5
" " " " " " 2		0'-4"-1	0'-4"-6	0'-6"-9	0'-9"-1	1'-0"-4	1'-0"-6	1'-0"-5	1'-0"-2	1'-0"-3	1'-0"-2	0'-11"-0	0'-10"-3
" " " " " " 3		0'-4"-7	0'-4"-3	0'-6"-2	0'-8"-5	0'-10"-7	1'-0"-1	1'-0"-1	1'-0"-0	0'-11"-2	0'-10"-6	0'-9"-7	0'-9"-3
" " " " " " 4		0'-5"-7	0'-11"-5	0'-14"-2	1'-0"-7	1'-1"-8	1'-2"-1	1'-2"-0	1'-1"-8	1'-1"-4	1'-1"-0	1'-0"-4	0'-11"-7
" " " " " " 5		0'-6"-5	1'-1"-1	1'-5"-4	1'-7"-6	1'-8"-4	1'-8"-5	1'-8"-4	1'-8"-1	1'-7"-4	1'-6"-4	1'-4"-2	0'-0"-4
" " " " " " 6		0'-7"-5	1'-2"-3	1'-6"-4	1'-8"-1					1'-7"-4	1'-6"-5	1'-4"-7	1'-1"-6
HEIGHT OF SECT NO.1 ABOVE BASE		0'-4"-4	0'-1"-3	0'-0"-7	0'-0"-6	0'-0"-5	0'-0"-5	0'-0"-6	0'-0"-5	0'-0"-6	0'-2"-3	0'-5"-6	1'-0"-2
" " " " " " 2		1'-0"-3	0'-3"-9	0'-1"-6	0'-1"-2	0'-1"-1	0'-1"-0	0'-1"-1	0'-1"-0	0'-1"-1	0'-1"-6	0'-3"-4	0'-7"-3
" " " " " " 3		1'-3"-4	0'-6"-3	0'-3"-1	0'-2"-0	0'-1"-5	0'-1"-3	0'-1"-4	0'-1"-3	0'-1"-5	0'-2"-6	0'-5"-1	0'-10"-4
" " " " " " 4			1'-0"-7	0'-5"-3	0'-3"-3	0'-2"-5	0'-2"-3	0'-2"-5	0'-2"-3	0'-2"-6	0'-3"-4	0'-5"-6	0'-10"-7
" " " " " " 5			1'-1"-7	0'-9"-1	0'-5"-0	0'-3"-2	0'-2"-6	0'-2"-6	0'-2"-6	0'-3"-4	0'-5"-0	0'-8"-1	0'-10"-7
" " " " " " 6			1'-1"-2	0'-9"-1	0'-5"-6	0'-3"-6	0'-3"-0	0'-2"-6	0'-3"-0	0'-4"-4	0'-5"-4	0'-7"-1	0'-10"-0
	BASTING	W.L.#1	W.L.#2	W.L.#3	W.L.#4	W.L.#5	W.L.#6	SHEER					
RABBET FROM S.P.		1'-5"-6	0'-5"-0	0'-3"-0	0'-2"-2	0'-1"-7	0'-1"-6	0'-1"-6	0'-1"-6				
" A.P.		2'-1"-4	1'-5"-1	0'-8"-3	0'-4"-4								
FORE EDGE OF STEM FROM F.P.		0'-5"-7	0'-2"-3	0'-1"-1	0'-0"-4	0'-0"-1	0'-0"-1	0'-0"-1	0'-0"-1	0'-0"-1			

BOAT WOOD-WORKING
MODEL-24 Ft. MOTOR BOAT
MOULDED LINES
SCALE 2 INCH = 1 FT.
JAN. 10, 1918.
C. CRAPPLETON
PRATT INSTITUTE
BROOKLYN, N.Y.





the model of a 24 foot power boat, the class in ship building will develop a model of the Ferris type cargo carrier. A class in elementary ship and boat woodworking will also be conducted for assisting new recruits to the industry. Applications for these classes should be made early.

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs.

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Article No. 3.

In this plan of a small frame cottage, the roof is of a comparatively simple layout and involves the principles of laying out described in the last article.

Its outside outline or top arrises of the wall plates is as represented in Fig. 1, A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-L and K, and Fig. 2, gives an end view or gable elevation, showing the pitch of the common rafters which we will assume to be "full" or 12 inches rise and 12 inches run on the steel square, or again the rise of the roof from the plate to the ridge as E-M in Fig. 2, and F-J in the same diagram are equal to half the width of the house.

A-B is the length of the plate across house at the bay window, its widest part. A-K across the main walls or K-L and T-1 in Fig. 1, therefore A-J, Fig. 2, will be the length of the common rafters to the ridge N-O in Fig. 1, from the plate A-K. A-G in Fig. 2 is equal to the span from A to B in Fig. 1, and E-M the rise or pitch, consequently the line A-M will be the length of the short common rafters and the bottom and top bevel saw cuts will be as represented at A and M.

To find the lengths of the hip, valley and bay window rafters, refer to Fig. 1, and commencing at the near valley C-M, square up from the line M-R, and make it equal to E-M on Fig. 2, and join C-R, which will be the valley length required with the bevels as indicated. On the N-D and K-O square up the rises N-T, and O-S each equal in height to F-J in Fig. 2, and join D-T and K-S which will give the main roof hips with their needed bevels, side bevels being on an angle of 45 degrees or square levels as termed.

The valley rafter L-Q to stand over L-P is similarly found.

We find from the diagram, Fig 2, that the plate line of the bay window C-H-D is higher, or raised up 4 feet above the level of the plate line of the main building as A-E-F-G-K-B so to find the rafter lengths we go back to Fig. 1, where on

the seat of the hip E-U, we proceed to square up the rise U-V, and join E-V which will be the length of the U-V, being equal to the rise C-J, of which

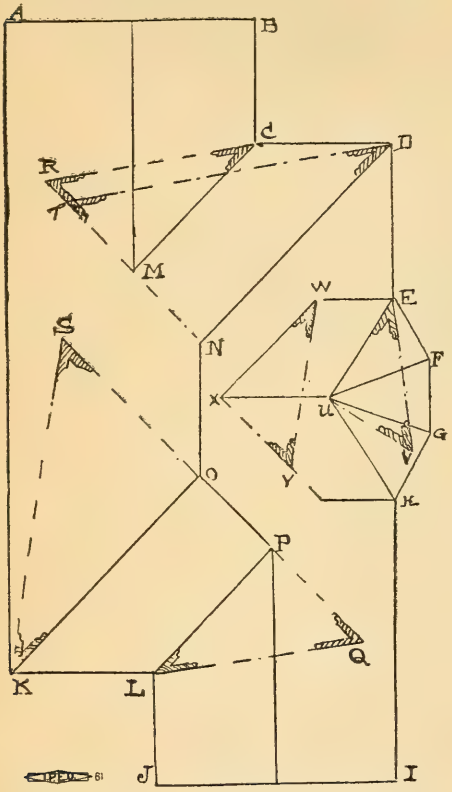


Fig. 1. Out Plan of Small Cottage Roof.

there will be four to stand over E-U, F-U, G-U and H-U. On the seat W-X, square up X-Y, and W and Y, for the length of the valley of which there will

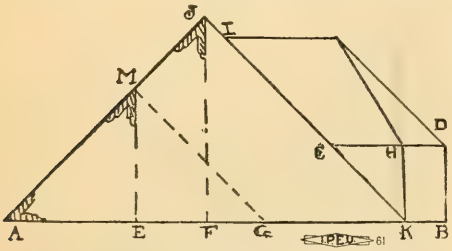


Fig. 2. End View of Roof Over Fig. 1.

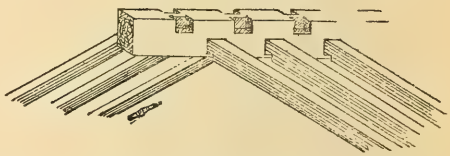
be two needed, one for each side. All the jacks may be found as described in the last article, but regarding those reaching from the valleys over W-X to the hips D-N and O-P-I, it will be found that the bottom and top cuts will be similar up to the points N and O, where the hips join the ridge N-O, against it there will be a square cut on the top edge with the down cut as at J Fig. 1.

When making calculations or laying out roofs of this description, or in fact any roof, too much care cannot be bestowed in finding the exact number and sizes of rafters required, the right and left hand cuts of the bevels of the jacks, etc., and the exactness of framing to the neat lengths and measurements so as to avoid mistakes and recutting when the roof is being raised.

Practical Roof Construction

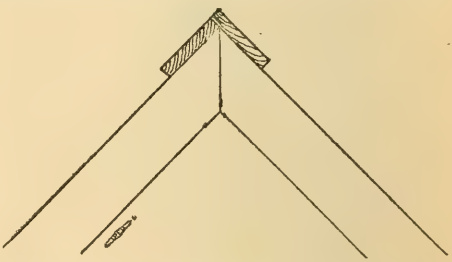
(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

They say "save food and win the war" I say, "SAVE LUMBER and BUILD HOMES." I do not mean by that, that we should not use lumber for other purposes, but the point I am trying to make is that if an unnecessary piece of lumber,



one here and another there is saved, there could soon be enough saved to make one home, and every additional home makes just that much more "peace on earth, good will toward men."

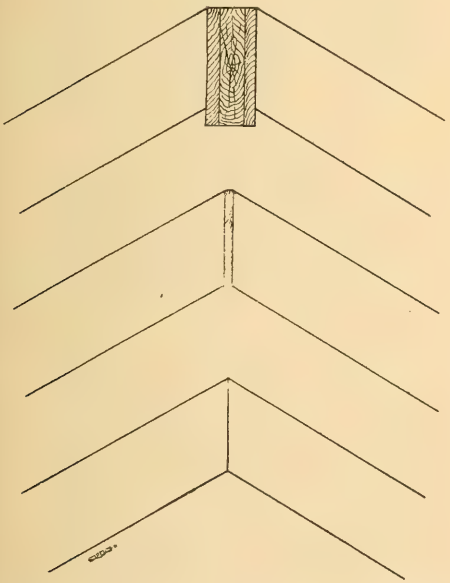
In my time on earth, fifty years, there has been a great change in the lumber industry of this country; likely in the next fifty there will be even a greater change. Fifty years ago I am told in practically all parts of this country they



cut down trees, felled them together so they could set fire to them to get rid of them. There is not much of that done now, and there will be less in fifty years to come. Think for a moment of the price of lumber today compared with only a few years ago; think even of the price

and scarcity of fuel during the last few cold weeks of winter. Can you imagine that only a few years ago they burned logs to get them out of the way; and yet, burning logs to get them out of the way, is perhaps not as bad as wasting lumber after going to the expense of getting it out. I say save lumber, and in that I do not mean that we should build cheap buildings, for cheap building, without the right kind of lumber in them, is truly a waste of lumber.

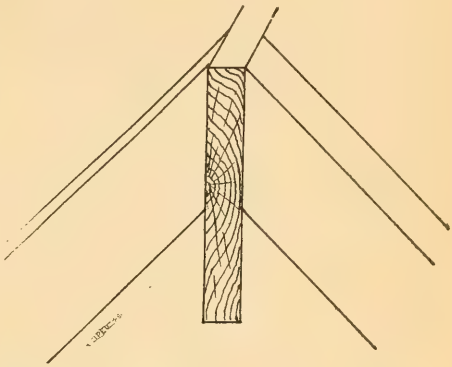
Fifty years ago they used to build with logs, not only log houses but the frame work of all the buildings were hewn logs and then later sawed timbers. In those early days the backbone of the home was the ridge pole, which by the best authority to this day is still called



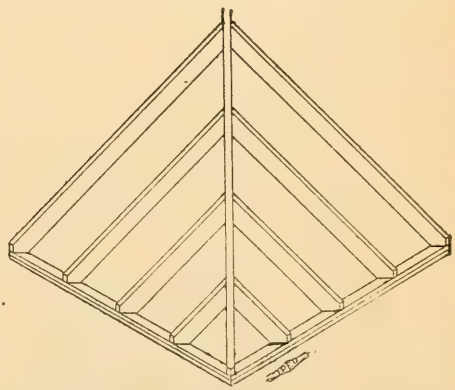
by the old name, though I will admit more commonly and more properly called ridge board, for the majority of the ridges of today if one is used at all is simply a six-inch board.

In the early days the ridge pole was the only thing that kept the roof over your head, as the rafters, which were often nothing but poles, simply lay in the ridge pole and if the ridge broke it is not at all likely that the roof from each side would fall and stick together at the top, but more likely, the whole roof would fall, so you see the ridge was truly the mainstay of the home.

Not long ago I was working on a building several hundred feet square. On this building the roof was supported with trusses, but I will not take up that kind of roof in this article though I may some time later. While building this building the tinner was putting ventilators in other temporary buildings, some of them several hundred feet long (I mean the building not the ventilators). As they



were put right through the very top of the roof it is only natural that I noticed the kind of a ridge pole, especially when I had to sit up there in the very coldest snowy weather and saw them out. And I yet wonder why the ridge was made with a two by eight and an eight inch board nailed on each side. I know not what the architect's idea was, probably if I did I could understand it, though frequently I cannot understand why an architect does so delight to use up lumber. Now I do not wish to impress the reader



with the thought that an average carpenter who has knocked up against these things in his daily work knows more than an architect that has made building a profession; I have great respect for such a man. Yet on the other hand, the carpenters are the literal builders of the

country and the more they become educated, the more they are going to be considered authorities on building construction.

I illustrate the old Ridge Pole with the rafters ready to be placed in. I also illustrate the three-piece, eight-inch ridge that I consider a waste of lumber. I contend a six-inch board would have answered just as well, or could have been constructed without any ridge at all and been just as good when finished.

Now I will admit on some cut up roofs a ridge is very handy in construction, though not entirely necessary. Take for instance a dormer, or, as we often call them, a dog house. The majority of carpenters think we almost have to have a ridge to know where to get to the top; but nail your top two boards together and after your outside rafters are up put your pig-trough in place up side down, as illustrated, on top of the roof, and set your cripple rafters up under and you have the job, just as easy, perhaps quicker, and quite as complete. Now what is true of the old ridge is true to some extent of the hip rafter. On this temporary building just mentioned which was made with six-inch rafters the hip was made with a twelve-inch, probably the architect knew why, but I doubt if any carpenter could tell from below. The room ran clear up on the rafters to give room and as it was a wall board job the twelve-inch hip stuck way down into the room without any kind of a finish whatsoever, the wall board simply finished up against the twelve-inch hip rafter.

I say SAVE LUMBER, and contend that the heavy ridge pole and extremely heavy hip rafter are not only a waste of lumber, but in some places at least, not only poor in appearance but even unsightly.

Now I am free to admit a heavy valley is more necessary than a heavy hip. The jacks when once nailed in place hold the same as a common rafter and the more heft on them the harder they hold. I contend the common rafter is just as stout when completed without the ridge as with one in. I always like to nail my two top boards together and make a good strong top, then you always have a good ridge with or without a ridge board.

How to Frame, Sheath and Roof an Attic "Eyebrow" Window

This style of window has become popular for many of the Queen Anne and Colonial bungalows and cottages, so some idea of its construction should be known to all carpenters.

At Fig. 1, let us assume A-B to be the length of the window in this case, say 6 feet long, draw the center plumb line D-E-C, and the two perpendicular end lines from A and B and square to the level sill line A-B. Next trace the curved eyebrow outline A-E-B which must, of course, be copied from the architects design, also the parallel lines denoting the projections of the window frame casings sash as shown on the engraving Fig. 1.

Next proceed to layout the section by drawing the house rafter at its pitch as represented in Fig. 2, and at the fixed distance up from the eaves or wall plate

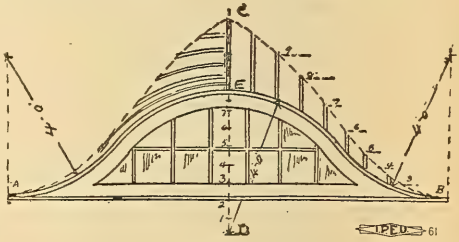


Fig. 1

line draw in the 2x6" pitched window sill and measure up the height as indicated, namely 3 feet.

Assuming the short rafters of this window to be concave or of hollow curvature as seen, strike them out from one pattern at a radius of 8 feet and locate the intersection point C in Fig. 2, where the covering of the window roof meets that of the main house roof. Now divide the eyebrow curve into any number of equal parts and transfer them over to Fig. 2, and with the 8 foot center radius and patterns, draw the curves of all the rafters according to the number desired right and left, that is if the roof is to be boarded horizontally, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc., which will be the curve and length of each and be set up in place as shown on the right side of Fig. 1.

Now draw from Fig. 1, to Fig. 2, section to elevation, the points where the curved eyebrow window rafters die into the main roof, and up square from division points on curve, the intersection

of these lines will give the curve C-B, which will be the shape of the valley at the main roof.

If desired the vertical curved rafters can be sheathed with one-half inch pine strips bent round in two thicknesses, well nailed to each rafter and breaking joint in each thickness.

Another way by which this attic roof may be framed would be to use horizontal instead of vertical curved rafters in

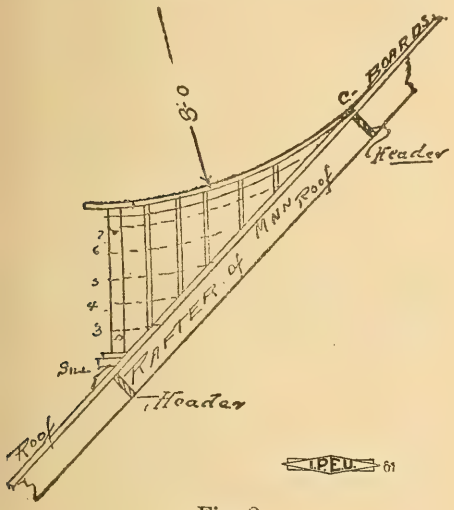


Fig. 2

the way shown to the left in Fig. 2, each following the outline of the front elevation of the window and dying into the main roof as it curves upward.

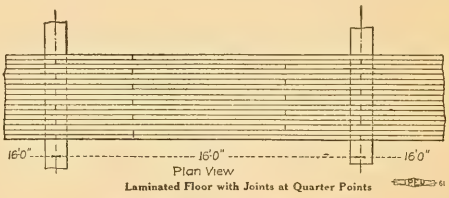
Regarding slating or shingling these roofs, of course the first projecting course must follow the curvature of the eyebrow and diminish shingle by shingle to the point C, at the apex or top, this will take time, patience and skill.

Laminated and Mill Floors

Laminated and mill floors may be of dressed and matched or spliced planks, 3 inches or more in thickness, nailed direct to the girders. If heavy loads are to be carried on long spans, planks 6 inches or 8 inches wide are set on edge close together, firmly nailed at each end and about 18 inches intervals with 60-D penny nails staggered or alternating top and bottom; thus forming a **Laminated Floor.** Each of these floors is covered with two or more thicknesses of waterproof paper or similar material and then by a top or wearing floor laid at right angles to the direction of the underfloor. Material is surfaced on all sides and edges of planks to serve as a finish on the ceiling below.

When plank floors are laid flat, the boards should be two bays in length, if possible and laid to break joints every 4 feet.

With laminated floors it may be difficult to obtain planks two bays in length, yet a strong and stiff floor will result if the planks be laid with the ends extend-

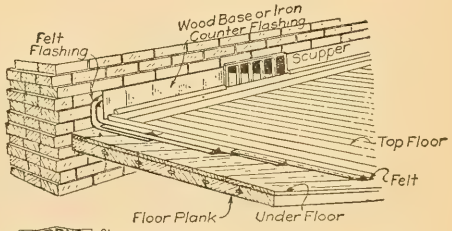


Laminated Floor with Joints at Quarter Points

ing between centers of girders, with one plank laid across the girder at frequent intervals (say every sixth or eighth piece) to act as a tie in the floor; or again by another method the ends of the planks should join at or near the quarter-point of the span between the girders, taking care to break joints in such a way that no continuous line across the floor will occur.

Fig. 1 shows an example of this kind of work of which the span between the centers of the girders is 16 feet and the planks are 16 feet long.

It is laid in this way: Every fourth piece of plank extends from the center of one girder to center of next girder.



Details of Floor Construction.

Next to this a second piece the same length, is nailed with the end spaced at a quarter point of the span between girders, thus one end of the length to project three-fourths of the way across one span, and one-fourth way across the other.

The following piece is placed over the opposite girder in the same manner that the previous is placed over the first gir-

der and the lamination is completed by placing a length of plank from center of girder to center as in the first case. Care should be taken to see that each plank is nailed firmly in place with a tight joint between each piece or plank of the floor.

In laying laminated floors it is advisable to omit the last two planks at walls until after the sashes have been put in and the roofing done, then these spaces can be filled in close against the walls. It is often recommended that laminated floors be laid without nailing to the girders which support the floor, so that expansion due to dampness will not cause movement in the girders at the walls.

Top floors as in Fig. 2, may be of soft or hardwood as use requires, tongued and grooved flooring being used almost entirely. Square edged flooring is easier to replace when repairs are needed, but wears less around the nails, thus coming to be after a while an uneven floor. Some of the best buildings have a double top floor, the lower part of soft wood laid diagonally upon the plank under floor and the hardwood top floor laid lengthways. This method allows boards in alleys and passageways to be easily replaced when worn, and the diagonal underfloor part braces the whole building, reduces vibration and distributes the floor loads evenly.

Top floors should always be laid in the direction of the pedestrian traffic and trucking which is generally lengthwise of the building.

Built in Buffet

(By John Upton)

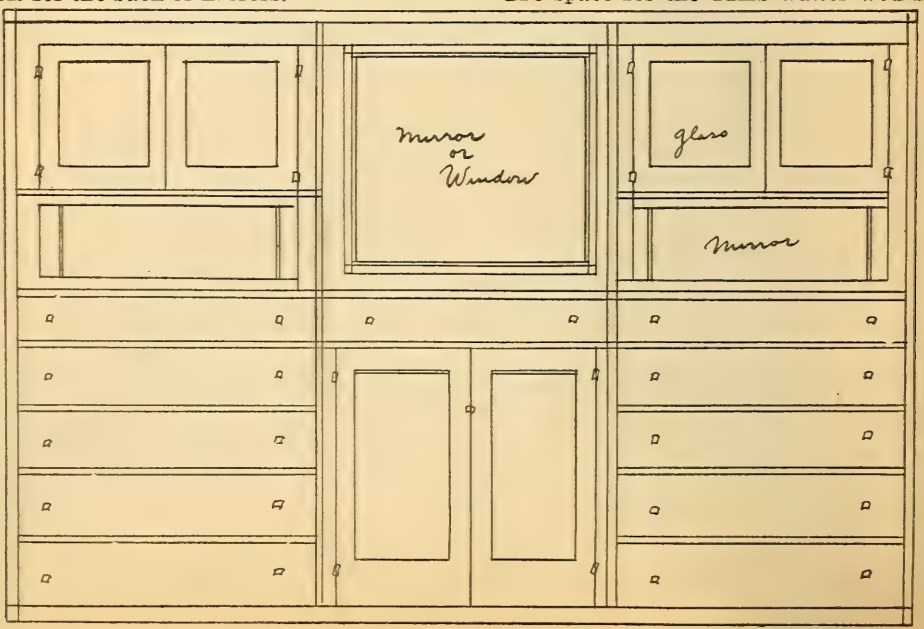
Having been asked to design a built-in buffet, with a dumb waiter in the center, I thought the design might be useful to readers of The Carpenter and so present a drawing.

The space behind the doors is where the dumb-waiter comes up, the space above the doors may be a mirror or a window. The upper doors could be wood or glass panel or leaded glass. The spaces under them could have wood panels for the back or mirrors.

Five drawers are shown but perhaps four would answer better; the upper one should be about six inches deep. I have not given dimensions as these would be according to the space to be filled.

The mirrors should be beveled. The drawers and doors could be purchased or made as desired: there would be shelves behind the upper doors. The shelf or ledge above the upper drawers should be about eighteen inches wide and the front may be straight or curved. It should be of two inch stock, or at least one and one-eighth inch.

The space for the dumb-waiter would



depend on the size of the cage, or lift. This can be purchased or made in the shop. There are several good ones advertised and it might be as cheap to get one ready to install. If desired the doors could be left off and put on the cage instead by finishing up the inside of the open space and letting the cage stop with the top flush with the floor. There is a waiter on the market designed to work this way.

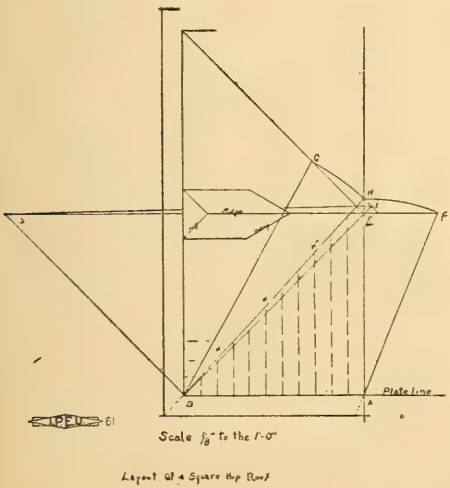
The wood used could be of Oak, Yellow Pine or Cypress, or even clear White Pine stained.

If necessary the drawers over the waiter could be shortened or omitted to provide space for the wheels which carry the cage.

The partitions each side of the mirror can run down to the ledge or merely as low as the doors. In the latter case there would be a casing or pilaster to support the corner of the upper cupboard. These casings and those at the ends may be simple or ornate as desired and should correspond with the finish of the rest of the room.

Questions and Answers Department

J. H. of Louisville, Ky., writes:—I have been interested in the Craft Problem Department and would like your advice as follows: Enclosed you will find



Layout of a Square Hip Roof

sketch of roof plan with all the required cuts obtained, outside of those of the "dormer" which I would be grateful if some one would explain to me.

More Re Roof Framing

(By J. F. Kirkpatrick, L. U. 80)

To start drawing No. 1, I took the rafter of the 14 foot wing, it starts at A with run to B, rise starts at B and ends at C, now from C to A, is length of rafter, and A to D, length of tail. D is located by drawing a line from A to E, which represents the wall of the building and then from E to D, which in this case is the inside of the facer.

Now draw line from C to G, which is 3 feet and A to B which is 7 feet, this will make 10 foot run for 20 foot wing. From G to D draw a line where it crosses line A-E at F, this gives point where plate is located, from G to F is length of rafter for 20 foot wing, and from F to D length of tail.

The difference in heights of plates is from F to A and is 6 inches.

To get the entire run of hip and valley which is 15 feet, take 2 feet E to D, then 7 feet A to B, 3 feet C to G will make 12 feet. We need 3 feet more, draw line from G to I, then from I to D is the length of hip and valley over all.

The hip run is from X to J, the rise from J to I, length from I to X length of tail X to D.

The valley run is from X' to T, rise from T to I, length from I to X', length of tail from X' to D.

To get distance C on Fig. 2, take Fig. 1 and scale from A to Z; it is 8 inches.

To get rise that is marked on Fig. 2 for plates take Fig. 1 and scale from A to F; it is 6 inches.

To get distance D on Fig. 2, take from F to Z' on Fig. 1; which is 6 inches.

The distance B to B' on Fig. 2 is F to E on Fig. 1; 1 foot and 6 inches.

The distance A to A' on Fig. 2, is A to E on Fig. 1 and is 2 feet.

A to C, Fig. 2, the length of the rafter that has its center at the edge of the plate, can be scaled to the center of the hip on Fig. 1, from F to Z.

The length of the rafter from raised plate down to D on Fig. 2 is from A to Z' on Fig. 1, and length will be from center of hip to plate, and will set half its thickness off of plate.

On these two drawings all lines are center lines and working lines, except those for plates.

On Fig. 2, the length of the hip is shown from C to E' the rise from E' to

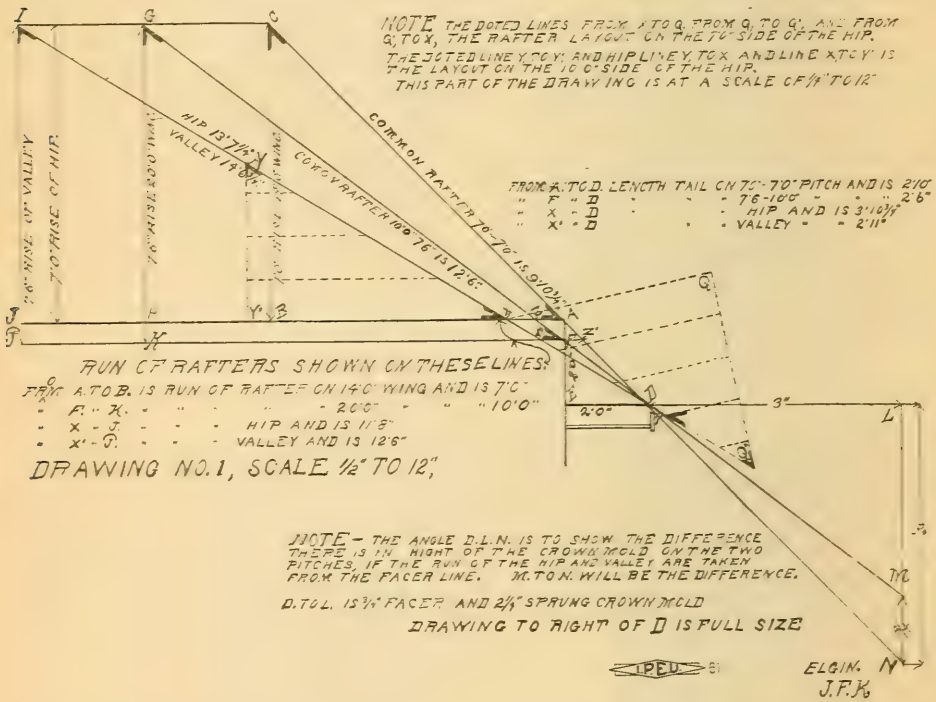
F. the run from F to C. At C is the plate line and location of hip from the corner.

The length of the valley is shown from D to E the rise from E to F and the run from F to D. D is the plate line and location of valley from the angle. To draw this, on this plan I kept the foot of the rafters to place on the plate line at C and D, this doesn't bring the rafters to an intersection at the top, on account of the plate at C being raised 6 inches, this is shown by the hip being dropped at E 6 inches.

D to M is line of rafter for 10 foot run, D to N is line of rafter for 7 foot run, M to N is the difference in height of the crown mold kept even with the roof boards on both pitches.

To get the crown mold to member you will have to put it on the flat pitch first and run the margin from bottom of facer the same height all around, then it will be ¾ inches higher than the roof boards on the steeper pitch.

Fig. 1, the dotted lines bounded by points X, Q and Q' is plan of roof on 7


NOTE THE DOTED LINES FROM X TO Q FROM Q TO Q' AND FROM Q' TO X, THE RAFTER LAYOUT ON THE 70° SIDE OF THE HIP.
THE DOTED LINE Y TO Y' AND HIP LINE Y TO X AND LINE X TO Y' IS THE LAYOUT ON THE 10 0° SIDE OF THE HIP.
THIS PART OF THE DRAWING IS AT A SCALE OF ½" TO 12"
HIP 13'7½"
VALLEY 13'
COMMON RAFTER 70° 7'6 13 12'6"
COMMON RAFTER 10° 7'6 13 12'6"
FROM A TO D. LENGTH TAIL ON 70° 70° PITCH AND IS 2'10"
" F " D " " 7'6-10'0" " " 2'6"
" X " D " " HIP AND IS 3'10½"
" X' " D " " VALLEY " 2'11"
RUN OF RAFTERS SHOWN ON THESE LINES
FROM A TO B. IS RUN OF RAFTER ON 14'0" WING AND IS 7'0"
" F " X " " " 20'0" " " 10'0"
" X " J " " " HIP AND IS 11'8"
" X' " D " " " VALLEY AND IS 12'6"
DRAWING NO. 1, SCALE ½" TO 12"
NOTE - THE ANGLE D.L.N. IS TO SHOW THE DIFFERENCE THERE IS IN HIGHT OF THE CROWN MOLD ON THE TWO PITCHES, IF THE RUN OF THE HIP AND VALLEY ARE TAKEN FROM THE FACER LINE. M. TO N. WILL BE THE DIFFERENCE.
D.TO L. IS ¾" FACER AND 2¼" SPRUNG CROWN MOLD
DRAWING TO RIGHT OF D IS FULL SIZE
SPEED
ELGIN. N
J.F.K.

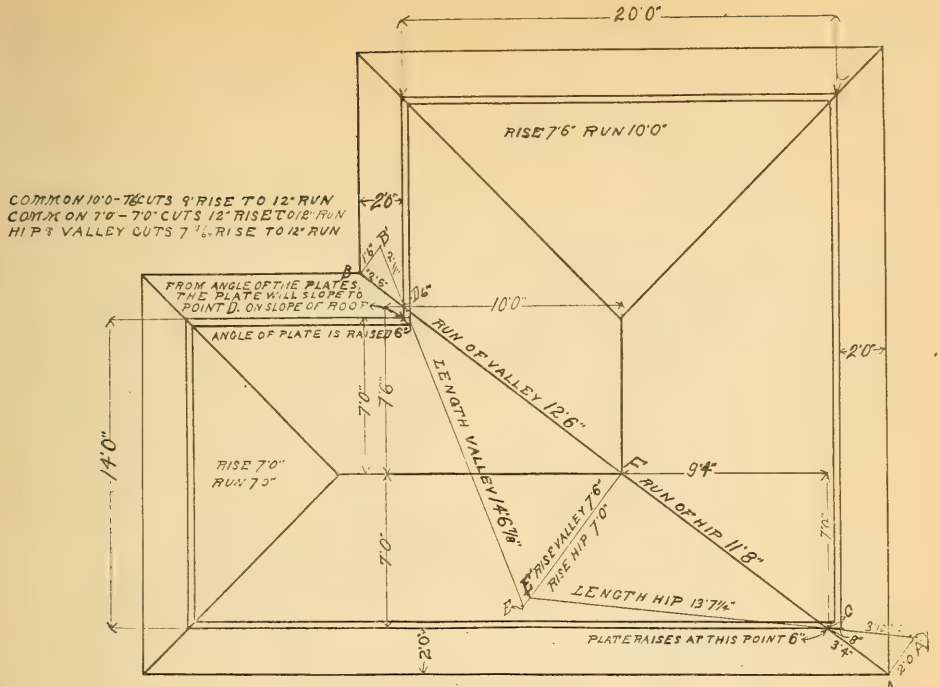
It will be noticed that the hip has a 7 foot rise and the valley has 7 feet and 6 inches rise on account of the two pitches and having them intersect in the intersecting corner of the corners. The distance of the plate at the intersection of the hip is to be raised, can be scaled from E to E'. On Fig. 1 the height the plate is to be raised can be scaled from A to F, and is 6 inches.

The drawing in Fig. 1, from points D-L and N, will show the difference in height of crown mold when the inside facer line is taken as the end of the hip and valley run. From D to L is width of ¾ inch facer and 2¼ inch sprung crown mold.

foot side of hip. The lines bounded by points X, Y and Y' is plan of roof on 10 foot side of hip. From these two plans you can take length of hip, valleys, main rafter and the jacks for plate lengths with the bevels marked at X, X' and G. you can cut the jack rafter for the 20 foot wing, and with bevel near D and A you can cut the jack rafters for the 14 foot wing.

With bevels set at Q', X and I, you can cut the hip on this roof and the same bevels will cut the valley.

The lengths of all rafters, hips and valleys are given from letter to letter, also their rise and run, on Figures 1, 2 and 3.



DRAWING NO 2. SCALE ¼" TO 12" I.P.E.U. 61

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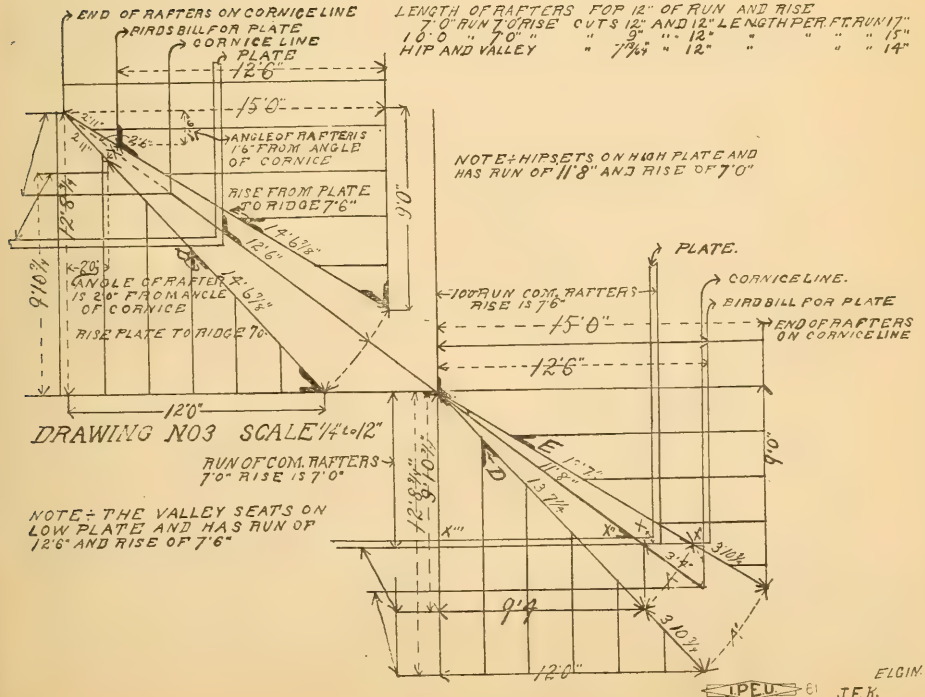

END OF RAFTERS ON CORNICE LINE
BIRDS BILL FOR PLATE
CORNICE LINE
PLATE
12'6"
15'0"
ANGLE OF RAFTERS 18° FROM ANGLE OF CORNICE
RISE FROM PLATE TO RIDGE 7'6"
9'0"
12'6"
ANGLE OF RAFTER IS 26° FROM ANGLE OF CORNICE
RISE PLATE TO RIDGE 7'0"
12'0"
LENGTH OF RAFTERS FOR 12" OF RUN AND RISE
7'0" RUN 7'0" RISE CUTS 12" AND 12" LENGTH PER FT. RUN 17"
10'0" " 7'0" " " 9" " 12" " " " " 15"
HIP AND VALLEY " 7 7/16" " 12" " " " " 14"
NOTE-HIP SETS ON HIGH PLATE AND HAS RUN OF 11'8" AND RISE OF 7'0"
PLATE.
CORNICE LINE.
BIRD BILL FOR PLATE
END OF RAFTERS ON CORNICE LINE
10'0" RUN COM. RAFTERS RISE IS 7'6"
15'0"
12'6"
RUN OF COM. RAFTERS 7'0" RISE IS 7'0"
NOTE-THE VALLEY SEAT'S ON LOW PLATE AND HAS RUN OF 12'6" AND RISE OF 7'6"
9'4"
12'0"

DRAWING NO3 SCALE 1¼" to 12"

I.P.E.U. 61

ELGIN. J.F.K.

This is all I will say about Figures 1 and 2, you can do a little studying; its a safe bet I did on this proposition.

The bevel for the jacks and cripples on the 7 foot run is set nearly 9 11-12 inches and 9 1-3 inches, it is close enough for all roof work and cut on the 9 11-12 inches.

The 9 11-12 inches is the same as the 9 foot and 10¾ inch length of rafter on Fig. 3, and 9 1-3 inches is the same as the 9 foot and 4 inch. This is the run of the plate from the ridge to A, where the hip meets plate. This is the cheek cut. The plumb cheek and plate cut is 12 inches and 12 inches. The bevels shown at D and D, Fig. 3, will fit against hip or valley if shaped in position as shown.

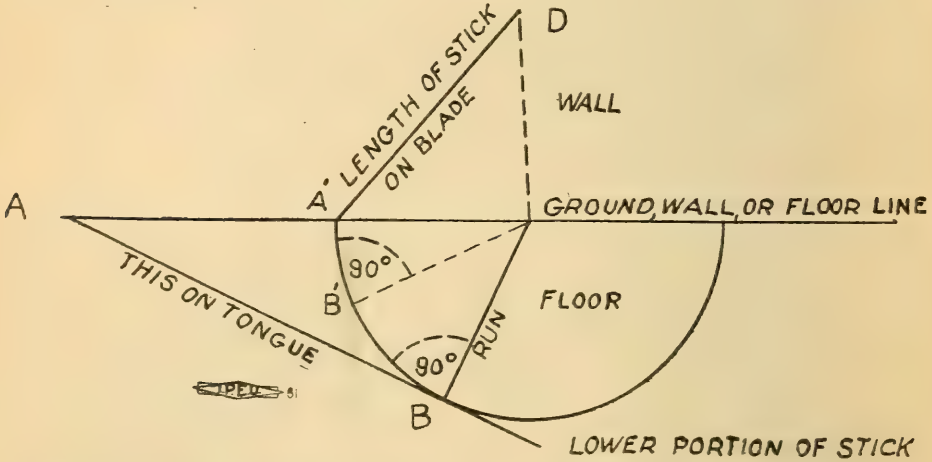
The bevel for the jacks and cripples of the 10 foot run is set 7½ and 12½ inches and cut on 12½ inches. The 12½ inches is taken from the length of the rafter which is 12 feet and 6 inches, the 7½ inches is taken from the end of the ridge where the valley intersects to a distance equal to where the valley intersects at the plate and is 7 feet and 6 inches; this can be seen on Fig. 2, where the valley sets at D to the ridge on the 14 foot wing and the cheek plumb cut is 12 inches and 9 inches, cut on the 9 and the plate cut is 9 inches and 12 inches cut on the 12. The cheek cut is 7½ inches and 12½ inches cut on the 12½. On Fig. 3, the lengths of the jack rafters can be scaled.

To figure the difference in lengths of jacks you take and divide the length of your common rafter by the distance your ridge is back of the place your hip would intersect with the plate. In this case I have taken the common rafter of the 10 foot run which is 12 feet and 6 inches long. Now you will see the hip intersects with the plate 7 feet and 6 inches from the end of the ridge, 12 feet and 6 inches divided by 7 feet and 6 inches equals 1 foot and 8 inches, now 2 times 1 foot and 8 inches equals 3 feet and 4 inches, then jacks shorten 3 feet and 4 inches at each of the 2 feet spaces. You can figure the other out the same way and try it.

Side Bevels on Rafters

(By P. D. O'Brien, L. U. 22)

This is to remove the difficulty experienced by some of the brothers in comprehending side bevels on rafters etc.



In this diagram: Let D be a point of the wall against which a stick you wish to frame is placed, and B any point on the floor which holds the lower end. If the end D is held and B moved around in a circle whose radius is the run of the stick, the side bevel at D will change as you move B. To get the side bevel for any position of B, draw a tangent to the circle at B or square over from B at 90 degrees to the run. Measure to the wall or wall line produced on the squared line which will be the number to take on tongue of steel square and the length of the stick on the blade. Apply those numbers to stick and scribe on blade, this will give the correct side level for upper end. The measure from B to the

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wall against which the stick is placed must be level and is equal to the run multiplied by the tangent of the angle which the run makes with the wall line horizontally. This principle applied to any position of the rafter or brace will solve the trouble.

Nelson an Imposter

At a recent meeting of L. U. 916 of Aurora, Ill., a man giving the name of John Nelson appealed for a donation, claiming to be a hoisting engineer from Bay City, Mich. One of the members recognized him as a man who worked the same game at DeKalb, Ill., giving the name of Albert Mann there. Nelson or Mann is an imposter. He is about 5 feet 10 inches and heavy-set; he speaks broken English and has powder marks on face.

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The Lumber Substitution Problem

Increasing substitution of other materials for wood has not lowered lumber prices to the consumer, according to a recent report of the Forest Service. On the contrary they have steadily advanced, while the cost of many substitutes has decreased. Exhaustion of the stands of local timber and discovery of new sources for the manufacture of other building materials are given as some of the reasons for these changes. More than 75 per cent. of the replacement of wood, however, is made in spite of higher initial cost of the substitute.

The effect of the growing use of other materials has been to accentuate competition and decrease profits in the lumber business. As a result of this and other reasons, alternate periods of curtailment and over-production have made the lumber market unstable. This in turn has resulted to the disadvantage not only of the persons whose money is invested in timber and sawmills, but to the many hundred thousands who are dependent upon the lumber industry for their living.

Lumbermen have felt, it is said, the effect of the replacement of their product by other materials, but have not realized the extent to which it had taken place. They have failed to adopt aggressive selling methods and have been unable to supply the consumer with reliable information regarding lumber, because they did not have it. A complicated system of grades is in use which is not intelligible to the average consumer and is even the subject of considerable dispute among lumbermen.

Manufacturers of other building material have spent large sums of money to obtain reliable information about their products. They have had to advertise extensively to make a "place in the sun" for themselves. Substitutes for lumber are guaranteed to meet specifications which are easily understood by the consumer. These facts, the report states, have combined to make the substitutes increasingly popular.

For lumbermen to hold their markets against competing materials, it will be necessary for them to learn more about the fundamental properties of wood, the author of the report says. They can do this either by scientific research for themselves or by co-operating with agencies already established. Better manufacturing and selling methods, and the development of by-products should enable them to make a profit in spite of the limitations on the prices of lumber which may be imposed by competing substitutes.

Even with the increasing substitution for wood, the report points out, there will be need for all the wood in the United States, and more. The total consumption of the country for many years has been far in excess of the growth. Already in many regions timber shortage and high prices have followed the exhaustion of the local supply. From the public standpoint there is a real need for growing forests vastly larger than are now planned for.

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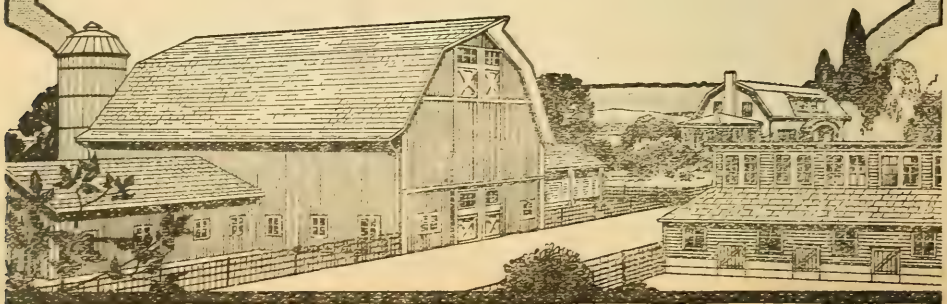

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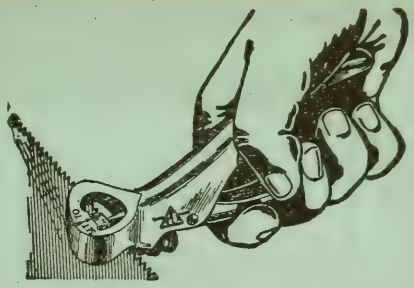

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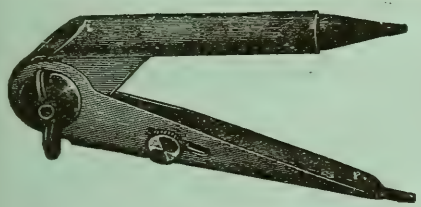

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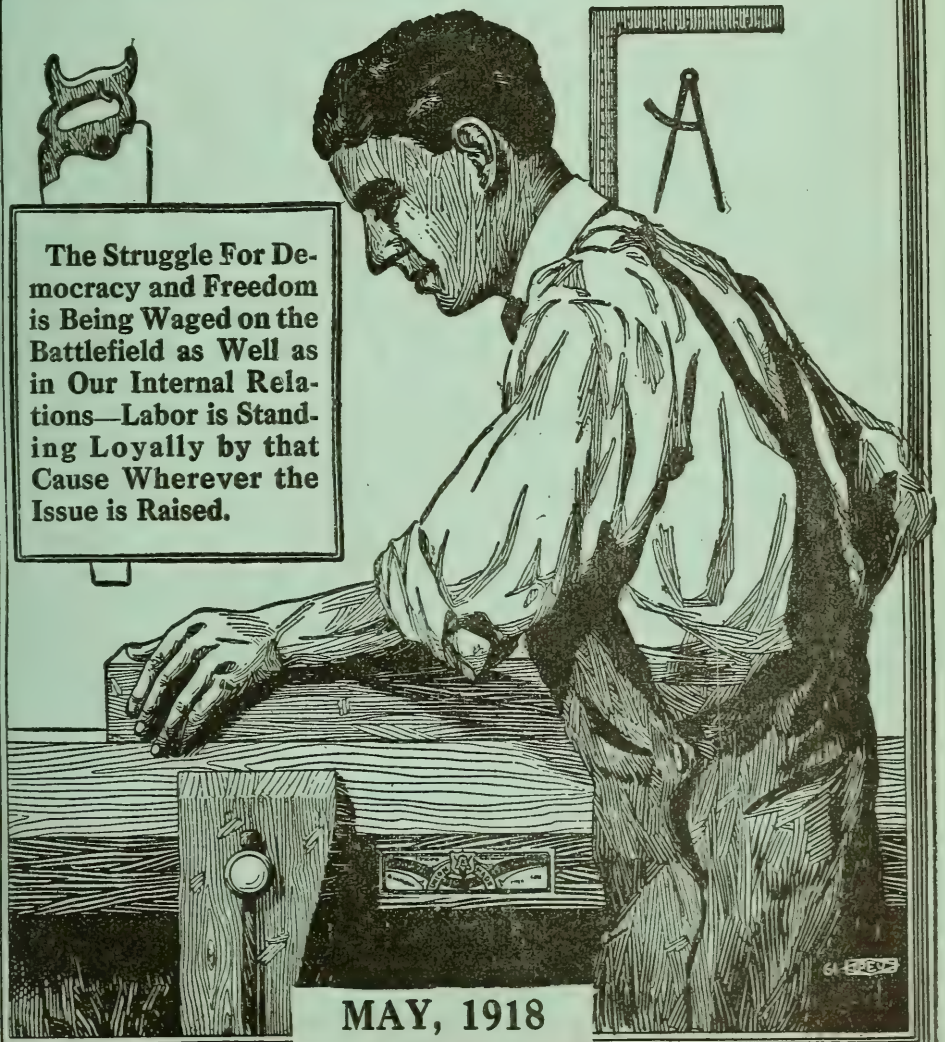

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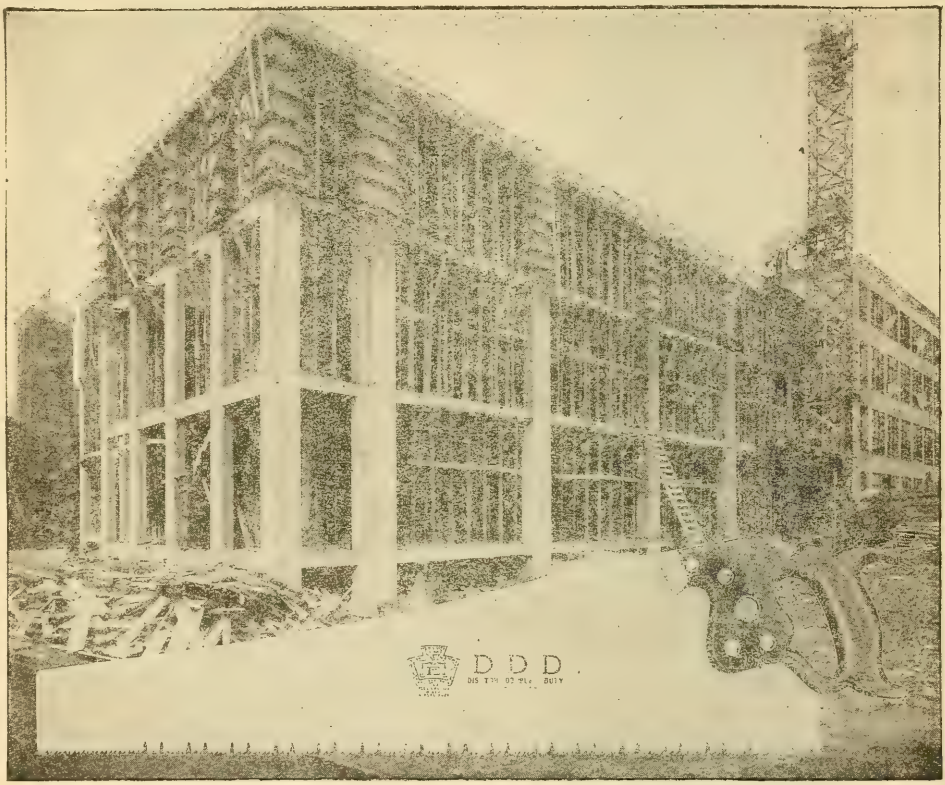

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THE CARPENTER

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The Place to Die

Michael J. Barry

How little recks it where men die,
When once the moment's past
In which the dim and glazing eye
Has looked on earth its last;
Whether beneath a sculptured urn
The coffined form shall rest,
Or in its nakedness, return
Back to its mother's breast.

The soldier falls mid corses piled
Upon the battle plain,
Where reinless war steeds gallop wild
Above the gory slain;
But though his corpse be grim to see,
Hoof-trampled on the sod,
What recks it when the spirit free
Has soared aloft to God?

The coward's dying eyes may close
Upon his downy bed,
And softest hands his limbs compose
Or garments o'er him spread;
But ye who shun the bloody fray
Where fall the mangled brave,
Go strip his coffin lid away,
And see him in his grave!

'Twere sweet indeed to close our eyes
With those we cherish near,
And wafted upward by their sighs
Soar to some calmer sphere;
But whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man.

Report of GENERAL PRESIDENT, WM. L. HUTCHESON, to the Second Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B. Covering all Details of Recent Controversy With the U. S. Shipping Board

To the Members of the
General Executive Board

Brothers:

The first quarter of the year 1918, the period which this report covers, has been one of activity in reference to matters pertaining to our organization.

You will no doubt recall that at the last session of the Board we discussed at some length the situation in reference to the employment of our members in the ship yards, and as stated at that time arrangements had been made through correspondence, to meet with Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board to discuss the situation.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, you will remember, visited this office during the sessions of the Board and, while discussing the general situation of the relation of labor with the Government, reference was made to the ship yard situation and the fact that arrangements had been made for a conference with the representatives of the Shipping Board, the date to be some time between the 21st and 31st of January. President Gompers expressed a desire to be present and participate in the conference but stated it would be impossible for him to do so earlier than February 5th. The result was the conference was postponed to take place on that date.

Upon arriving in Washington, Board Member Guerin accompanying me, I got into touch with Mr. Blackman, a representative of the Shipping Board, to whom Mr. Hurley, the chairman, had referred me. After discussing the conditions under which our members were working and giving expression to the thoughts I had in mind as to what should be established, it was suggested by Mr. Blackman that we put into writing what we thought would be fair and equitable for the membership of our organization and that we could subscribe to for our members. The result was that under date of February 7th we submitted the following:

"Memorandum

of working conditions to be established in the ship yards doing work under the supervision of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation covering the wood working craft.

In order to bring about a closer relation and co-operation between the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America the following is hearby proposed:

Section 1. Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work and shall be worked between the hours of 8:00 o'clock A. M. and 5:00 o'clock P. M., provided that this shall not interfere with the introduction of shifts. All employes engaged on other than the regular eight hour shift, shall receive an additional five per cent of wages.

Section 2. There shall be Saturday afternoon holidays during the months of June, July and August.

Section 3. All time worked over the regular eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of double time, including Sundays, Saturday afternoons during the months of June, July and August, and the following holidays:

New Years Day, Washington Birthday, Decoration Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and the day on which a general election is held for the election of Governor or President.

Under no circumstances shall any work be performed on Labor Day except to preserve life or property.

Section 4. That all yards in employing men shall abide by the terms and spirit of the decision of the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board thereto relating.

Section 5. Employes shall be paid once a week and in no case shall more than three days' pay be held back.

Section 6. Men sent to work outside their home ports shall receive wages, transportation and an expense allowance of $2.50 per day from the time of leaving their home port until the time they return.

Section 7. Any employe laid off, discharged, or quitting of his own volition shall receive wages due him immediately upon the termination of his employment when possible, but in any event, within twenty-four (24) hours.

Section 8. Representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall be allowed access through the yard office to the yards or ships at all times, proper credentials shall be furnished such representatives.

Section 9. All grievances which may arise in any shop or ship yard shall be given consideration as follows:

Clause 1. All complaints and grievances shall be adjusted by the foreman in charge if possible.

Clause 2. When such adjustment cannot be made between the foreman and the men directly interested, the matter shall be taken up with the Company direct by the representatives of the employes and they shall endeavor to reach a mutual understanding.

Clause 3. In the event an understanding cannot be reached between the company and the representative of the employes, then the representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will meet the Company and try to bring about an adjustment of such grievances.

Clause 4. In the event that an adjustment of such grievance is not reached under the provisions of the foregoing clauses then the matter shall be referred to the Examiner. During the adjustment of grievances hereunder, there shall be no lockouts on the part of the company, nor strikes on the part of the men.

Section 10. The following wage scale shall prevail: Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders and Millmen, minimum wage, $6.60 per day; Caulkers minimum wage, $7.10 per day; Laborers and helpers, minimum wage, $3.57½ per day.

Provided, however, the rates of wages now being paid in excess of the above minimum rates are in no wise altered or affected by the establishment of the above rates.

Provided this working memorandum is agreed to by the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, the international officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, representing an organization of three hundred thousand skilled mechanics, all of whom had to pass a mechanical examination before being admitted to membership in the sub-division of the carpentering trade, as follows:

Carpenters and Joiners, Railroad Carpenters, Bench Hands, Stair Builders, Millwrights, Shipwrights, Boat Builders, Ship Joiners, Ship Carpenters, Ship Caulkers, Cabinet Makers, Floor Layers, Box Makers, Bridge Carpenters, Dock and Wharf Carpenters, Pile Drivers, Car Builders, Loft Men and all those engaged in running wood working machinery.

From these different branches we agree to furnish all the necessary skilled mechanics through the Emergency Office of the Department of Labor under the following conditions:

1. The organization shall furnish all the labor required on request by the employer through the established office in that district of the Department of Labor.

2. That they shall furnish the necessary investigators to assist in training mechanics for whatever emergency services in the wood working craft as may be required.

3. That at each of the Department of Labor offices, which shall be located in the nearest city to where shipbuilding plants are to be established, examining boards of practical mechanics to pass on qualifications of all applicants selected and issue the proper permit and what the applicant is most proficient in.

We recommend that the Department of Labor shall place in each of their employment offices a practical ship carpenter, who, shall examine all men that may be sent through that office, that the shipbuilders will get the most proficient employes for the work they desire to have accomplished. That the executive control and operation of the Department of Labor employment offices shall be carried into effect and be in charge of the district manager of the United States Department of Labor and all services to be free both to the employer and the employes.

That the employer be required to file with the nearest Department of Labor office his requisition for the workmen that he desires specifying the class of work that he desires the workmen to perform.

These applications must be at the office at least twenty-four (24) hours in order to give an opportunity to get the proper men. It is also agreed that all yards of repairing ships under the direction of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation shall employ their men in the wood working craft through the office of the Department of Labor.

The workmen will be certified by the examiner in said office and sent to the yards securing his services.

After going over the various proposals contained in the above memorandum, Mr. Blackman informed us he would have to take the matter up with Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Piez, the General Manager.

After a conference with the above named gentlemen, Mr. Blackman informed us that the officials of the Shipping Board made the statement 'Nothing Doing'. Arrangements were then made to meet Mr. Hurley personally at which time I explained to him the feeling of unrest that prevailed among our members in the ship yards, particularly those located in and around the ports of Baltimore and New York, and explained my desire to reach some understanding whereby we could keep the members of our organization satisfied, contented and at work. He suggested that our Brotherhood become a party to the memorandum entered into under date of August 20th, 1917, between the Shipping Board, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the various trades affiliated therewith whose members were engaged in the ship yards. I explained to Mr. Hurley that owing to the terms used in this memorandum our organization could not see its way clear to become a party to said memorandum, the reasons for which were, the interpretation that had been placed upon the memorandum formerly reached between Secretary of War Baker and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor wherein it was agreed between President Gompers and Louis B. Wehle, representing the War Department, that the definition of the phrase 'union scales of hours, wages and conditions' did not mean that the word conditions had reference to what is usually termed the closed or union shop, and that that definition had been taken by the quartermasters in charge of the Government work to mean that members of organized labor had to work with non-union men, and for that reason I could not subscribe to the memorandum between the Shipping Board, Metal

Trades Department and the various trades affiliated therewith employed in the yards.

Chairman Hurley further contended that, inasmuch as there had been created through this memorandum a Wage Adjustment Committee, that any and all organizations having members employed in the ship yards should subscribe to the memorandum so there could be one centralized method of settling misunderstandings. I suggested to Mr. Hurley that our Brotherhood would agree to submit to the Wage Adjustment Committee the proposition of considering hours and wages with the understanding that when such matters were coming up for consideration that a member of our organization, who would be familiar with the conditions prevailing throughout our jurisdiction sit on the Wage Adjustment Committee.

Mr. Hurley again demonstrated his ability in evasiveness and suggested that we take the matter up with the Wage Adjustment Committee.

Arrangements were made and on February 11th, with Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary Duffy of the Brotherhood, I met the Wage Adjustment Committee and endeavored to reason with them as to the advisability of arrangements being made whereby a representative of our Brotherhood would sit on the Wage Adjustment Board when hours and wages were being considered affecting the men of our craft. They took the matter under advisement and not hearing anything further from them, and desiring to exhaust every possible effort to prevent a cessation of work by our members, I consulted with President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and after going over the situation he proposed that I submit to him a short, concise statement of what the Brotherhood could and would subscribe to, with the result that I gave him the following:

'Proposed Memorandum.

In order to bring about a closer co-operation between the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following is proposed, That:

When matters pertaining to hours and wages in reference to construction of wooden ships or work affecting the wood working craft are being considered by the Wage Adjustment Committee of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall sit on said committee with full authority and voting power, the same as other members on the committee.'

President Gompers forwarded this proposal to Mr. V. Everitt Macy, Chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and received in reply the following:

'Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Gompers:

Your letter of the 13th enclosing proposed memorandum from Mr. Hutcheson has been received. The matter has been discussed by our Board and we have unanimously voted that the Board cannot extend privileges to one craft that have not been granted others. You are a party to the agreement under which we are working and it any changes are to be made therein we believe that they should be made by those who created the Board. To accede to *Mr. Hutcheson's request that the functions of the Board should be limited to questions involving hours and wages would leave his organization free to establish closed shops, etc., which privilege has been waived by the organizations signing the agreement.* To accede to his demand that a representative of his organization should sit on our Board would result in the Board being composed of four members, two of whom would represent Labor as against one for the Navy and Fleet Corporation.

These changes are so fundamental that they can only be adopted by those creating the present Board. It is our belief that should it be necessary to grant these concessions to the carpenters organization it would be better to ask for a separate Board so that all organizations coming before our Board may be given equal consideration.

Hoping that you will understand our position in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) V. EVERITT MACY, Chairman.'

Under date of February 14th President Gompers transmitted the above copy to the undersigned to which I replied as follows:

'Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of the 14th instant at hand wherein you quote copy of communication received by you from Mr. V. Everitt Macy, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

I have given careful consideration to Mr. Macy's communication and I note the thoughts given expression to as contained therein and the conclusions that he has arrived at, and the interpretation that he has placed on the memorandum as signed by the representatives of the various organizations, wherein he states that the organizations who have signed the agreeement have waived the privilege to establish closed shops.

Might I ask you, (who was instrumental in

bringing about the memorandum,) if the interpretation placed by Mr. Macy on the memorandum is your understanding of the same?

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) WM. L. HUTCHESON.'

To date I have received no reply from President Gompers in reference to this communication **and you will note the statement contained in Mr. Macy's letter to President Gompers substantiates the contentions and objections that I raised in reference to the memorandum that was signed by the representatives of the Shipping Board, the Metal Trades Department and the trades affiliated therewith under date of August 20th, 1917. As Mr. Macy states in his letter that to accede to the request that the functions of the Board should be limited to questions involving hours and wages would leave our organization free to establish closed shops, etc., which privilege has been waived by the organizations signing the agreement. You will note by perusal of the proposition submitted to the shipping Board that we made no reference or request that none but members of our organization be employed, but took exceptions to the interpretation placed upon the word conditions in the memorandum signed by the Shipping Board and the organizations affiliated with the Metal Trades Department.**

You will note from the foregoing that from February 6th up to and including February 15th, Board Member Guerin, Secretary Duffy and myself had been putting forth every possible effort to reach an understanding with the representatives of the Shipping Board. In the meantime our members in Baltimore and New York had become restless. The situation pertaining to their conditions was accentuated by the fact that for several months past they had been endeavoring to secure consideration and investigation of their conditions, with the result that on February 11th our members in New York laid down their tools. In reference to this you will recall that the trade movement of our members engaged in shipbuilding work in and around the Port of New York was before the Board for consideration at the October, 1917, session.

Under date of February 14th, and while still in Washington endeavoring through meeting the representatives of Mr. Hurley to reach an understanding pertaining to the employment of our men in the yards, Mr. Hurley addressed the following telegram to me at Indianapolis:

Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1918.

William L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

While the people of this country are mourning the loss of brave young Americans in the Tuscania horror—while the thousands of American homes are anxiously watching the list of survivors slowly coming in to make certain that another precious life has been snatched from the Atlantic Ocean, a telegram comes—and with it the grim announcement that the carpenters in ship yards are now on strike.

Before any Government agency is given an opportunity to act, and despite the good record of our Adjustment Board's promptness and fairness in dealing with all labor matters, you attempt to paralyze the shipbuilding industry at the Port of New York.

Do you realize that you are adding to the fearful danger our soldiers already face, the danger of starvation and the danger of slaughter if food and ammunition are not sent over in ships and many ships at once? Do you think the fathers and mothers whose sons are making this sacrifice will sit patiently by and permit this paralyzing of the life line between us and he western front to go on?

Will you take my friendly suggestion and go back to work at once? The machinery for dealing with all your demands and with the right of labor is at hand. You will be well advised to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic organizations, at least until you have tested whether or not your Government, for which as shipbuilders you are now working, can be fair.

I advise you to end the paralyzing of the shipyard work now. I am sure you would not deliberately imperil the lives and safety of brave fellow citizens. I am sure you believe with me that those whose sons are now giving their blood that you and I and our children may be safe and free, will not long permit either you or me to invite destruction of heroic lives and disaster to a great world cause.

(Signed) EDW. N. HURLEY,
Chairman U. S. Shipping Board.

While the telegram was addressed to me at Indianapolis, it was given to the public press even before a copy was delivered to me, and only tended to aggravate the situation and incite the members of our organization to cease work in other ship yards than those already affected. I replied to Mr. Hurley as follows:

Mr. Hurley,
Chairman U. S. Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hurley:

Copy of your telegram of the 14th instant, addressed to me at Indianapolis, is at hand.

In reply thereto, beg to inform you that I have endeavored to my utmost to prevent the cessation of work now being done by members of our organization on ships under construction

for the United States Shipping Board and now that they have ceased to work, it will be impossible for me to influence them to return unless I have some definite proposition to give them pertaining to their working conditions.

You will recall some few days ago I took up with you the matter of reaching an understanding affecting the membership of our organization and you are familiar with what transpired at that time, and you have no doubt been informed by your representative whom you referred the matter to of the fact that nothing was accomplished looking towards arriving at some understanding.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is composed of patriotic and loyal citizens, thousands of whom are now serving their country, many others have sons who are in the service. Millions of dollars have been invested by our organization and our members in the purchasing of Liberty Bonds to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war.

We stand ready and willing to further show our patriotism by renewing the memorandum as presented to your Mr. Blackman under date of February 7, 1918, where the services of our entire organization was offered to the United States Shipping Board to assist in carrying out their program of shipbuilding.

And I, personally, stand ready and willing to assist in bringing about a condition that will be satisfactory and just for our membership.

I beg to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

I then proceeded to New York City as that was the location in which the situation was most acute. Following my reply to Mr. Hurley's telegram the following appeared in the public press as being addressed to me at Indianapolis:

Washington, D. C.
February 15, 1918.

"Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Yours of the 14th received. You were present at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo on Friday, November 23rd, when by a unanimous vote a resolution was passed stating that it is necessary to the Nation's protection, as well as to the welfare of the trade union movement, that there should be no cessation of work except as a last resort and after due hearings. Do you or do you not approve of this position today? You state I have endeavored to my utmost to prevent cessation of work being done by members of our organization on ships.' The facts are as follows: on August 20th last an agreement was signed by Mr. Roosevelt as acting Secretary of the Navy, by myself as Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Admiral Capps, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor, and by fourteen representatives of organized labor, mainly International Presidents, whose members are employed in the construction of ships.

Under this agreement a board was established composed of a representative for the Navy Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation, a representative of organized labor appointed by Mr. Gompers, and the Chairman of the Board appointed by the President of the United States. The agreement provided that all disputes as to wages, hours and conditions of employment should be submitted to this Board for settlement. The character and official position of the signers of this agreement are a guarantee of its fairness. You are the only International President of all crafts working in the ship yards who has refused to become a party to this agreement. Are the other International Presidents less patriotic or less careful of the interests of their crafts than yourself? It is true, as you state in your letter of the 14th, that you have tried to arrange matters during the past six months, but your efforts have been confined to demanding special privileges for your organization that would discriminate in their favor as against the other crafts. You have known that you could become a party to this agreement at any time and thereby co-operate with the Government and the other representatives of organized labor in preventing cessation of work in this hour of our national crisis. The members of your organization who are defending you and your country in France should have had your assistance. I do not question the patriotism of your members and in fact, have reason to believe that they are as loyal as members of other organized crafts, for whom the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board sat on the Pacific Coast, and at every hearing so far held on the Atlantic Coast, the Local carpenters organizations when told that their International officers were not parties to the agreement establishing the board have asked to be included and have bound themselves to abide by the decisions of the Board. The members of your organization have thus given tangible proof of their patriotism by their acts.

Will you ask the men now paralizing the ship yards and the Nation's war program to go back to their work and trust their Government through the Labor Adjustment Board to deal fairly with them as it has with every other group of workers? Will you help now—when every day's delay means the slaughter of our boys.

EDW. N. HURLEY,
Chairman U. S. Shipping Board."

I replied as I had received it, through the public press, as follows:

"Having been shown an extract of a telegram sent to me by Mr. Hurley late tonight, in which he asked me, will I induce the men to return to work in the ship yards, I desire to say that the action of the men in striking does not meet with my approval. As I have previously stated to Mr. Hurley, the fact that the Carpenters' Organization has no agreement regarding this work leaves me powerless to order the men back to work and enforce the order. That agreement we have sought in vain for several months. While it is too late for me to reply in full to the telegram of Mr. Hurley, I cheerfully declare my wish and desire that all men return to work and trust to the Government adjusting their long standing grievances.

I desire also to resent the impression which might be gathered from the communications of Mr. Hurley to the effect that the Brotherhood of Carpenters would for a moment consider hampering the Government in any respect or that it stands second to any branch of labor in loyal support of the Administration's conduct of the war."

In the meantime the situation had become more serious and our members were becoming more restless not only in New York but elsewhere, with the result that they ceased work in Baltimore.

Realizing that some further effort would have to be put forth to bring about an adjustment of the controversy I addressed the following telegram to the President of the United States:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President, U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. President:

The situation now existing in the ship yards is of a nature that requires immediate attention. I, as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, endeavored to reach an understanding with the officials of the United States Shipping Board, but was unable to do so. I feel that if given the opportunity to lay the matter fully before you, that a solution could be quickly arrived at. I desire to inform you, my dear Mr. President, that I, as a patriotic citizen, am desirous of rendering every assistance to you and our country to carry on the work necessary to bring about a successful conclusion of the world war in which we are engaged.

Yours most respectfully and sincerely,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General Pres.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

I received the following reply:

The White House, Wash., D. C.
February 17, 1918.

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.
Continental Hotel, New York.

I have received your telegram of yesterday and am very glad to note the expression of your desire as a patriotic citizen to assist in carrying on the work by which we are trying to save America and men everywhere who work and are free. Taking advantage of that assurance I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards is in marked and painful contrast to the labor in other trades and places. Ships are absolutely necessary for the winning of this war. No one can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the Nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the ship building program. All the other unions engaged in this indispensable work have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board. That Board has dealt fairly and liberally with all who have resorted to it. I must say to you very frankly that it is our duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulties with your employers and to advise the men whom you represent to return at once to work, pending the decision. No body of men have the moral right in the present circumstances of the Nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle you are undoubtedly giving aid to the enemy whatever may be your own conscious purpose. I do not see that anything would be gained by me seeing you personally until you have accepted and acted upon that principle. It is the duty of the Government to see that the best possible conditions of labor are maintained as it is also its duty to see to it that there is no lawless and consciousless profiteering and that duty the Government has accepted and will perform. Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?

WOODROW WILSON."

I again addressed the President as per the following telegram:

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President,
United States of America.

My Dear Mr. President:

Your telegram requesting our members to return to work at hand.

In reply I am instructing our representatives to go among the men of our craft and use their influence to have the men return to work at once.

I have exhausted every effort to reach an adjustment with the Shipping Board. I have no power to sign the agreement of the Adjustment Board which would deprive our members of their constitutional rights.

Being desirous of reaching a conclusion whereby a cessation of work may be prevented in the future, I most respectfully request that you notify me as to when I can meet with you as I feel that is the only way in which to solve the question.

(Signed) WM. L. HUTCHESON.

In this message I called attention to the fact that I had exhausted every effort to reach an adjustment with the Shipping Board and that I had no right to sign an agreement which would deprive the members of our organization of their constitutional rights as citizens of our country. I assured him I would put forth every effort to endeavor to get our members to return to work, with the result that our organizers and representatives were sent among our members who had ceased work advising them that the President of the United States had requested that they return to their labor so that the work of building ships might proceed.

On February 19th our men all returned to work with the expectation that their grievances would be given immediate consideration. About this time I received a telegram from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor stating he had been authorized by

Messrs. Hurley and Piez of the shipping Board to request me to return to Washington to meet the above named gentlemen for the purpose of discussing the situation in a further effort of adjusting the existing differences.

Board Member Guerin and myself returned to Washington and in company with Secretary Duffy attended a conference at which were present, Mr. Hurley, Mr. Piez and Mr. Blackman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Macy and Mr. Berres of the Wage Adjustment Committee and President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. The situation in all of its different phases was gone into and discussed, and it appeared for a time that an understanding would be arrived at. The conference finally adjourned with the understading we would meet the following day with the same parties present, but on convening Messrs. Hurley, Macy and Berres of the Shipping Board and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor were absent. After discussing the proposition at this conference it was finally suggested by Mr. Piez that we meet the following day at which time we would endeavor to reach a final conclusion. On meeting Mr. Piez at the appointed time the following day, he submitted the following as being their final say in the controversy:

February 21, 1918.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

We have before us the proposal submitted by you yesterday, to the effect that 'when matters pertaining to hours and wages in reference to construction of wooden ships or work affecting the wood working craft are being considered by the Wage Adjustment Committee of the United States Fleet Corporation, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall sit on said committee with full authority and voting power, the same as other members on the committee.'

Permit us to recall to your mind the fact that the memorandum or agreement creating the Wage Adjustment Board dated August 20, 1917, among the signers of which was Mr. Theobald M. Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners provided that the Board was to consist of three persons, one nominated by the President of the United States, one by the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Navy, and one nominated by Samuel Gompers. It particularly provided that; 'two persons shall be so nominated by Samuel Gompers, one from the Metal Trades to sit when the matter under consideration concerns construction of ship yards or steel ships and one from among the trades primarily concerned to sit when the matter under consideration has reference to wooden hulls. Where such matters concern wages, hours or conditions applying to production of both kinds of ships, only one of the two said nominees representing labor shall sit on said Board, the question as to which of such nominees is to sit to be determined between them, or in the event of their disagreement to be determined by Samuel Gompers.'

This provision covers completely the substance of your proposal and when the Wage Adjustment Board considered the question of wages, hours and conditions on the Pacific Coast last October, a Local representative of your Brotherhood, Mr. Sanfacon, sat in Mr. Berre's place while questions relating to wood ship yards were under consideration and voted on these matters as a member of the Board. The Board, Mr. Sanfacon voting, reached a unanimous decision in the Portland case, yet that decision has since then been practically repudiated by you.

On November 20, 1917, Mr. Macy, the Chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, received a letter signed by Mr. T. M. Guerin, in which he makes, among others, the following statement;

'I desire to call to your attention the fact that by an order of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I have been instructed to cancel my signature on the Shipping Board Adjustment Agreement, which I placed there after a verbal understanding with Counsellor L. B. Wehle of your Board.'

Since then the Board in its hearings has undertaken the adjudicating of matters pertaining to members of your Brotherhood only upon specific agreement of the local to abide by the Board's decision. The Locals at Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chester and Bristol entered upon such agreement, appearing before the Board at its recent hearings and are bound by the award just handed down. At least, eight other Locals have thus agreed to abide by the decisions of the Board in hearings about to be held, and the Board has, therefore, placed itself at the command of members of your organization, even though you were no longer parties to the Wage Adjustment Agreement

Early in December at the request of the American Federation of Labor a conference was held for the purpose of amending the Wage Adjustment Agreement and a new agreement dated December 8, 1917, was entered into by representatives of the Navy, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the American Federation of Labor. In this agreement the specific clause referred to in the first part of this letter was cut out at the request of the Federation because the machinery thereby provided had proved too cumbersome for practical use.

It is now proposed that the Memorandum for the Adjustment of Wages, Hours and Condition of Labor in Shipbuilding plants, signed December 8, 1917, be again amended by the addition of the stipulation submitted by you and we will agree to submit this proposal to a conference of representatives of the Navy, the Fleet Corporation and the American Federation for discussion and determination. We find ourselves unable, as but a single party to this

agreement, to assent to your proposal without referring it back to all of the signatories thereto. Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Assistant Secretary of Navy.

CHARLES PIEZ,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.,
Emergency Fleet Corporation."

In reply thereto the undersigned submitted the following proposed memorandum:

Washington, D. C.
February 21, 1918.

"*Proposed Memorandum.*

In order to bring about a closer co-operation and a better understanding between the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following is proposed:

1. That, When matters pertaining to hours and wages in reference to construction of wooden ships or work affecting the wood working craft are being considered by the Wage Adjustment Committee of the United States Fleet Corporation, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall sit on said committee with full authority and voting power the same as other members on said committee.

2. That, Employers procure all necessary and required help through the office of the Department of Labor of the United States Government.

3. Any grievance aside from hours and wages shall be taken up by the men and their foreman, failing of settlement the men shall take it up with the management. If an adjustment is not reached, the matter shall be referred to the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United States Shipping Board. Pending an adjustment no cessation of work shall take place.'

In the communication signed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Piez they contended that the proposals made by our organization would mean an amendment to the memorandum entered into under date of August 20th, 1917, and amended December 8th, 1917, and therefore would have to be consented to by the parties signing the memorandum, with the result that the matter was referred to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, he to call a conference of those signatories to the memorandum, and in calling same he requested the undersigned to be present.

On Tuesday, March 5th, the conference convened at the A. F. of L. headquarters at which time there was a very lengthy discussion in reference to the proposal made by the undersigned to the Shipping Board. The contention of Mr. Roosevelt, Asst. Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Piez of the Shipping Board, was that they were satisfied with the manner in which the memorandum entered into under date of August 20th, 1917, and the amendment of December 8th, 1917, was operating. The representatives of the Metal Trades who had signed this memorandum acquiesced in the attitude assumed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Piez, but stated that if there was any change made by which our organization was given consideration they desired their organization to receive the benefit of same.

After discussion lasting a greater part of the day it was clearly shown that there was a strong opposition by the trades, who were a party to the memorandum, of giving to our organization consideration and granting them conditions (which the representatives of the other trades had not received) and by their attitude showed that they realized it was better than they had obtained. Therefore it was useless to continue the conference further.

During the period of time our members ceased work there was a great deal of publicity given to the situation through the press of the country. Much criticism was indulged in because of the request made that our organization be given consideration to the extent of permitting a representative to sit on the Wage Adjustment Board while hours and wages affecting our craft were being considered. The press heralding this request as being a demand for the union or closed shop.

My contention is and has been that in the World War in which our country is engaged our Government should avail itself of every instrumentality that would assist in the work made necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. In this country there are many groups of men known as Associations and organizations representing various interests and industries and such groups of men, whatever the character of business they represent, would be the proper instrumentality for the Government to use when desiring that which that particular group of men or association represented, and that inasmuch as our organization consists of the great majority of the carpenters of the country the Government should have availed itself of the assistance we would be able to render by giving to them the services of our

membership and that by the officials of the Shipping Board granting to us the request made that a representative of our organization sit on the Wage Adjustment Committee when hours and wages were being considered would in no way be giving our organization the union or closed shop, but that it would give to the Government the services of our organization to assist in distributing the necessary mechanics to the different parts of the country for the work to be performed.

In reply to the criticism I referred to the fact that our members were as patriotic and loyal as was any set of men in the country, proof of which was the large amount of Liberty Bonds subscribed for by our members, and the further fact that a large number of our members were in active service, as well as those in civilian life working for the Government in France, but we reserved unto ourselves the right as citizens of the United States and the constitution of our country which gives us the right to say as to whom we would or would not work with, and that we proposed to retain that right of citizenship so long as there was permitted to exist between us and our Government a profiteer who was paid a percentage on labor performed by our members, but that if we worked direct for the Government we would raise no question as to whom we worked with.

While in the midst of the effort to reach some adjustment with the officials of the U. S. Shipping Board pertaining to the conditions of employment of our members in the ship yards I received notification from Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Department of Labor that he had been requested by the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to formulate and administer a labor program during the period of the war, and that in order to work out a comprehensive plan he had decided to call a conference of the representatives of the employers and workers.

The employers were represented by Loyal A. Osborne, L. F. Loree, W. H. Van Dervoort, C. Edwin Michael and B. L. Worden. The workers by Frank J. Hayes, Thos. J. Savage, Victor Olander, T. A. Rickert and the undersigned.

Each group was to select some one to represent the public, thereby creating a conference committee of twelve. The employers selected the Hon. Wm. H. Taft and the representatives of the workers the Hon. Frank P. Walsh.

Meetings were held in the City of Washington which lasted through a period of several weeks. All of the various phases of the relations between the employers and the workers were discussed and finally a plan agreed upon to govern the relations of the employers and the workers during the period of the war, a copy of which is submitted for your information and perusal together with this report. I have also sent a copy to all District Councils and Local Unions of the Brotherhood with a circular letter calling to the attention of the membership the provisions of the plan, and believe that our membership having every thought and desire to render all possible assistance to our country in the world war in which we are now engaged will put forth every effort to assist in making the plan operative and effective.

After reaching a conclusion, the conference committee made their report to Secretary of Labor Wilson, since which time the Secretary of Labor has reported to the President of the United States and a proclamation has been issued approving of same. I have received notification from Secretary of Labor Wilson of the appointing of the same members as a permanent National War Labor Board to administer the plan as outlined during the period of the war.

The arrangement is intended to prevent a cessation of work on war necessities, and inasmuch as a majority of the work on which our members will be employed for the coming season will be work that will be essential to war necessities, the best procedure for our members to take would be to continue to work if they fail to reach an understanding with their employers in reference to a trade demand and bring their controversy to the attention of the National War Labor Board, as I feel that owing to the personnel of that Board a fair and equitable adjustment can be brought about and conditions granted to our members to which they would be entitled.

By the above I have no intention to convey the thought that our members should in any way deviate from the principles of our organization which we have followed so closely in the past, but I

feel we can attain the same end and bring about the same condition by following the avenue of adjustment provided for by the National War Labor Board as we can to proceed along our former methods and cease work on failing to reach an understanding. I am prompted to this thought by the fact that on work under course of construction for the Government, before a contractor would consent to grant the increased wage of our members he would naturally refer the matter to the Government official who had supervision of the erection, and by following the plan of referring the matter to the National War Labor Board we could retain unto ourselves the good will, respect and consideration of the public by demonstrating we were willing to refer any controversy we may have to a fair and impartial body of men.

The many matters referred to me for attention at the last session of the Board will be reported to you in detail at the coming session.

Thanking the members of the Board for their co-operation and assistance in carrying on the work of the organization, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

PROGRAM DRAFTED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR

THE following circular explanatory of the formulation of a National Labor Program by representatives of the worker, and the general public at Washington, D. C. last month, has been issued to the membership by General President Hutcheson:

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5, 1918

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions

BROTHERS: Since the beginning of the war there has been a great deal of discussion through the public press and otherwise in reference to arriving at some understanding whereby the work made necessary for war preparation be continued uninterrupted.

Different plans of procedure had been suggested and a considerable amount of discussion given this subject, with the result that President Wilson of the United States finally referred the matter to the Secretary of Labor to formulate and administer a National Labor Program to meet the present emergency. Under date of February 16th the Secretary selected five representatives of employers and five representatives of labor (among the latter being the undersigned) to meet and endeavor to reach an understanding in reference to a policy to be followed during the period of the war.

The representatives of the employers and the representatives of the workers were each to select a man to represent the public. The employers selected Ex-President Wm. H. Taft, and the representatives of the workers selected Frank P. Walsh.

After conferences lasting several weeks an understanding was arrived at, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for your information and perusal. From the same you will note that the right of the workers to organize is recognized and affirmed, and that existing conditions in establishments shall be given recognition when giving consideration to a controversy, and that in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor regard shall be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

You will note it is stated that there should be no strikes or lockouts during the war. This the representatives of labor could readily agree to because of the fact that at all times we contend that there should be no strikes, and owing to conditions confronting our country we can maintain unto ourselves our rights as citizens of the United States and as trade unionists, and at the same time agree that there should be no strikes.

This however, would not mean that as a last resort we could not strike, but it signifies our willingness to agree that all methods of mediation and conciliation should be exhausted before resorting to ceasing work to enforce that which we deem is just and right. The intent and purpose of the conclusion

reached was that during the period of the war there should be created a labor war board whose functions and powers should be to bring about a settlement by mediation and conciliation of all controversies arising. To summon parties to the controversy for a hearing and action, and in case of failure to secure a settlement by local mediation and if after a sincere determined effort by the board they fail to bring about a voluntary seettlement and if the Board by unanimous vote are unable to arrive at a conclusion, then and then only are they to resort to the appointment of an umpire to hear and decide the controversy.

The arrangement is intended to prevent a cessation of work on war necessities only, but inasmuch as a majority of the work on which our members will be employed during the period of the war will be to a large extent, if not wholly, essential to war necessities, the best procedure for our members to take would be to continue to work and bring their controversy, whatever it might be, to the attention of the National War Labor Board.

By this I do not intend to convey the thought that we should in any manner deviate from the principles of our organization that we have followed so closely in the past. But I feel we can attain the same end and bring about the same condition by following the avenue of adjustment provided for by the National War Labor Board, which would give to our organization that which they have been contending for with the representatives of the Government for sometime past, better than by ceasing work, as in a majority of instances before a contractor would consent to granting demands made on him by our members he would refer the matter to the Government official who had supervision of the work, and by following the plan of referring the matter to the National War Labor Board we can retain unto ourselves the good will, respect and consideration of the public by demonstrating to them that we are willing to refer any controversy that we may have to a fair and impartial body of men.

If any Local is desirous of having the National War Labor Board act on a controversy I would suggest and recommend that the same be taken up through the General Office, as by so doing we would then be made conversant with the situation and be in a position to render any assistance within our power.

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Accompanying the circular is the official text of the agreement reached, which reads as follows:

Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1918.

Sir:

The Commission of representatives of employers and workers, selected in accord with the suggestion of your letter of January 28,1918, to aid in the formulation, in the present emergency, of a National Labor program, present to you, as a result of their conferences, the following:

(a) That there be created, for the period of the war, a National War Labor Board of the same number and to be selected in the same manner and by the same agencies as the commission making this recommendation.

(b) That the functions and powers of the National Board shall be as follows:

1. To bring about a settlement, by mediation and conciliation of every controversy arising between employers and workers in the field of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war.

2. To do the same thing in similar controversies in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions in which may in the opinion of the National Board, affect detrimentally such production.

3. To provide such machinery by direct appointment, or otherwise, for selection of committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise, to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

4. To summon the parties to the controversy for hearing and action by the National Board in case of failure to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

(c) If the sincere and determined effort of the National Board shall fail to bring about a voluntary settlement,

and the members of the Board shall be unable to unanimously agree upon a decision, then and in that case only as a last resort, an umpire appointed in the manner provided in the next paragraph shall hear and finally decide the controversy under simple rules of procedure prescribed by the National Board.

(d) The members of the National Board shall choose the umpire by unanimous vote. Failing such choice, the name of the umpire shall be drawn by lot from a list of ten suitable and disinterested persons to be nominated for the purpose by the President of the United States.

(e) The National Board shall hold its regular meetings in the city of Washington, with power to meet at any other place convenient for the Board and the occasion.

(f) The National Board may alter its methods and practice in settlement of controversies hereunder, from time to time as experience may suggest.

(g) The National Board shall refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employers and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or Federal law a means of settlement which has not been invoked.

(h) The place of each member of the National Board unavoidably detained from attending one or more of its sessions may be filled by a substitute to be named by such member as his regular substitute. The substitute shall have the same representative character as his principal.

(i) The National Board shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to create such other clerical organization under it as may be in its judgment necessary for the discharge of its duties.

(j) The National Board may apply to the Secretary of Labor for authority to use the machinery of the Department in its work of conciliation and mediation.

(k) The action of the National Board may be invoked in respect to controversies within its jurisdiction, by the Secretary of Labor or by either side in a controversy or its duly authorized representative. The Board, after summary consideration, may refuse further hearing if the case is not of such character or importance to justify it.

(l) In the appointment of committees of its own members to act for the Board in general or local matters, and in the creation of local committees, the employers and the workers shall be equally represented.

(m) The representatives of the public in the Board shall preside alternately at successive sessions of the Board or as agreed upon.

(n) The Board in its mediating and conciliatory action, and the umpire in his consideration of a controversy, shall be governed by the following principles:

Principles and Policies to Govern Relations between Workers and Employers in War Industries for the Duration of the War. There should be no Strikes or Lockouts During the War.

Right to Organize

1. The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

2. The right of employers to organize in associations of groups and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the workers in any manner, whatsoever.

3. Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions, nor for legitimate trade union activities.

4. The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organizations, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

Existing Conditions

1. In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

2. In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employes or representatives engaged in said establishments, the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance. This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner

to deny the right, or discourage the practice of the formation of labor unions, or the joining of the same by the workers in said establishments, as guaranteed in the last paragraph, nor to prevent the War Labor Board from urging, or any umpire from granting, under the machinery, herein provided, improvement of their situation in the matter of wages, hours of labor or other conditions, as shall be found desirable from time to time.

3. Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

Women in Industry

If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

Hours of Labor

The basic eight hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law require it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

Maximum Production

The maximum production of all war industries should be maintained and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production, or which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost thereof, should be discouraged.

Mobilization of Labor

For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the Department of Labor, the information to be constantly furnished:

1. By the trade unions;
2. By state employment bureaus and federal agencies of like character;
3. By the managers and operators of industrial establishments throughout the country.

These agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labor, as necessity demands.

Custom of Localities

In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

The Living Wage

1. The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

2. In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

L. A. OSBORNE
L. F. LOREE
W. H. VAN DERVOORT
C. E. MICHAEL
B. L. WORDEN

FRANK J. HAYES
WM. L. HUTCHESON
THOMAS J. SAVAGE
VICTOR A. OLANDER
T. A. RICKERT

WM. H. TAFT
FRANK P. WALSH

* * *

When the agreement reached by the conferees was given to the press the two members of the board who were chosen to represent the public issued statements.

Statement of Ex-President Taft.

I am profoundly gratified that the conference appointed under the direction of Secretary Wilson has reached an agreement upon the plan for a National Labor Board to maintain maximum production by settling obstructive controversies between employers and workers. It certainly is not too much to say that it was due to the self-restraint, tact, and earnest patriotic desire of the representatives of the employers and the workers to reach a conclusion. I can say this with due modesty, because I was not one of such representatives. Mr. Walsh and I were selected as representatives of the public. Personally it was one of the pleasant experiences of my life. It brought me into contact with leaders of

industry and leaders of labor, and my experience gives me a very high respect for both. I am personally indebted to all of the board, but especially to Mr. Walsh, with whom as the only other lawyer on the board it was necessary for me to confer frequently in the framing of the points which step by step the conference agreed to. Of course the next question is "Will our plan work?" I hope and think it will, if administered in the spirit in which it was formulated and agreed upon.

* * *

Statement of Frank P. Walsh

The plan submitted represents the best thought of capital and labor as to what the policy of our Government with respect to industrial relations during the war ought to be. Representing capital were five of the largest employers in the Nation, but one of whom had ever dealt with trade unions, advised and counseled by ex-President Taft, one of the world's proven great administrators and of the very highest American type of manhood. The representatives of the unions upon the board were the national officers of unions engaged in war production and numbering in their ranks considerably over one million men and women.

The principles declared might be called an industrial chart for the Government securing to the employer maximum production, and to the worker the strongest guaranty of his right to organization and the healthy growth of the principles of democracy as applied to industry, as well as the highest protection of his economic welfare while the war for human liberty everywhere is being waged. If the plan is adopted by the Government, I am satisfied that there will be ready and hearty acquiescence therein by the employers and workers of the country so that the volume of production may flow with the maximum of fruitfulness and speed. This is absolutely essential to an early victory. The industrial army, both planners and workers, which are but other names for employers and employees, is second only in importance and necessity to our forces in the theater of war. Their loyal cooperation and enthusiastic effort will win the war.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, in January nineteen hundred and eighteen, the Secretary of Labor, upon the nomination of the President of the American Federation of Labor and the President of the National Industrial Conference Board, appointed a War Labor Conference Board for the purpose of devising for the period of the war a method of labor adjustment which would be acceptable to employers and employees; and

Whereas, said Board has made a report recommending the creation for the period of the war of a National War Labor Board with the same number of members as, and to be selected by the same agencies that created, the War Labor Conference Board, whose duty it shall be to adjust Labor disputes in the manner specified, and in accordance with certain conditions set forth in the said report; and

Whereas, the Secretary of Labor has, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of said War Labor Conference Board dated March 29, 1918, appointed as members of the National War Labor Board Hon. William Howard Taft and Hon. Frank P. Walsh, representatives of the general public of the United States; Messrs. Loyall A. Osborne, L. F. Loree, W. H. Van Dervoort, C. E. Michael and B. L. Worden, representatives of the employers of the United States; and Messrs. Frank J. Hayes, William L. Hutcheson, William H. Johnston, Victor A. Olander and T. A. Rickert, representatives of the employees of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and affirm the said appointments and make due proclamation thereof and of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The powers, functions, and duties of the National War Labor Board shall be: To settle by mediation and conciliation controversies arising between employers

and workers in fields of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war, or in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions in which might, in the opinion of the National Board, affect detrimentally such production; to provide, by direct appointment, or otherwise, for committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise and secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation; and to summon the parties to controversies for hearing and action by the National Board in event of failure to secure settlement by mediation and conciliation.

The principles to be observed and the methods to be followed by the National Board in exercising such powers and functions and performing such duties shall be those specified in said report of the War Labor Conference Board dated March 29, 1918, a complete copy of which is hereunto appended.

The National Board shall refuse to take cognizance of a controversy between employer and workers in any field of industrial or other activity where there is by agreement or Federal law a means of settlement which has not been invoked.

And I do hereby urge upon all employers and employees within the United States the necessity of utilizing the means and methods thus provided for the adjustment of all industrial disputes, and request that during the pendency of mediation or arbitration through the said means and methods, there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operations which would result in curtailment of the production of war necessities.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

(SEAL.)

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT WILSON GRATIFIED WITH RESULTS ATTAINED

The White House
Washington
April 3, 1918

My dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I have been so much and so deeply gratified, in common I believe with the great body of our fellow=citizens, by the outcome of the conferences of the War Labor Conference Board that I cannot deny myself the privilege and pleasure of writing you at least a line to say how highly serviceable I believe the result attained will be to the country and how fine an example it is of the spirit of co=operation and concession which is drawing our people together in this time of supreme crisis.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON

THE MOLD LOFTSMAN

(By T. M. Guerin)

THE mold loftsman, commonly known as loftsman, is a combination of a draftsman and template maker on steel and wooden ships. In his drafting work, three plans must be used, the sheer, half breadth and body plans corresponding to the size and end views commonly used. In drafting the body plan is drawn upon the floor full size—the sheer and half breadth plans are usually drawn to a large scale on a drafting table. From these plans and drawings a full size layout of the various parts of the ship are made on the floor. Templates of wood or paper patterns are then made to conform to these layouts and from them the shapes and plates for the ship are marked for fabrication by what is known as the ship fitters.

The most difficult work in the lofting is that of the linesman, and this is usually done by one or two special men. It is their duty to pencil the body plan upon the floor and in some cases to draw the sheer and half breadth plans from which important measurements are taken. It is also their duty to do the most difficult layingouts, particularly that requiring a knowledge of development. The less difficult parts are layouts by the regular loftsman who may also make the necessary usual templates of mold. The template maker makes his templates conform to the lines laid out for them and need not necessarily have a knowledge of ship construction. A loftsman must be able to accurately read blue prints of complicated nature and clearly visualize the relation of the various parts indicated. He must be able in addition to measure and layout accurately from drawings, have a knowledge of the form, location and use of the various parts of the ship. A linesman must have the knowledge of drawings and developments and especial acquaintance with ship construction. House carpenters and cabinet makers adapt themselves readily to this class of work.

Shipwrights

The work of the shipwright is the most varied of any ship building trade. He follows closely and plays a part in the construction of the ship from the laying of the keel blocks until the vessel slides into the water. The work may be roughly divided into two classes. The carpentry or wood work such as scaffolding, building cradle and launching ways, laying of wooden decks, installing ceilings, etc., and the erecting of millwright work such as: horning bulkheads, lining and installing stern and stern post, laying off for and installing deck fitting, fairing frames and keeping the ship fair upon the ways.

The first class of work calls for the fabricating skill and knowledge of wood working tools possessed by the carpenter; second for the planning and assembling skill of the millwright of the carpenter trade. Spar making, boat building, and calking wooden decks are special classes of shipwright work and are generally done by special gangs or special men, members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The inside work such as building of stairs, cases, cupboards, berths and paneling, commonly known as interior finishing is done by the ship joiner. The shipwright is primarily a planner and an assembler and in certain forms of work such as spar making and boat building, a skillful fabricator. He must be particularly able in keeping the ship and the various parts of the ship properly lined, squared and plumbed. Aside from this he must have a practical knowledge of timbers and the proper methods of blocking, shoring and stage building with particular application to the construction of the launching cradle and launching ways. For this work he needs a knowledge of as well as skill in using carpenters tools for heavy work and in addition a knowledge of the broadaxe and adz. Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who most readily adapt themselves to the shipwright branch of our trade are house carpenters. Also carpenters who are accustomed to working on concrete building, bridge carpenters, men especially adapted in house moving, dock and wharf carpenters, pile drivers and millwrights; all sub-divisions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The Caulker

Calking in ship work is of two distinct kinds: calking of wooden decks

and seams of vessels of wooden construction and calking of seams between metal plates, of joints between plates and shapes and around rivets, pipe flanges, etc. Calking of wooden seams is done by spreading the seam, filling it with cotton and oakum and pounding it in with a wooden mallet and ship wood calking tools. Wood calking is a distinctive ship trade under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is usually considered part of the shipwright work and is an expert branch of the industry which needs special training in order to accomplish the proper results.

Ship Joiners

The ship joiner is a cabinet maker, an inside finisher. The cabinet maker is capable of doing carpentry work on the ship or in the shops. They must become, however, accustomed to bell cuts and to metal fittings. The cabinet maker or joiner, furniture maker and carpenters of experience on inside finish, machine operators for the cabinet shop such as molders, stickers, planers and shaper hands working in training mills, sash and door manufacturing plants are adaptable for this work.

There are many little technicalities of the ship building craft which are different from house building, that it will be necessary for them to learn, but which is very easily learned by our members who have not worked in the ship yards heretofore.

On February 21st, the number of men working in wooden shipyards was 30,879. In steel ship yards, 146,366, in fabricated steel yards, 46,516, making a total number of men working on February 21st in shipyards, 223,761. Averaging an output of twenty tons per year a man, this number of men should turn out at the end of the year 4,447,220 dead weight tonnage. I estimate that only one half or 2,500,000 will be the output for 1918.

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1918.

Human Standardization A Mistake

Glancing over the pages of some of President Wilson's books, for one of his avocations was that of authorship in the days before he was singled out for high political preferment, one comes upon passages which are of interest in so far as they reflect the views of a great modern statesman on a variety of problems and currents of thought touching everyday life. Here is his comment upon the tendency of many people to measure everybody by their own petty conventional standards, expecting all to adhere to a kind of rigidity of conduct which is nowadays associated with Prussian Kultur:

"Look to it," says the President, "that your communities, your great cities, do not impose too arbitrary standards upon the men whom you wish to use. Do not reduce men to standards. Let them be free. Do not compel them by conventions. Let them wear any clothes they please and look like anything they choose; let them do anything that a decent and honest man may do without criticism; do not laugh at them because they do not look like you, or talk like you, or think like you. They are freer for that circumstance, because as an English writer has said: 'You may talk of the tyranny of Nero and Tiberius, but the real tyranny is the tyranny of your next door neighbor. There is no tyranny like the tyranny of being obliged to be like him,'—of being considered a very singular person if you are not; of having men shrug their shoulders and say, 'Singular young man, sir, singular young man; very gifted, but not to be trusted.' Not to be trusted because unlike their own trustworthy self! You must take your leaders, in every time of difficulty, from among absolutely free men who are not standardized and conventionalized, who are at liberty to do what they think right and say what they think true; that is the only kind of leadership you can afford to have."

Subdue the Submarine by Substituting

Economy for waste.

Cooperation for criticism.

Knowledge of prices for gossip about profits.

The garden hoe for the golf stick.

Performance for argument.

Service for sneers.

Patriotic push for peevish puerilities.

Greater production for a German Peace.

The beef you do not eat for the rifle you can not carry.

Conservation for conversation.

Common sense for common gossip.

Production for pessimism.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1918

The National War Labor Board

This issue of our Journal places our membership in full possession of all the facts relative to the recent ship building controversy as disclosed in the report of General President Hutcheson to our General Executive Board at its second quarterly meeting, April, 1918. Detailed information is also given of the formulation by representatives of the employers, the workers and the general public, of a detailed plan or program which is expected to insure industrial harmony during the progress of the war in those industries and fields of national activity where adequate machinery for that purpose does not specifically exist.

As will be seen, the conference committee appointed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, which drew up these articles of agreement, has been transformed by a proclamation of President Wilson into a National War Labor Board with well-defined powers, functions and duties, to adjust disputes between employers and their employes in conjunction with the program outlined. The personnel of this new Board is widely conceded to have the confidence of the principals in every labor dispute, namely the employers, the workers and the general public, and there is every reason to believe that it will measure up well with the expectations of those who fervently desire to see it accomplish substantial results.

With regard to the industrial situation which preceded the formation of this Board, it is of particular interest to our members that one of those men chosen to represent the workers included our General President. Our organization, because of the recent difficulties between our members and the Shipping Board, loomed large in the events leading to the creation of the Board, and in this connection it can be said that the practical machinery evolved in so far as the workers side was concerned was in no small degree drawn from the experience which our members gained from contact with the older machinery and the red tape methods which completely failed in dealing with their grievances.

On April 12, following the formation, by presidential proclamation, of the new Board, our General Executive Board, then in session in Indianapolis, forwarded a telegram to President Wilson congratulating him on the success attained and expressing itself in hearty accord with the principles, functions and powers vested in it. A reply from President Wilson was later received, as follows:

"The White House,
Washington,
15 April, 1918.

"My Dear Sir:

Your telegram of April 12, conveys a most welcome message. The action taken by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their regular quarterly session at Indianapolis does them the highest credit and speaks a spirit of patriotism which I am sure will meet with the applause and approbation of all public spirited men.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana."

No General Convention This Year

The attention of the membership is directed to the fact that there will be no Convention of the U. B. this year, as the Twentieth General Convention scheduled to be held at Butte, Mont. next September has been postponed until September 1920. This was made necessary as a result of the recent adoption by referendum vote of the proposition to hold General Conventions every fourth year in future, instead of every second year as heretofore.

* * *

A. F. of L. Mission To England and France

Last month a delegation of American trades unionists appointed by President Gompers sailed for England and France to carry fraternal greetings to the workers in those countries and to assure them of the co-operation, support and sympathy of their brother toilers in America in the carrying on of the war. The trades unionists sent abroad include James Wilson, president Pattern Makers' League of North America, Chairman; William H. Johnston, president International Association of Machinists; George L. Berry, president International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union; Martin F. Ryan, president Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; John P. Frey, editor International Molders' Journal; Miss Agnes Nestor, vice-president Glove Workers' International Union; William Short, president Washington State Federation of Labor; Miss Melinda Scott, president Straw Hat Trimmers and Operatives' Union; Chester M. Wright, member International Typographical Union.

This "A. F. of L. mission", as it is officially designated, is authorized by President Gompers to acquaint the British and French workers with the war policy of the American labor movement and no doubt it will result in greater harmony and understanding between ourselves and the workers in these countries. It should also, we are inclined to believe, result in giving American labor a more correct and intimate understanding of the present condition of the organized workers in the countries visited and of the problems dealing with the continuation of the war as well as the questions of peace and reconstruction after the war which are daily becoming of vital interest to workers everywhere.

It is to be hoped that the delegation to Europe will be in a position to report to the coming A. F. of L. convention next June, although it is hardly probable, owing to war conditions, that they will have completed their trip in the comparatively short time ensuing.

* * *

Building Trades Department Convention Call

President J. H. Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the call for the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Department which will open in the Saint Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., at ten A. M., Wednesday June 5, next.

The basis of representation in the Convention is: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; and so on. The Saint Paul Hotel will be the official headquarters.

* * *

Organization Wins The Day

The Chicago trade unionists who less than a year ago started an organizing campaign among the stock yard workers may well congratulate themselves as a result of the arbitration decision handed down by Judge Alschuler. The federal judge has ruled that beginning May 5 next eight hours shall be the basic work day, to be completed as far as possible within a period of not more than nine consecutive hours. Double time shall be paid for Sunday and holiday work and time and one-quarter for overtime up to 10 hours, and time and one-half thereafter. Where plants operate on the three-shift system employes shall be allowed 20 minutes for lunch with pay.

Wages are increased as follows: For employes receiving 30 cents an hour and under 4½ cents increase; between 30 and 40 cents an hour. 4 cents increase; and 3½ cents increase for those receiving over 40 cents an hour. Where women do the same work as men they shall be paid men's rates. These increases are to date back to January 14 last.

On May 5, when the eight hour day becomes effective, the wage increases

must be readjusted so that workers will receive the same wages as they did under the long workday system.

In answer to the employers' claim that the packing industry is now on a 10-hour basis, Judge Alschuler, said that 11, 12 and 13 hours are exceedingly common and "14 and 15 and even more hours daily for a number of days is not unusual, and Sunday work is very frequent."

The decision will affect over 100,000 workers employed in packing plants of Armour, Cudahy, Morris, Swift and Wilson in that city and plants operated by some of them in Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Denver, Oklahoma City, St. Paul, Omaha and Fort Worth.

Arbitration hearings started last February. Prior to this the workers presented demands and the antagonistic attitude of the packers developed such a strike spirit among the workers that the government asked both sides to come to Washington to attempt to adjust differences.

Packers agreed to arbitrate, and almost immediately attempted to withdraw their signatures. They abandoned this position, however, when the workers answered, "Arbitrate or face a strike." It is hinted that Secretary of Labor Wilson expressed views on the packers proposal that recalled the old days when he was an officer of the United Mine Workers.

* * *

The U. B. And the Liberty Loan Campaign

Trade unionists all over the country have shown up splendidly in the manner in which they assisted in putting across the first and second Liberty Loan issues, and last month they rallied with the same promptitude to the call of the nation to send the Third Liberty Loan "over the top" in record time.

In the Liberty Loan campaign, as well as in all other avenues of war activity, the United Brotherhood, and the membership in general, have shown a most commendable spirit of patriotism. Up to date, figures compiled by the General Office, though necessarily incomplete, show that the organization has invested in Liberty Bonds an amount approximating almost a million and a half dollars. This huge sum represents the official contributions of the U. B., as authorized by the General Executive Board, in first, second and third Liberty Bonds, and also, in great part, the contributions of various locals and District Councils to the first and second issues.

In the future we hope to be able to record the total amount subscribed by our organization as well beyond the two million dollar mark when the locals and District Councils furnish us with information as to their investment in bonds of the third issue. We are confident that every member of the organization, as far as in him lies, will do his share in helping the Third Liberty Loan drive.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson has truly said that "the workers have more at stake in the present conflict than any other, because it is only in a democracy that the common people can come into their own." This is a thought to bear well in mind, and if we cannot actually fight the battles of democracy, other avenues of assistance are open to us. We can at least invest, as far as circumstance permit us in Liberty Bonds.

* * *

A. F. of L. Convention Comes In June

The first Convention of the A. F. of L. coming under the new plan of having the conventions in June of each year instead of in November, will open at The Auditorium, St. Paul, Minn. on Monday, June 10, according to the convention call issued by President Gompers.

Representation in the convention will be upon the same basis as heretofore and the headquarters of the Executive Council will be the St. Paul Hotel. Hotel reservations may be made through Mr. George W. Lawson, secretary of the Arrangements Committee, 75 West Seventh street, St. Paul.

There is no gainsaying the importance of the St. Paul convention so far as labor is concerned owing to the war, and numerous matters of weighty importance bearing upon the future of our movement will no doubt come before it. In exhorting every organization entitled to representation to send its full quota of delegates, the convention call says:

"It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every

effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to make effective in our every day lives the principle declared in the law of our Republic (the Clayton law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce;" to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous conflict now being waged and into which our Republic was ruthlessly dragged; to meet the new problems arising out of the war, and while serving, struggling and sacrificing for justice and freedom abroad, to safeguard these priceless heritages in our own beloved land; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times; to help bring about an early yet desirable and permanent peace; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom, and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the St. Paul Convention."

Shipworkers Not to Blame

It is very hard to stop a falsehood once it has had a good start, and so the canard that labor is interfering with the construction of ships is still being given credence on its face value in many quarters. It happens, however, that a vigorous denial of this has recently come from no less a person than Senator Fletcher of Florida, the chairman of the U. S. Senate committee on commerce. His remarks we are sure will sink into the public consciousness.

Speaking against the proposal to make strikes illegal he gave utterance to the following:

"It is estimated," he said, "that in shipbuilding a man can build 10 tons a year. If we are going to build 6,000,000 tons of ships this year, what does it mean? It means that 600,000 men must be on the job. We have only about 260,000 now. There are additional men who can be obtained, and who are ready to go, I think, to these yards as soon as they are ready to take care of them. In many instances the number could be increased three or four times if they only had the houses in which to put the men.

"Some mistake has been made in putting the plants in already congested and crowded industrial districts of the country. They probably ought to be distributed more than they are distributed, because labor conditions and housing conditions and all those things which make for well-being and satisfaction of workers might be found more adequate than they are in particularly congested and crowded places as we find them today.

"But we can not say that the fact of our not having more ships on the ocean is because labor has not been loyal, or because the workers have not been here and willing to work.

"That is not the cause."

This statement of fact from Senator Fletcher should carry weight and go far to silence the campaign of calumny that has been waged against the organized shipworkers, for the Senator is in a much better position to understand conditions in the shipyards than those noisy critics who rely upon hearsay.

The Great Duty

As we go about our daily tasks in peace and safety men are dying every minute on the battlefields of Europe to save civilization. Our own gallant soldiers are shedding blood in France and our sailors engulfed in the waters of the Atlantic as they go in defense of America's right and honor.

Upon our performance of the work committed to us depend the lives of thousands of men and women, the fate of many nations, the preservation of civilization and humanity itself; and the more efficient and prompt we people of America are in doing our part, the more quickly will this war come to an end and

the greater the number of our soldiers and sailors who will be saved from death and suffering and the greater number of the people of other nations released from bondage and saved from death.

To work, to save, to economize, to give financial support to the Government is a duty to the Nation and to the world and it is especially a duty to our fighting men who on land and sea are offering their lives for their country and their countrymen.

Contempts Dropped—Injunction Stands.

Upon motion of attorneys for the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia contempt proceedings instituted by the company against Frank J. Hayes, president, and nine other officers and members of the United Mine Workers were withdrawn in the United States supreme court. No reason was assigned by the coal attorneys.

Dropping these contempt cases has no bearing on the U. S. supreme court decision of December 10 last when it upheld Federal Judge Dayton's injunction against organized miners and flint glass workers.

Under Judge Dayton's rule an employer can secure an injunction where a worker joins a union, or attempts to unionize a plant, while remaining in the employ of a concern which secured an agreement from him that he would not take such action while remaining in its employ.

Any trade unionist suspected of interfering with such "contracts" can also be enjoined.

It is the rule of courts to set aside a contract or agreement that has been secured through duress or pressure. In the present case the court refuses to consider whether a worker has been forced, through necessity, to sign away his constitutional rights.

Label Trades Department—Convention Call.

The eleventh convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. will be held at St. Paul, Minn., beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 6th, pursuant to the convention call recently issued.

Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis: organizations of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 and less than 8,000 members, two delegates; 8,000 and less than 16,000, three delegates, and so on pro rata.

The forthcoming convention will more directly interest our members than heretofore because the U. B. is now affiliated with the Label Trades Department, the recent April session of the G. E. B. having decided to affiliate and pay tax on 20,000 members.

Our War Creed

United to win the War,
Nerve, sinew and muscle taunt,
Inspired by the vision of democracy,
The U. B. of C. and J., standing as one man,
Enters with vigor upon the tasks required of it,
Despite the camouflage and misrepresentation of enemies!

Brotherhood—everywhere—is the dream that inspires it,
Remoulding it to the cause of Justice and world freedom:
Onward visioned. it gazes into a new world of the future,
To a world set free, to an emancipated human society;
Holding to this dream, it will push forward manfully,
Each day and each night, through gloom and gladness,
Resolute in its purpose until victory be achieved.
Human Liberty for all peoples is its aim,
Over the earth and o'er the seven seas.
Onward, then, members of the U. B.,
Dauntless and unafraid!

Up to the time of going to press there has as yet been no intimation on the part of Governor Stephens of California as to what his decision will be regarding the fate of Thomas J. Mooney, now under sentence of death. The least that might be hoped for, judging from the dubious circumstances surrounding his conviction, would be a new trial.

Local Union 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, celebrated its Thirty-Sixth anniversary on March 28, at the K. of P. hall in that city with a vaudeville entertainment and ball and a most enjoyable time was spent.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in March

Fall City, Neb.
Lewistown, Ill.
Logan, Ill.
Dickinson, N. D.
Lindsay, Ont., Can.
New Ulm, Minn.
Wolf Point, Mont.
Macon, Ga. (Colored)
Leadwood, Mo.
Sudbury, Ont., Can.
Newport, Ark.
Reading, Pa. (Millmen)
St. John, Que. Can.
Stratford, Ont., Can.
Picher, Okla.
Chambersburg, Pa.
Welletka, Okla.
Pevely, Mo.
Fort Sumner, N. M.
Sacramento, Cal.
Fredericktown, Mo.
Toppenish, Wash.
Petersburg, Va. (Colored)
Everett, Wash. (Millwrights)
Slidell, La. (Colored) (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.
Slidell, La. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Williamsport, Pa. (Millmen)
Anacortes, Wash. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Boatbuilders and Millmen)
Madisonville, La. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Madisonville, La. (Colored) (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Lorain, O. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)

Total, 32 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1918, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the first and second quarterly meetings in 1918, the following matters were acted upon by the Board through correspondence:

February 19, 1918.

On the above date the committee appointed by General President Hutcheson to tabulate the vote on the proposition to amend Paragraph "A" of Section 18 of our General By-Laws, providing for the holding of our General Conventions every fourth year, submitted its report to the General President showing that the proposition carried by a vote of 49,734 for, to 22,680 against. The result of the vote was submitted to the members of the Board, and it was decided that the new law become effective March 1, 1918.

February 19, 1918.

Everitt, Wash., L. U. No. 562. Movement for wage increase for 7½c per hour, effective March 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Jacksonville, Tex., L. U. No. 1768. Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective March 6, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

February 21, 1918.

Augusta, Ga. Movement of D. C. for a minimum wage of 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

February 25, 1918.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. No. 74. Movement for wage increase of ten cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to G. O.

February 26, 1918.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. No. 180. Movement for wage increase of 50 cents per day, effective March 20, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

March 1, 1918.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. No. 742. Movement for wage increase of 5· cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the Official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

March 7, 1918.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. No. 90. Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

March 8, 1918.

Houston, Tex., L. U. No. 724. Request of Millmen's Union No. 724 for financial aid for members on strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00

March 20, 1918.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. No. 1069. Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

April 10, 1918.

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1918 was called to order on the above date by Chairman Hutcheson.

The reports of the General President and the First and Second General Vice-Presidents for the quarter ended March 31, 1918 were read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The contract entered into by the G. P. and G. S. with the Schott Monument Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to the erection of the Kirby monument in Holy Cross Cemetery, Indianapolis, was submitted to the G. E. B. and approved.

The Board renews and reaffirms its ruling made at the January, 1917 and later meetings: namely, that in all trade movements Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike until the General President, either personally or by representative, has had an opportunity to try to bring about a settlement.

Detroit, Mich.—Brother Shipp, representing the Carpenters' District Council of Detroit, Mich., properly credentialed, appeared before the Board relative to a trade movement for an increase in wages to take effect May 1, 1918. The matter is held in abeyance, pending receipt of further information.

Richmond, Va.—Brother Rankin, representing L. U. No. 388 of Richmond, properly credentialed, appeared before the Board relative to a trade movement for an increase in wages to take effect May 1, 1918. The matter was laid over for further consideration.

Richmond, Va.—Brother Rankin also appeared before the Board relative to the dispute between L. U. No. 388 of Richmond, Va. and L. U No. 727 of Petersburg, Va., over admission of certain candidates to membership. The Board sustains the ruling of the G. P. in the case and gives L. U. No. 388 of Richmond, Va. ten days to comply therewith. For failure to do so, the G. P. is authorized to suspend L. U. 388.

Illinois Valley D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. No. 63.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Fort Smith, Ark., L. U. No. 71.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. No. 124.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newark, Ohio, L. U. No. 136.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as report are made to the G. O.

O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. No. 140.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Peekskill, N. Y., L. U. No. 163.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

East St Louis, Ill., L. U. No. 169.—Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official santion granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Worth, Tex., L. U. No. 208.—Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for. (Movement reported successful).

Wallace, Idaho, L. U. No. 220.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective April 1, 1918 Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vincennes, Ind., L. U. No. 274.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour for outside men and 12½ cents an hour for inside men, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. No. 278.—Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds

will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. No. 287.—Movement for reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

April 11, 1918.

Steubenville, O., L. U. No. 186.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted. (Movement reported successful).

New Castle, Pa., L. U. No. 206.—Movement for wage increase from 56½ to 70 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. (Movement reported successful).

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. No. 322.—Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour for outside men, 7½ per hour for bench hands, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction is granted; financial aid in such sums as funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to G. O. (Movement reported successful).

Rhinelander, Wis., L. U. No. 654.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents an hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. (Movement reported successful).

Ottumwa,Iowa, L. U. No. 767.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. (Movement reported successful).

Reynoldsville, Pa., L. U. No. 834.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted. (Movement reported successful).

Ironton, Ohio, L. U. No. 1111.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and reduction in hours from nine to eight per day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. (Movement reported successful).

Marinette, Wis., L. U. No. 1246. —Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted. (Movement reported successful).

Wood River, Ill., L. U. No. 1808.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted. Movement reported successful).

Ecanaba, Mich., L. U. No. 1832.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted. (Movement reported successful).

Winona, Minn., L. U. No. 307.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Inasmuch as the provisions of section 58 of our General Laws have not been complied with the Board cannot grant the Official sanction asked for.

Boone, Iowa, L. U. No. 315.—Movement for for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kane, Pa., L. U. No. 545.—Movement for increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918, also for reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Greenfield, Mass., L. U. No. 549. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. No. 557.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. No. 644.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pana, Ill., L. U. No. 648.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. No. 661.—Movement for wage increase of 7½ per hour for outside men, 5 cents per hour increase for millmen, with reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective April 1. 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Burlington, Vt., L. U. No. 683.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Hoquiam, Wash., L. U. No. 775 —Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Findlay, Ohio, L. U. No. 822.—Movement for increase of 10 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; finincial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Aberdeen, Wash , L. U. No. 883.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour. effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Appleton, Wis., L. U. No. 955.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Plattsburg, N. Y.. L. U. No. 1042.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bridgewater, Mass., L. U. No. 1046.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour. effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Shelby, Ohio, L. U. No. 1047.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday. effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the Official sanction asked

for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. No. 1049.—Movement for wage increase effective April 1 1918. Referred to G. S. to procure further information.

Livingston, Mont., L. U. No. 1085.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day. effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted

Biddeford, Me., L. U. No. 1123.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1. 1918. Official sanction granted.

Pratt, Kans., L. U. No. 1137.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the eight-hour day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Marion. Ia., L. U. No. 1171.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour and reduction in hours from nine to eight per day, April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. No. 1220.—Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour. effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Hornell, N. Y.—Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted;financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rantoul. Ill., L. U. No. 1318.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; the Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day. (Movement reported successful).

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. No. 1319.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., L. U. No. 1354.—Movement for minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Referred to the G. S. to procure additional information.

Chester, Ill., L. U. No. 1362.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Alexandria, Va., L. U. No. 1665.—Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. The matter is referred to the G. S. to get further information.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, L. U. No. 1691.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Sesser, Ill., L. U. No. 1745.—Movement for wage increase of 20 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

New Philadelphia, O., L. U. No. 1802.—Movement for wage increase of 25 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Referred to the G. S. to obtain additional information.

Fulton, Mo., L. U. No. 1911.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Lewistown, Mont., L. U. No. 1949.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Waterbury, Conn., L. U. No. 260.—Movement to establish minimum wage of 75 cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newport, R. I.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. No. 347.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday during the summer months, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Cleburne, Tex., L. U. No. 923.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. No. 943.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lincoln, Nebr., L. U. No. 1055.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New York, N. Y.—Request for financial aid, through the Furniture Workers' D. C., for men involved in lockout. The Board decides to allow the D. C. the amount of money paid to men locked out during March, 1918.

New York, N. Y.—Request of the Furniture Workers' D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

April 12, 1918.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., L. U. No. 1354.—A report from the L. U. showing trade movement for wage increase to 50 cents per hour successful was received and filed.

Marion, Ill., L. U. No. 508.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. No. 1087.—Movement for wage increase of 50 cents per day and reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective April 15, 1918. Referred to the G. S. to procure further information.

Silverton, Colo., L. U. No. 1257.—Movement to establish Union shop conditions, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Higbee, Mo., L. U. No. 1533.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Butler, Mo., L. U. No. 1740.—Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective April 15, 1918 The Official sanction asked for is granted.

Hackensack, N. Y., (Bergen Co. D. C.)—Movement for wage increase of 8¾ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase for outside men of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction grant-

ed; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Calgary, Alta., Can.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Movement of D. C. for minimum wage of 60 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. The Official sanction asked for is granted.

Kansas City, Mo.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase for outside men of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kansas City, Mo.—Movement of D. C. for minimum wage for millmen of 55 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lawrence, Mass.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Louisville, Ky.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lower Anthracite, Pa.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lowell, Mass.—Movement for increase of 10 cents per hour for outside men and millmen, effective May 6, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Manchester, N. H.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 10, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newark, N. J.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day

Passaic, N. J.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 8⅓ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Providence, R. I.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.—Movement of Twin City D. C. for wage increas of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour for outside men, $1.00 per day for millmen and reduction in hours (millmen) from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Movement of D. C. for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New London, Conn., L. U. No. 30.—Movement for wage increase of 13⅓ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Trenton, N. J., L. U. No. 31.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can., L. U. Nos. 38 and 2632.—Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Salt Ste. Marie, Mich., L. U. No. 46. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Erie, Pa., L. U. No. 81. Movement for wage increase and Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired in support of a minimum wage of 70 cents per hour and the agreement as arrived at with the employers; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Red Wing, Minn., L. U. 85. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. No. 133. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. No. 143. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Long Branch, N. J., L. U. No. 151. Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. No. 154. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as the reports are made to the G. O.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. No. 183. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective June 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Quincy, Ill.,L. U. No. 189.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Westerly, R. I., L. U. No. 217. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents, effective June 5, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 249. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 3, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Kingston, N. Y., L. U. No. 251. Movement for minimum wage for inside and outside men, effective May 13, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Oshkosh, Wis., L. U. No. 252. Movement for increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. No. 281. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newburgh, N. Y., L. U. No. 301. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. No. 319.—Movement for wage increase from 35 and 40 to 50 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Beacon, N. Y., L. U. No. 323.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Waxahachie, Texas, L. U. No. 332.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction asked for is granted.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. No. 367.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Richmond, Va., L. U. No. 388.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Orange, Tex., L. U. No. 392.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Wellsville, Ohio, L. U. No. 405.—Movement for wage increase of 18¾ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918, also the Saturday half-holiday. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

South Bend, Ind., L. U. No. 413.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Elwood City, Pa.. L. U. No. 421.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ardmore, Pa., L. U. No. 465.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Reading, Pa., L. U. No. 492.—Movement for minimum wage of 60 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, the eight-hour day and recognition of the union, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. No. 518.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Paul, Minn., L. U. No. 548.—Movement of Millwrights' Union No. 548, endorsed by the D. C., for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Meadville, Pa., L. U. 556.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. No. 568.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will war-

rant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Emporium, Pa., L. U. No. 584.—Movement for increase in wages, effective June 1, 1918. Referred to the G. S. to obtain additional information.

Sacramento, Cal., L. U. No. 586.—Movement for wage increase of 50 cents per day, effective June 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of George Ratcliffe from the decision of the General President in the case of Ratcliffe vs. L. U. No. 1693. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Wm. O'Grady from the decision of the General President in the case of Wm. O'Grady vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. No. 791, New York City, from the decision of the General President in the case of Fred A. Hansen vs. L. U. No. 791. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Isaac Levin from the decision of the General President in the case of Isaac Levin vs. L. U. No. 808. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

April 13, 1918.

The G. P. and G. S. reported that the following telegram was sent on April 12th to the President of the United States, and to Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson, in accordance with instructions of the Board:

"Indianapolis, Indiana,
April 12, 1918.

"Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President, United States of America,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

"The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular quarterly session at Indianapolis, Indiana, congratulates you on the success you have attained in establishing practical machinery by the formation of a National War Labor Board to handle industrial questions during the period of the war.

"We are in hearty accord with the principles, functions and powers of the National War Labor Board as set forth in the memoranda of that body to Secretary of Labor Wm. B. Wilson under date of March 19, 1918 and approved by you. We hope that all departments of the government will co-operate with this Board, so that basic conditions under which labor shall be employed on government work, direct or through contractors, may be established and thereby bring about contentment among the workers, which has not existed up to this time.

"Now that the National War Labor Board has been established to handle industrial questions, all our international officers pledge you and that Board their hearty co-operation and assistance to the end that your efforts may not be in vain.

"A few days after war was declared we offered the services of the members of our organization to our government in whatever way they were most needed. We take this opportunity to assure you that we have never deviated from that position and we again offer you, not only the services of our membership of three hundred and eight thousand men, but the entire machinery of our organization as well, so that the war may be speedily won, freedom proclaimed and a world-wide democracy established.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

The telegram was approved by the Board.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. No. 576.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Moose Jaw, Sask.,Can., L. U. No. 619—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. It is further recommended that the next movement entered into shall be for the shorter work-day.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 1523.—Request of L. U. No. 1523 for an appropriation for organing purposes. Request denied.

East Liverpool, Ohio, L. U. No. 328.—Movement for wage increase of 18¾ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918, laid over from January meeting for investigation. The report of Board Member Potts was read and the Board granted the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds wil warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Forty Fort, Pa.—Correspondence with L. U. No. 768 of Forty Fort, requesting a ruling on paragraph "K" of Section 9 of the Constitution was considered and referred to the G. P., in accordance with paragraph ,'F", Section 10 of the Constitution.

Halifax, N. S., Can.—The G. P. submitted to the Board correspondence dealing with the disaster which visited Halifax in December, 1917. After careful consideration of the reports made by Board Member Martel and by the officers of the L. U. it was decided to appropriate the sum of $1000.00 for the relief of our members who suffered in the disaster.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Request of L. U. No. 1378 for an appropriation to defray legal expenses considered and referred to the G. P. for investigation and adjustment.

Elmira, N. Y.—Correspondence with the D. C. relative to a trade movement, referred to the G. P. in January for investigation, was again submitted to the Board, the G. P. reporting that the movement had been satisfactorily settled.

On account of the continued high cost of living and the increased hotel rates the Board decided that the hotel allowance for General Officers, delegates, organizers and committees appointed by the G. P. be increased $2.00 per day.

April 15, 1918.

Boise Idaho, L. U. No. 635.—Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Pomeroy, O., L. U. No. 650.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be

considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. No. 657.—Movement for wage increase of 80 cents per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, O., L. U. No. 660.—Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been complied with the Board cannot take action.

Loveland, Col., L. U. No. 681. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Blackwell, Okla., L. U. No. 686. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 10, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Tampa, Fla., L. U. No. 696. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. No. 734. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Superior, Wis., L. U. No. 755. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Fond du Lac, Wis., L. U. No. 782. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Skowhegan, Me., L. U. No. 786. Movement for wage increase of 75 cents per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Putnam, Conn., L. U. No. 818. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Berwyn, Pa., L. U. No. 833. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58, of our General Laws have not been complied with the Board cannot take action.

Greenville, Texas, L. U. No. 856. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Tucson, Ariz., L. U. No. 857. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

So. Framingham, Mass., L. U. No. 860. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective June 3, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Worcester, Mass., L. U. No. 877, (Millmen.) Movement for wage increase of 8 cents per hour, endorsed by the Worcester D. C., effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dalhart, Texas, L. U. No. 886. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Norristown, Pa., L. U. No. 897. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. No. 921. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 6, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Maysville, Ky., L. U. No. 922. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Peru, Ind., L. U. No. 932. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Nebraska City, Neb., L. U. No. 960. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been complied with, the Board cannot take action.

Welland, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 969. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newburyport, Mass., L. U. No. 989. Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Detroit, Mich. (Wayne Co. D. C.) Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Alexandria, Va., L. U. No. 1665. Official sanction granted in support of a movement for a wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. (Movement reported satisfactorily settled.)

Chicago, Ill. Communication from D. C. of Chicago, notifying the General Office that the trade movement in that city for inside and outside men had been satisfactorily settled was received and filed.

East Aurora, Ill., L. U. No. 1755. Official sanction granted in support of movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 12, 1918. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day. (Movement reported satisfactorily settled.)

(To Be Continued.)

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31159	George Reynolds	2	5	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	$300.00
31160	Michael Doran	2	31	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
31161	Frank Rachlevsky	43	10	9	Fracture of skull	300.00
31162	Charles Rollings	75	3	6	General paralysis of insane	150.00
31163	Gasper Thomas	115	2	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
31164	Joseph Ziegler	118	1	5	Mitral insufficiency	50.00
31165	Lydia E. Dalley	119	17	5	Endocarditis	75.00
31166	Fernand Rame	216	2	6	Cancer	100.00
31167	Julia A. Tock	501	14	8	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
31168	Robert W. Lank	626	7	5	Nephritis	75.00
31169	Frank W. Perkins	656	8	7	Myocarditis	300.00
31170	Wm. B. Woodward	656	8	5	Strangulation	300.00
31171	Kate C. German	660	16	..	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
31172	Napoleon Dubeau	761	16	2	Anemia	300.00
31173	Enoch A. Thayer	801	5	..	Nephritis	75.00
31174	Nels Pearson (Dis.)	1172	12	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
31175	George J. Weiss	1401	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31176	John E. Barlow	1528	13	10	Heart disease	125.00
31177	Frederika Schaal	1670	14	7	Myocarditis	75.00
31178	Rosie M. Thomas	186	5	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31179	Maggie M. Shatto	262	10	5	Cancer	75.00
31180	William F. Stadler	380	16	2	Myocarditis	300.00
31181	Viola E. Magnusson	461	6	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31182	Nettie M. Decker	760	4	8	Heart disease	75.00
31183	Clarence B. Randall	331	11	4	Embolism	300.00
31184	Hulda Lindgren	7	19	3	Pneumonia	75.00
31185	Victor Magnuson	10	3	..	Pneumonia	150.00
31186	Christopher Fitzgerald	36	7	9	Cancer	300.00
31187	R. C. Savery	62	19	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31188	James A. Donahue	64	13	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31189	Joseph Dietrich	72	13	8	Nephritis	300.00
31190	Philip Reilly	97	3	1	Heart disease	150.00
31191	John Malmo	112	11	5	Tuberculosis of bowels	300.00
31192	William H. Bowen	142	6	..	Pulmonary oedema	300.00
31193	J. T. W. Loe	198	8	5	Pneumonia	75.00
31194	Chas. F. Schmidt	211	29	..	Bronchitis	300.00
31195	Alestia M. Belcher	213	11	2	Pneumonia	75.00
31196	Margaret A. Moss	223	5	7	Heart disease	75.00
31197	J. B. Altman	226	16	5	Fracture of skull	300.00
31198	Arvilla H. Powell	226	4	4	Pneumonia	75.00
31199	August Rehback	227	3	5	Pneumonia	150.00
31200	J. W. Hollingsworth	253	18	..	Paralysis	125.00
31201	Adelia Widmer	261	7	4	Cancer	75.00
31202	Margaret M. Gibson	261	27	..	Pneumonia	75.00
31203	Henry H. Boswell	283	6	..	Diabetes	300.00
31204	Smiley Cameron	303	3	8	Pneumonia	50.00
31205	James Hayes	323	30	4	Apoplexy	300.00
31206	Hilmo Carlson	504	1	1	Cancer	25.00
31207	Ernest Nygren	522	12	4	Endocarditis	300.00
31208	Peter Noonberg	522	28	11	Pneumonia	300.00
31209	Mathilda Johnson	586	8	..	Pneumonia	75.00
31210	James Robinson	617	12	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31211	William Hanes	641	5	4	Hemorrhage	75.00
31212	Henry Maak	697	25	9	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
31213	Lorenzo W. Whitten	914	16	2	Endocarditis	125.00
31214	Fred N. Young	1059	9	8	Heart disease	75.00
31215	James J Malloy	1704	5	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31216	Anna Hollweck	1856	3	10	Septic infection	75.00
31217	Charles R. Chowning	518	4	2	Uremic poisoning	50.00
31218	W. E. O'Brien	632	13	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31219	Walter Braasch	849	6	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31220	Adolph Nepner	1330	4	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
31221	Alexander Hendry	171	17	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31222	Annie E. Tipper	210	16	7	Myelitis	75.00
31223	Martha A. Green	274	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
31224	Pierre Loiselle	342	9	..	Pneumonia	75.00
31225	W. A. Huston	422	15	9	Erysipelas	300.00
31226	Jennie C. Toland	541	17	9	Nephritis	75.00
31227	S. K. Livingstone	753	14	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31228	Edward Gunn	871	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
31229	Theodore A. Thalken	874	3	5	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
31230	Florence McCarthy	877	15	..	Cardio-vascular-renal disease	300.00
31231	Charles E. Matteson	1287	12	6	Pneumonia	300.00
31232	Annie William	1442	9	9	Embolism	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31233	Sarah A. Dessenberger	1445	2	2	Heart disease	50.00
31234	Sam Kanter (Bal.)	504	1	5	Nephritis	25.00
31235	Allen Douglas	26	16	8	Gastritis	300.00
31236	James C. Fennicks	52	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
31237	Ernest Lefever (Dis.)	75	4	6	Accidental injuries	300.00
31238	William D. Johnson	79	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
31239	James Wm. Dooks	83	10	..	Cancer	300.00
31240	Mary Drabble	160	8	10	Myocarditis	75.00
31241	Hannah M. White	160	7	6	Pneumonia	75.00
31242	Margareth Haunstrup	181	8	10	Cancer	75.00
31243	Ida Hansen	181	11	4	Cancer	75.00
31244	Anton Bauer	237	18	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31245	John Ludwig	238	18	..	Nephritis	300.00
31246	George Ruckle	254	18	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31247	John Christman (Dis.)	264	19	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
31248	Osias Plante	298	26	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31249	Alphonsine LaRose	298	12	4	Peritonitis	75.00
31250	Charles Lennox	298	9	10	Myocarditis	300.00
31251	Carl G. R. Walter	317	22	8	Endocarditis	300.00
31252	Ephriam Tetreault	342	12	5	Apoplexy	300.00
31252	Christopher Herren	493	11	7	Pneumonia	300.00
31254	Lillian A. Swift	493	20	7	Heart disease	75.00
31255	Henry Schnepper	522	24	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31256	John Kahlke	539	23	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
31257	Annie Stolarski	539	13	3	Pleurisy	75.00
31258	Simon Miller	585	9	..	Pneumonia	300.00
31259	Louise Schulz	585	13	11	Nephritis	75.00
31260	George L. Carrette	595	6	4	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
31261	William E. Carrette	595	15	10	Fall	300.00
31262	Catherine D. Smith	638	15	3	Apoplexy	75.00
31263	Henry A. Lyman	647	15	6	Endocarditis	300.00
31264	Richard S. Bassett	710	10	1	Oxalic acid poisoning	300.00
31265	Albert G. Hughes	736	15	7	Suicide	300.00
31266	Florence Elsner	736	8	3	Pneumonia	75.00
31267	John O. Wikander	791	4	7	Fractured spine	200.00
31268	Alexander Lansier	878	6	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
31269	Alexander F. Fields	892	11	9	Apoplexy	300.00
31270	Oscar Sandelem	950	3	3	Pulmonary phthisis	200.00
31271	Nils D. Sandal	957	8	11	Fall	300.00
31272	James McMahan	988	14	8	Nephritis	125.00
31273	Adelia Pettit	1015	12	1	Myocarditis	75.00
31274	William H. Draden	1044	6	..	Heart disease	75.00
31275	F. O. Linden	1089	15	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31276	David Korman	1191	3	4	Pneumonia	200.00
31277	Pauley A. Lansen	1319	15	1	Auto accident	300.00
31278	Pasquala Villa	1455	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31279	Wm. H. Griffis (Dis.)	1582	13	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
31280	Gust Breitengang	1784	10	6	Pneumonia	300.00
31281	Henrietta Zanglein	10	15	3	Cancer	75.00
31282	Theodore Wicks	22	33	..	Endocarditis	300.00
31283	L. D. Floyd	33	14	7	Heart disease	300.00
31284	Michael Winkler	72	1	8	Angina pectoris	50.00
31285	William McIlvain	86	1	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31286	Alexander T. Johnston	88	17	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
31287	Valborg Hartvigsen	320	15	9	Peritonitis	75.00
31288	Samuel Smith (Dis.)	386	10	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
31289	Anna E. Revell	645	11	7	Pneumonia	75.00
31290	Ruth P. Hopkins	769	7	3	Cancer	75.00
31291	Lemuel E. Gay	891	13	8	Apoplexy	300.00
31292	George Lowenstein	5	27	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31293	T. J. Goodwine	75	6	7	Nephritis	300.00
31294	Raymond Papineau	87	18	2	Cancer	125.00
31295	Charles L. Bronk	115	17	..	Nephritis	125.00
31296	Elizabeth B. Ginty	115	3	7	Peritonitis	75.00
31297	Isaac S. Belles	115	15	10	Myocarditis	125.00
31298	Chas. Robbins	131	18	2	Pneumonia	175.00
31299	Richard R. Hughes	158	2	10	Endocarditis	100.00
31300	Frank Kohenberger	185	15	3	Endocarditis	300.00
31301	Louise R. Stutsman	211	12	4	Pneumonia	75.00
31302	Joseph Schlesinger	383	11	..	Pneumonia	300.00
31303	Eva J. Howard	518	2	9	Pneumonia	50.00
31304	Bernard Peterson	523	16	11	Heart disease	300.00
31305	L. A. Wyman (Dis.)	550	11	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
31306	Herman Treuter	550	16	3	Cancer	300.00
31307	Henry P. Sexton	554	39	3	Pleurisy	300.00
31308	Modina Hardin	731	1	7	Puerperal eclampsia	25.00
31309	William Murphy	781	3	5	Pneumonia	200.00
31310	Mary L. Goodwin	857	19	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31311	Thomas Mitchell	1456	14	7	Struck by piece of timber	300.00
31312	Alfred Hill	1515	5	6	Nephritis	75.00
31313	Frank B. McVey	1694	13	2	Suicide	300.00
31314	James M. Sassaman (Dis.)	1714	10	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
31315	Fred H. Evans	8	2	11	Meningitis	100.00
31316	R. H. Boyd	19	6	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31317	Bertha J. Hanson	55	19	6	Pneumonia	75.00
31318	Ella M. Rutherford	61	7	1	Heart disease	75.00
31319	Andrew Berulsen	76	32	..	Nephritis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31320	Julia Wickens	160	5	9	Anaemia	75.00
31321	Vera Quinette	198	8	8	Bichloride poisoning	75.00
31322	B. E. Morton	198	8	..	Pneumonia	300.00
31323	Cynthia A. Gillin	211	31	5	Cancer	75.00
31324	Otilie P. Stoelton	303	6	8	Cancer	75.00
31325	B. E. Brock	365	25	..	Heart disease	300.00
31326	Angus McDonald	680	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
31327	Hugh E. Burns	680	16	7	Pneumonia	300.00
31328	Emma G. Knauss	1285	3	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31329	Lina N. Behrens	1367	20	1	Nephritis	75.00
31330	William R. Dingwall	1393	6	8	Endocarditis	75.00
31331	Anna L. Powell	1426	1	7	Hystero-catalepsy	25.00
31332	John Thompson	1567	3	2	Pneumonia	50.00
31333	Annie Finley	14	10	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31334	Anton Teis	58	19	11	Suicide	300.00
31335	Edwin Harris	70	5	10	Heart disease	291.65
31336	Carl Olson	87	18	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
31337	Elizabeth V. Hawkins	132	12	8	Endocarditis	75.00
31338	Robert T. Beck	170	16	9	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
31339	Niels J. Poulson	181	16	11	Cancer	300.00
31340	Susie B. Milligan	182	6	9	Nephritis	75.00
31341	Samuel Reed	202	5	2	Cardiac insufficiency	300.00
31342	Tillie Scharf	306	11	11	Appendicitis	75.00
31343	Edna Williamson	366	1	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
31344	Joseph Dertinger	366	23	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31345	Jobe G. Monroe	432	14	7	Endocarditis	125.00
31346	Philip Moskowitz	488	2	11	Fall	100.00
31347	Walter H. Case	514	2	7	Pleurisy	100.00
31348	Carl J. Hjelmstedt	624	11	7	Cancer	300.00
31349	Carl Szczieski	1365	1	5	Dilitation of stomach	50.00
31350	Anna Behrens	1383	10	7	Cancer	75.00
31351	Josephine Gomez	1410	4	6	Nephritis	75.00
31352	G. L. Steger	1582	14	9	Heart disease	300.00
31353	Conrad Hanenstein	1626	11	2	Apoplexy	125.00
31354	Carolina Leverentz	1670	14	8	Heart disease	75.00
31355	Ella Hettinger	1714	11	3	Nephritis	75.00
31356	John Mertens	1814	4	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
31357	G. W. Lambert	1846	12	8	Paraplegia	300.00
31358	Lawrence Buechler	433	20	8	Pneumonia	300.00
31359	John A. Johnson	488	12	10	Pulmonary oedema	300.00
31360	Joseph Despardins (Bal.)	70	18	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	175.00
31361	Mabel B. Langer	103	3	8	Pneumonia	75.00
31362	P. J. Geehan	129	18	..	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
31363	John P. Keans	424	27	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31364	Samuel McCourt	522	8	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31365	Frederick Gramse	697	8	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31366	Thomas F. Maher	804	16	7	Cardiac dilitation	125.00
31367	Chas P. Baldwin	833	8	5	Meningitis	300.00
31368	Ella T. Vandegrift	1694	6	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31369	Marie Hipp	1778	1	6	Apoplexy	25.00
31370	Carrie M. Greig	199	14	2	Peritonitis	75.00
31371	James J. Mathews	364	5	4	Paresis	300.00
31372	William Detjen	417	14	1	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
31372	Edward Cannon	417	7	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
31374	John C. Mead	539	29	..	Bronchitis	300.00
31375	John J. White	539	13	10	Cancer	125.00
31376	Rhodda Stevens	768	15	6	Cancer	75.00
31377	Emilie Taurin	1824	8	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31378	Francis J. Downey	119	31	10	Pneumonia	300.00
31379	Camden McKee	500	14	8	Uraemia	300.00
31380	William Cole	22	35	7	Brights disease	300.00
31381	Mary Whitmine	22	12	3	Pneumonia	75.00
31382	Alma Bornhoeft	62	4	7	Endocarditis	75.00
31383	William Bloom	158	18	8	Empyema	300.00
31384	Minnie N. Schiffer	165	15	10	Operation for cancer	75.00
31385	George E. McNeil	177	5	5	Fall	300.00
31386	Agnes Mauser	419	12	4	Pneumonia	75.00
31387	Annie M. Fulford	447	9	9	Heart disease	75.00
31388	Chas A. Stoner	500	17	7	Pneumonia	125.00
31389	Louis Schneider	585	23	..	Senility	300.00
31390	Josephine A. Edwards	1472	12	..	Nephritis	75.00
31391	Thomas J. Dawson	22	15	9	Cancer	300.00
31392	William Halpin	208	18	..	Auto accident	300.00
31393	Charles Applegate	31	17	9	Suicide	300.00
31394	Lawrence Clark (Dis.)	31	14	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
31395	Daniel McMaster	82	5	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31396	Andrew Heidt	90	32	10	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
31397	Ovila Trudeau	96	5	6	Struck by trolley car	300.00
31398	Michael Fillo	120	1	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31399	Harry O. Fry	160	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
31400	Hattie A. Burgoon	198	6	2	Pneumonia	75.00
31401	Harley E. Green	241	2	6	Fall	100.00
31402	John P. Rhyne	301	19	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31403	Mary Hernes	366	8	10	Tabes Dorsalis	75.00
31404	Volney Stigleman	434	12	3	Hepatic Cirrhosis	300.00
31405	Samuel R. Roth	492	17	6	Hemiplegia	300.00
31406	C. B. Wood (Dis.)	520	12	10	Accidental injuries	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31407	Imogene Reed	921	3	3	Endocarditis	75.00
31408	Frank H. Chovey	1058	8	11	Fractured skull	300.00
31409	Minnie McIntyre	1112	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
31410	Jacob F. Kammerdiner	1129	2	6	Suicide	100.00
31411	Henry K. Young	1234	15	6	Nephritis	125.00
31412	Dagmar Jansen	1278	1	1	Septemia	25.00
31413	John A. Anderson	105	7	10	Cancer	300.00
31414	Nicholas A. Anderson	1	25	11	Nephritis	300.00
31415	May B. O'Brien	117	7	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31416	E. H. McCarthy	200	13	10	Asthma	300.00
31417	Margaret Gallant	218	15	8	Phthisis	75.00
31418	Emma V. W. Bartens	660	3	5	Cancer	75.00
31419	Margaret A. Palmer	743	5	8	Meningitis	75.00
31420	James B. Fogarty	1082	34	2	Angina pectoris	300.00
31421	Olof Trulsen	7	3	6	Struck by auto truck	150.00
31422	George A. Harper	122	18	1	Malignant growth	300.00
31423	Horace Quick	151	26	2	Heart disease	125.00
31424	Burnette A. Forten	1015	15	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31425	Abraham Sophey	1156	6	11	Poisoning	300.00
31426	John Ryder	1410	12	2	Erysepelas	125.00
					Total	$50,441.65

143	Full beneficial claims	$38,066.65
84	Wife claims	5,850.00
30	Semi-beneficial claims	3,025.00
9	Disability claims	3,500.00
	Total	$50,441.65

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MARCH, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3274	Arzelia Cournoyer	801	10	7	Three months arrears	75.00
3275	Simon Vanderbye	434	2	2	Three months arrears	50.00
3276	George Wiltner	697	8	3	Delirium tremens	300.00
3277	Dickran G. Rosepyan	122	1	9	Semi-beneficial, not two years a member	50.00
3278	William B. Cross	778	1	5	Semi-beneficial, not two years a member	20.00
3279	Elizabeth Belanger	801	..	..	Six months arrears	75.00
3280	E. S. Holden	1496	2	10	Three months arrears	100.00
3281	Chas Hiller	427	..	8	Not one year a member	.....
3282	Jessie J. Smith	660	..	5	Not one year a member from last initiation	25.00
3283	Rose Bender	823	13	9	Three months arrears	75.00
3284	Alma N. Oehlin	823	1	11	Three months arrears	25.00
3285	Hugo C. Beck	697	9	10	Three months arrears	300.00
3286	Henry Cook	1253	7	10	Alcoholism	300.00
3287	Sarah A. Hurley	432	13	5	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3288	R. C. Cabe	665	4	4	Three months arrears	300.00
3289	Theodore Plechaty	39	4	8	Three months arrears	200.00
3290	Howard M. Hettinger	61	6	3	Three months arrears	400.00
3291	George Head	608	1	10	Three months arrears	50.00

Picketing Legal In Arizona

Picketing in Arizona is legal and unionists have the right to advertise unfair work conditions.

These rulings have been made in a unanimous opinion by the state supreme court in the case of Bisbee Cooks and Waiters' union versus a restaurant employer in that city.

When the workers struck to enforce living conditions, the employer asked a lower court to issue an injunction against the strikers to stop picketing and advertising his establishment. The lower court refused this request, and the employer appealed to the state supreme court.

The supreme court sustains Arizona law, which permits picketing. In referring to the union's method of advertising, the court said:

"No right of the plaintiff is violated by publishing the facts. Certainly if a dispute between plaintiff and the labor union exists, plaintiff has no legal right to enforce the union to keep the facts secret."

In a report by the Massachusetts state bureau of statistics it is shown that in 1915 fifty-four per cent of nearly half a million adult wage earners in that state received between $8 and $15 a week. In 1916 the wages of 514,202 male adults ranged between $8 and $15 a week.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Fifth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Frank Komipek, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Elsworth Rose, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
A. E. Carlson, L. U. 19, Detroit Mich., Aero Corps
J. R. DeBeaudry, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., Royal Engineers
J. F. Fitzgerald, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Engineeers
Jas G. Wood, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Naval Reserve
John Tyrrell, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Louis Carbone, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Ordnance
Shirley Bell, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Chas. Bernauer, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Leo Elf, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
C. G. Follett, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Raymond French, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Geo. Hemmeter, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Dennis Lucey, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Will Lyon, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
John Marinsik, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Joe McCarthy, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
W. H. Peterson, L. U 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Louis Stein, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
J. D. Canavan, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
R. T. Hass, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Navy
Geo. Mutter, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal, Navy
Walter Zecher, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Navy Aero Corps
C. Willison, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Aero Corps
J. D. Hanberry, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Artillery
F. Wisnom, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal., Ambu. Corps
Roy R. Johnson, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., Infantry
Geo. Young, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
R. Schmidt, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Ora Fisher, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Fr. Grimm, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Engineers
Ernest Ahlgren, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
H. E. Hennerus, L. U. 81, Erie Pa., Infantry
Geo. A. Miller, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Schmitt, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Ray Lund, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Fullerton, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Thos. Vissintine, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Harry Ben, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
Earl Baldwin, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Infantry
J. C. Kisiaden, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa., Aero Corps
Guy C. Morris, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., (Died in France) Engineers
Wm. Cutts, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Aero Corps
Wm. F. Maloney, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Aero Corps
H. M. Harper, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Aero Corps
Chas. D. Crawford, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Aero Corps
Guy P. Squires, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Navy
D. MacMillan, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Navy
B. F. Purdy, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Navy
Lorin Mondlock, L.U. 112, Butte, Mont., Navy
Calvin F. Causey, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Navy
L. W. Coulsey, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Navy
C. W. Squires, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
Joe Krug, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
D. A. McDonald, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
C. F. Crittenden, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
H. G. Keyser, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
J. A. Gilman, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
Chas. E. Taylor, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
E. F. Crail, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
F. W. Strehlan, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
F. W. Ehrig, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
Edmund Ouimet, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Infantry
C. M. Cunningham, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Richard Gaham, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Ruden, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
H. Harrison, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Carl F. Fehr, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Seymour Roberts, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
J. P. Carrigan, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
D. G. Davis, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
C. Fuherman, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
James Smith, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
C. Rimehimer, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
W. T. Williams, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
T. C. Deffenbacker, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Hayden Evans, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Christ, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
John J. Kinney, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Peter V. Mayare, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
R. E. Darling, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
W. C. Burton, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
V. DeStefano, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Clarence Horn, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Farber, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
J. H. Hughes, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Grover Shubert, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
A. Critelli, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Earl P. Vinning, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Terkelsen, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry

N. H. Burkart, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Andrew Redlick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Jos. Schontz, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
C. C. Jones, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Clyde Plants, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Samuel Leiss, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Morgan, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Jack Schilling, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
A. J. Scholtes, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Jos. A. Reith, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Carl Nelson, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Harry Pender, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Elmer J. Menkins, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Edw. Heid, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Marines
Otto F. Burz, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Geo. E. Heid, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
J. B. Coltman, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Alva M. Emrick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Chas. Stebbins, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
L. J. Dressel, L. U. 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
C. C. Krause, L. U. 164, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Fred Peper, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. A. Bucklin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Andrew Barclay, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Peter Powelson, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
W. H. Sayles, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
H. R. Christie, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Fred Gans, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., Infantry
Harry Sykes, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., Engineers
Ernest Villeneuve, L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
A. H. Hollenweider, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Infantry
John Ford, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Infantry
C. H. Walder, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
J. F. Rogers, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Hugh Baxter, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
H. P. C. McDonald, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
L. E. Scaggs, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Alfred Stein, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
A. Berndstein, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
J. W. Standiford, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
James Devlin, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Wm. McKenzie, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
J. J. Shanahan, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Leon C. Pierce, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
W. A. Kramenmaker, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
C. Armentrout, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Chas. O. Bailey, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
P. H. Davis, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Jos. Helms, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Sill, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
C. M. Watkins, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Naval Coast Reserve
C. M. Walton, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Navy
Roy L. Simcox, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Navy
Jessie Keowen, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Engineers
S. J. Torrens, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Aero Corps
M. Bouchelle, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Aero Corps
Thos. Doherty, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Aero Corps
L. Spindler, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
C. W. Holt, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
J. O. Cooper, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Walter Williams, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
E. N. Cade, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
P. G. Evans, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Ralph Hansen, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
F. C. Adams, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
E. G. Chambers, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
R. L. White, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
R. V. Powell, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
W. G. Payne, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
L. A. Hanson, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
O. G. Cochran, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
A. S. Fain, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
J. B. Boog, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Geo. A. Cox, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Fr. Henderson, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
H. W. Haines, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Geo. Welsh, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Albert Oakes, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Infantry
Jos. P. Lond, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Infantry
Fred J. Dahlen, L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y., Infantry
Vernon Niles, L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y., Infantry
L. G. Little, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Infantry
E. Christensen, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Infantry
A. R. Kinney, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Infantry
J. A. Smith, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Infantry
T. L. Messick, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Navy
Taylor Percival, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Infantry
Earl E. Garber, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Infantry
H. Grant, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Meyn, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
N. McDonald, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Du Bost, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
L. J. Arthur, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Hansen, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
S. Kuettle, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Otto Straub, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. Zandeck, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Scott, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
H. Woodhill, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Jackers, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry

M. Shreiner, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Infantry
I. F. Eiseman, L. U. 284, New York, N. Y., Naval Reserve
R. H. George, 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Army
Wm. Willis, L. U. 293, Canton, Ill., Engineers
J. Balz, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
B. Churchill, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Roman, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
T. O. Hare, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. Lapp, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
E. Bender, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Cairns, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Erhardt, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Seyfert, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Coffey, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. Jackle, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
G. Anderson, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
P. Frappolo, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Weston, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
L. R. Pollons, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
Frank Wilcox, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aero Corps
Walter Payne, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aero Corps
Edw. Dudek, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aero Corps
Leland Smith, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aero Corps
Chas. McLeod, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Engineers
Frank Saylor, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Artillery
Frank Visek, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Artillery
Stanley Reid, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Ordinance Department
Joe Novak, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Navy
H. C. Barger, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Navy
Geo. C. Wrenn, L. U. 316, San Jose, California, Quartermaster Corps
Bernard Yansch, L. U. 320, Westfield, N. J., Quartermaster Corps
Geo. Steffen, L. U. 320, Westfield, N. J., Aero Corps
Clarence Brown, L. U. 320, Westfield, N. J., Infantry
N. B. Humphrey, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
R. E. Halliday, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Artillery
G. A. Smith, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Engineers
Geo. Green, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Engineers
Grant Hoatson, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Aero Corps
Thos. F. McGurk, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Aero Corps
Wm. H. Peters, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Aero Corps
Fred Preisig, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Clifford Baldwin, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
M. Quimby, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Harry Young, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Naval Reserve
R. Borrigard, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Forrest May, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Martin Saam, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Chris. Jensen, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Vilgo Lavi, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Henry Wise, Jr., L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Andrew Batzner, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
Chas .Hutchinson, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Infantry
James Cray, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Navy
Harry Keefe, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Navy
Paul Martin, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Navy
Wm. Lund, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Navy
Oscar Pankonien, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Gus Rentz, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Ernest Stibbens, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Theo. Umstead, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Jerry Blake, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Sig. Hansen, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Mattson, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Ernest Platte, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Fr. A. Elliott, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Artillery
Peter Peterson, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Alfred Reinhart, L. U. 458, Lawrence, Kan., Signal Corps
Russell Fordice, L. U. 458, Lawrence, Kan., Infantry
W. H. Blackstock, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
C. C. Corley, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
O. F. Dickerman, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
Earl Hembroff, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
C. O. Merritt, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
E. E. Malfait, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
W. B. Palmer, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
C. S. Stanhope, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
Wm. Hager, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
Edgar Austin, L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y., Artillery
Fr. Antonroli, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Alex Akselsen, L. U 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
P. M. Bell, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Elmer Burton, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
M. H. Daley, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Fr. Duignan, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Feo. Dahlberg, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Ernest Erickson, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
C. P. Gordon, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
James Gunn, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
J. F. Hurling, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
R. C. Howard, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
R. E. Hoffman, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
W. M. Johnston, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Oscar Johnson, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
C. W. Jessen, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
O. E. Loring, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry

Sam Logan, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., Infantry
Alex Larson, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
O. Ludwig, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
B. Moorhouse, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
E. Russo, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
P. Rhyners, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
C. Rohn, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
R. Stuffing, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, ... Y., Infantry
G. F. Sergent, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
O. Thede, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
R. Woodbury, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
G. Zehuder, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
J. Cash, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
R. Schnull, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
C. F. Johnson, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Infantry
J. W. Brock, L. U. 510, Duquoin, Ill., Infantry
Roy Lee, L. U. 510, Duquoin, Ill. Infantry
Rollen E. Naylor, L. U. 510, Duquoin, Ill., Navy
Hal Ryder, L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill., Artillery
J. F. Belting, L. U. 518, Charleston, Ill., Aero Corps
V. B. Hanson, L. U. 523, Keokuk, Iowa, Engineers
Guiseppe Frezzi, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Charles Rose, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Peter Fiorin, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Otto Rasmussen, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
G. Harmann, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Peter Estergrad, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Fred K. Hess, L. U. 587, Coatesville, Pa., Infantry
Attilio Pascali, L. U. 593, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Whyte, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
C. S. Williams, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Leslie J. Jobes, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ralph Athaniono, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Shirley, McGregor, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ludwig Paulson, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. A. Smith, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. F. Thomson, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Herbert Wood, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
R. E. Lee, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Rivello, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
G. S. Stites, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Bruno Schultz, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. J. Fitzgerald, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
E. Larson, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Patrick Burke, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Harold Rogers, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. Aiello, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Asbury, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Bell, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Leon Bozarth, L. U. 620, Vineland, N. J., Infantry
Romeo Valero, L. U. 620, Vineland, N. J., Infantry
Ed. Jones, L. U. 620, Vineland, N. J., Infantry
W. M. Lewis, Jr., L. U. 620, Vineland, N. J., Infantry
Addis Thomas, L. U. 620, Vineland, N. J., Infantry
Leo Labud, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Henry Jensen, L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal., Navy
H. S. Haag, L. U. 691, Winsport, Pa., Aero Corps
Harry Game, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Naval Aero Corps
R. M. Kindsman, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Naval Aero Corps
George Distler, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Infantry
Hugh A. Berg, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Cavalry
G. H. Melvin, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Hospital Corps
Edw. Chandler, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Hospital Corps
Ernest Henley, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Hospital Corps
Archie Henley, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Infantry
J. J. Pendergast, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Infantry
Hans Christensen, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Naval Reserve
Ephram Acker, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Naval Reserve
Hjalmar Pollock, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Naval Reserve
Thos. Donahue, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Naval Reserve
Horace Sanderson, L. U. 708, Newton, Mass., Naval Reserve
Roy Toelle, L. U. 719, Freeport, Ill., Infantry
Fr. Palumbo, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Marines
A. Piaquadio, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Aero Corps
James Pogna, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
G. Jannoccona, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
May Y. Parker, L. U. 760, Melrose, Mass., Navy
J. A. Jackson, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
J. S. Delorey, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
E. M. Morris, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
D. E. Sandblom, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
Geo. D. Nichols, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
Levy Leighton, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
Edwin Dorlag, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Runnalls, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
L. H. Smith, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
E. E. Ekstrand, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
F. S. Marchio, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
Geo. H. Johnson, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
H. S. Johnson, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
J. A. Sanderson, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Intry
J. M. McLeod, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass., Infantry
G. V. Capell, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa, Cavalry Band
C. E. Salter, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa, Navy
Jos. M. Hauch, L. U. 768, Dorrancetown, Pa., Navy
Ralph Rozelle, L. U. 768, Dorrancetown, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Stephan, L. U. 795, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
T. E. Holloman, L. U. 796, Sequin, Tex. Infantry

Arthur Golub, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Engineers
Kenneth Given, L. U. 845, Clifton Hgts., Pa., Sanitary Corps
Geo. K. Robinson, L. U. 845, Clifton Hgts., Pa., Ambu. Corps
Fr. K. Delpf, L. U. 845, Clifton Hgts., Pa., Infantry
Chas. E. Oliver, L. U. 845, Clifton Hgts., Pa., Infantry
I. R. Cooper, L. U. 845, Clifton Hgts., Pa., Engineers
E. C. Harkins, L. U. 845, Clifton Hgts., Pa., Engineers
Eli Kelly, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich., Infantry
S. E. Clifson, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Infantry
O. W. Saucerman, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Infantry
Harold Kohler, L. U. 927, Danbury, Conn., Infantry
H. G. Mochlman, L. U. 927, Danbury, Conn., Navy
Louis Klein, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Infantry
Mike Alpert, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Infantry
H. Zukerman, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Giesregen, L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich., Infantry
C. Cross, L. U. 962, Marblehead, Mass., Infantry
John H. Adams, L. U. 1005, New Milford, Conn., Engineers
Arthur Therien, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Alfred Rousseau, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
E. Traham, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
E. Cadarette, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
A. Barrieau, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Boland Labadie, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Rene Dupuis, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
G. Fournier, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
E. Brouillette, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
W. Goulet, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
E. Lemerise, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
J. Bergeron, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
A. Foisy, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
A. Deshaies, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
A. Dagesse, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass.,
M. Monjeau, L. U. 1021, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Leroy Carson, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa., Infantry
A. Houseman, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa., Infantry
Jas. A. Davis, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa., Aero Corps
S. C. Smith, L. U. 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo., Infantry
Fred Jenkins, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J. Infantry
F. Caragher, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Infantry
A. R. Brothers, L. U. 1111, Irontown, O., Infantry
John Hortel, L. U. 1111, Irontown, O., Aero Corps
Ray Kurtz, L. U. 1111, Irontown, O., Aero Corps
W. G. Butler, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Aero Corps
S. P. Hall, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Infantry
Fred Phillips, L. U. 1114, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
C. E. Stewart, L. U. 1133, Newton, Iowa, Artillery
F. C. Sparling, L. U. 1139, Hollister, Cal., Engineers
Jos. Hartzel, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis., Infantry
Chas. J. Satek, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis., Infantry
Chas. L. Dunn, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Infantry
Edw. Alvins, L. U. 1179, Cliffside, N. J., Infantry
Geo. C. Beck, L. U. 1181, Piedmont, W. Va., Infantry
Ralph Rider, L. U. 1213, St. Anthony, Ida., Aero Corps
Ralph Mickle, L. U. 1213, St. Anthony, Ida., Artillery
Joe Bower, L. U. 1213, St. Anthony, Ida., Engineers
Dan Jensen, L. U. 1214, Walla Walla, Wash., Navy
Wm. F. Green, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Engineers
Jos. Desonia, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Engineers
Howard Faul, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Infantry
J. E. Skemper, L. U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., Infantry
Alex Webster, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
G. Coupar, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
Walter King, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Ida., Aero Corps
James Neal, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Infantry
Fred Hasking, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Infantry
R. W. T. Sabell, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Infantry
W. S. Wallace, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Infantry
Adam Johnston, L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., Engineers
Wesley Cosby, L. U. 1302, Rockwell Springs, N. Y., Infantry
Isadore Stern, L. U. 1310, Rochester, N. Y., Aero Corps
John Fassold, L. U. 1348, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Philip Bagel, L. U. 1348, Cincinati, O., Infantry
H. W. Keller, L. U. 1348, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
A. N. Knist, L. U. 1392, Sayville, N. J., Infantry
J. C. Shuler, L. U. 1392, Sayville, N. J., Infantry
Geo. P. Thomas, L. U. 1392, Sayville, N. J., Infantry
P. J. Van Pelt, L. U. 1392, Sayville, N. J., Artillery
E. Fridenstein, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Aero Corps
P. McRoberts, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Marines
W. O. Patterson, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kans., Signal Corps
James Ray, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
H. Edwardson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
D. Therriault, L. U. 1487, Taunton, Mass., Engineers
C. Broomer, L. U. 1538, Miami, Ariz., Infantry
T. C. Webster, L. U. 1550, Holbrook, Mass., Infantry
Sumner Peers, L. U. 1550, Holbrook, Mass., Infantry
C. V. Mosher, L. U. 1550, Holbrook, Mass., Infantry
Augustus De Cost, L. U. 1550, Holbrook, Mass., Artillery
M. B. Ertwine, L. U. 1603, Ringtown, Pa., Infantry
H. Riegel, L. U. 1603, Ringtown, Pa., Infantry
Wm. H. Riegel, L. U. 1603, Ringtown, Pa., Engineers
J. W. Thibadeau, L. U. 1671, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry

Chas. Hamilton, L. U. 1671, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
Edw. Yeldon, L. U. 1671, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
A. A. McDonald, L. U. 1671, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
A. R. Landry, L. U. 1671, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
H. A. Jarvis, L. U. 1679, N. Attleboro, Mass., Infantry
A. J. Achin, L. U. 1679, N. Attleboro, Mass., Infantry
R. L. Phibbs, L. U. 1697, Rupert, Ida., Infantry
J. Winograd, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Max Hockberg, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Sam Shulman, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Benny Fieldman, L. U. 1742, New Haven Conn., Infantry
I Goldberg, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Arthur Heder, L. U. 1785, Port Lee, N. J., Engineers
Edwin Heder, L. U. 1785, Port Lee, N. J., Engineers
J. McKiernan, L. U. 1785, Port Lee, N. J., Engineers
R. Garom, L. U. 1785, Port Lee, N. J., Aero Corps
Wm. Stephens, L. U. 1785, Port Lee, N. J., Artillery
L. D. Manning, L. U. 1816, Durand, Okla., Infantry
Ben Pate, L. U. 1827, Madill, Okla., Infantry
John Laird, L. U. 1827, Madill, Okla., Hospital Corps
Wm. Pate, L. U. 1827, Madill, Okla., Engineers
Geo. Schindel, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., In. Infantry
Henry Keck, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. Kolmann, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
R. W. Griffith, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Raymond Kirk, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Roland Bale, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
A. J. Uhrig, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John Lynch, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. T. Bauer, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
David Bartz, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Cavalry
W. B. Glascock, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
F. R. Mohollen, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Naval Reserve
James Knox, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
L. Dooley, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Ben Campbell, L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., Hospital Corps
D. C. Kennedy, L. U. 1863, Kellogg, Ida., Aero Corps
Chas. Bonine, L. U. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., Infantry
S. E. Branum, L. U. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., Infantry
Chas. Pack, L. U. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., Infantry
E. M. Eaker, L. U. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., Infantry
H. J. Cook, L. U. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., Infantry
A. E. Vanwinkle, L. U. 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., Infantry
Carl Wester, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Aero Corps
John Ross, L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont., Navy
Marshall Knox, L. U. 2507, Evanston, Ill., Navy
Alex Klye, L. U. 2507, Evanston, Ill., Aero Corps
A. H. D. Thomas, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Fred Firth, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
H. P. Joyce, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
R. Whateley, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O,, Infantry
Forest Keyser, L U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Henry Gagdash, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
W. Gonsowsky, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Louis Roylan, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Gallant, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Harry Harrocks, L. U. 2548, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Tedele, L. U. 2548, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. Wilson, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Engineers
Leo E. Oneto, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Navy

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

The Koken Barber Supply Company

We have repeatedly informed our readers at various periods during the last few years of the attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., toward organized labor, and, lest the matter should have slipped from their minds, take this occasion to direct their attention again to the fact that this large manufacturing firm refuses to employ union labor in its factory and refuses to enter into agreement with our St. Louis District Council.

Our members will therefore do well to remember that the Koken Barber Supply Company still persists in its hostile attitude toward organized labor, refusing to employ carpenters and other craftsmen, under union conditions.

The stand taken by the St. Louis District Council is similar to that adopted by the Painters' District Council; International Association of Machinists, District No. 9; Upholsters' Union No. 21; Metal Polishers' Union No. 13; Sheet Metal Workers' District Council; Plumbers and Steam Fitters' United Association, and Stationary Engineers Local No. 2.

Casual Comment

Both at working and fighting—

* * *

Our members are helping to win the war.

* * *

They're "somewhere in France," everywhere in the old U. S. A.

* * *

And the U. B. of C. and J. of A. stands behind them to a man.

* * *

All its resources, in men and means, are pledged to win the war.

* * *

Our task is to unfurl the standard of human justice over all the earth.

* * *

And the U. B. in common with the other labor organizations is on the job.

* * *

Our organization is not only building ships but patriotically helping to pay for them, too.

* * *

Making the world safe for democracy in a vitally real sense is the work before all of us today.

* * *

Our members are still lining up to buy Liberty Bonds in fine style; let's keep up the good work.

* * *

The cause of liberty, the world over, must triumph or this great war will have been fought in vain.

* * *

Comprehensive machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes during the war has been effected by the government.

* * *

We have at last a national war labor board and the U. B. played quite a large part in establishing it.

* * *

We trust the practical machinery which has been evolved to adjust labor disputes harmoniously will work smoothly.

* * *

We must use scrupulous care to preserve democratic ideals at home while we are fighting for them abroad, on land and sea.

Recently the enemies of organized labor fell down miserably in their endeavor to place the U. B. in the undesirable citizen column.

* * *

A few fair-weather "labor editors" who rendered aid to the enemies of labor in their recent campaign must feel very foolish over the outcome.

* * *

Among the latter we know one such in Omaha, Neb. who worked hard enough to win for himself the croix de guerre of the Anti-Boycott Association.

* * *

As regards the ship building controversy it may be truthfully said that in no phase of it did the U. B. show itself in an unpatriotic light.

* * *

The articles presenting the U. B. side of the controversy which appeared in the April issue are supplemented this month with the authoritative reports of General President Hutcheson.

* * *

Our members will find in the report of the General President to the General Executive Board, and the data accompanying it, a complete summary of the situation leading to the formation of the National War labor board.

* * *

Each day that passes seems to note a greater acceptance on the part of society in general, of the principle of collective bargaining. Despite war conditions trade unionism is making remarkable headway everywhere.

* * *

Next month will witness the second annual convention held by the A. F. of L. since the nation went to war. The St. Paul gathering will no doubt be of as great if not greater importance than that held at Buffalo last November.

* * *

The April 1918 session of the G. E. B. which was held last month deliberated upon a very large volume of spring trade movements. It was noticed also that a large number scheduled for sanction had already been satisfactorily adjusted.

The enforcement of the laws enacted for the protection of labor is a duty that devolves upon all labor organizations. Special committees should be appointed for this purpose with instructions to make regular reports.

* * *

A general organizing "offensive" to send the membership well across the 300,000 mark is still in order. The organizing spirit should be kept alive in every locality. Progress depends upon the strength generated by organization.

* * *

"A growing organization," says a contemporary, "is the best argument against the pessimist." Truly, encouragement radiates from increasing numbers, and we can have that encouragement aplenty if we will but put our shoulders to the wheel one and all.

* * *

E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation apparently still sticks to the opinion that the eight hour day is something unworthy of serious consideration. It reminds us of the old adage "none are so blind as those who will not see."

* * *

There is no earthly reason why building work should be stopped as a result of the war, rather should it go on. Building operations in no wise conflict with the output of necessary war industry and their continuation are essential to keep the prosperity of the nation at par.

* * *

A prime requisite of the extension of democracy at home is the assurance to every worker in the whole realm of industry of a living wage compatible with modern standards of human decency, comfort and self-respect; this not as a measure of expediency but as a human right.

* * *

In the new industrial era we look forward to, the submerged, the poverty-stricken, the indigent toil burdened masses of great cities and industrial communities, must be changed to satisfied and contented workers receiving the full fruits of their daily toil.

* * *

We are inclined to believe the genial "Mister Dooley" was right when in a meditative mood he remarked that while the trade unions have invented a very effective weapon in the union label they had—like the Chinese who invented gunpowder—remained largely in ignorance of its possibilities.

* * *

We are glad to see of late a renewal of activity in trade union circles to bring the union label effectively before the public. With the solid backing of every trade unionist and their earnest co-operation in purchasing none but union articles great strides could be made.

* * *

Of late the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. under the direction of John W. Hays and John J. Manning is doing much to bring to the attention of union men and women the great possibilities of the union label. Greater activity in this direction should mark the present year.

* * *

One of the acts of the General Executive Board at its April session was its assent to the affiliation of the U. B. with the label trades department. Though not directly affiliated with the department heretofore our organization has always given aid to the label propaganda.

* * *

The new National War Labor Board held its first sitting last month and mapped out the general plans of organization and so forth which will guide it in its deliberations. Messrs. Taft and Walsh, the members of the board representing the public, will act as the chairman alternately.

* * *

It is of course understood that no disputes will be heard where the parties have not first submitted their cases to mediation and arbitration already provided for. The deliberations of the board will be watched with interest by all who desire industrial harmony during the war

* * *

The conscription of human life to the service of the nation is a much more vitally precious thing than the conscription of the wealth of a nation: and yet the relative importance of one compared with the other is badly confused today. This is especially noted when the question of taxing excess profits comes up.

* * *

Buy War Savings Stamps and help win the war!

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Bryan, Texas, L. U. 1855. This local had no trouble in obtaining the increase in wages desired on January 1, which accordingly brings our scale to 62½c, or $5.00 per day. The old scale was 50c and 55c. O. L. Cook, R. S.

* * *

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830. A minimum scale of 65c per hour was obtained as a result of our spring trade movement. The old scale was 56¼c. Working hours are eight per day. H. S. Weiser, R. S.

* * *

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411. Our trade movement for an increase in wages from the old scale of 50c per hour to 62½c was successful and the contractors are now paying the latter figure. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are not very brisk but most of our men are working. John B. Netterton, R. S.

* * *

Greenwich, Conn., L. U. 196. An increase of 5c per hour was obtained from the contractors and became effective May 1. This brings the wages for outside men to $5.20 per day, and $4.13 per day for millmen, a gain of 40c per day for all over last year. George Chandler, secretary.

* * *

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137. The trade movement of this local for the current year has been satisfactorily adjusted with the contractors on the basis of a minimum scale of 60c per hour and an agreement to that effect has been signed. R. McNeely, R. S.

* * *

San Jose, Cal., Santa Clara Valley D. C. Wages in this district has been raised 50c per day in all of the outside unions with the exception of L. U. 1139 of Hollister which maintains the old rate of pay. The scale now in operation is as follows: Local unions 316, 668, 1280 and 844, $6.00 per day; L. U. 354, $5.00 and L. U. 1139, $4.50. Bert P. Ward, secretary.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 90. As a result of the recent Spring trade movement an agreement has been signed with the contractors' association which fixes the minimum wage paid our members at 60c per hour; time and a half will be paid for overtime. Geo. F. Bridges, R. S.

* * *

Norfolk, Conn., L. U. 746. An increase in wages of 10c per hour has been obtained as a result of our trade movement and accordingly the scale on April 1, became 60c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. Fred. H. Ferris, R. S.

* * *

Decatur, Ind., L. U. 1356. On April, our new agreement with the contractors became effective and the new scale of 50c per hour, foremen 55c, is now being paid. The old scale was 40c. Working hours remain as heretofore 9 per day. C. C. Simm.

* * *

Boonville, Ind., L. U. 694. All the contractors here have signed the agreement calling for a scale of 55c per hours up to July 1918, and 60c per hour thereafter. D. M. Kelly, R. S.

* * *

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825. With regard to our recent trade movement the master builders of this locality conceded a minimum wage of $23.00 per week for outside carpenters and $22.00 per week for millmen, and same was accepted. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. F. E. Blackmar, R. C.

* * *

Burlington, Ia., L. U. 534. The demands of this local for 62½c per hour and the Saturday half holiday has been granted and an agreement with the contractors' association has been signed. Trade conditions here at present are poor and the prospects for the season not encouraging. K. E. Anderson, R. S.

* * *

Corsicana, Texas, L. U. 731. The rate of wages demanded in our recent Spring

trade movement was innacurately given in the March issue of The Carpenter as an increase from $4.50, old scale, to $5.00 per day; this should have been $5.50. The new scale at the latter figure went into effect March 1, all contractors signed agreement. S. B. Jordan, R. S.

* * *

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682. Our recent Spring trade movement has been adjusted with the contractors on a compromise basis, our members accepting 70c per hour with Saturday half holiday. Wages previously were 60c per hour. I. W. Ferguson, R. S.

* * *

Corning, N. Y., L. U. 700. Our demand for an increase in wages of 10c per hour to take effect April 1, has been complied with, except in a few cases still pending. Work is slack in Corning at present. C. J. Moore, R. S.

* * *

Hartford, Ark., L. U. 1866. The scale of wages in this locality has been changed to conform to the scale paid at the mines. On April 1, the new rate of $5.00 per day went into effect, no trouble whatever has been experienced in obtaining it. Charles Dalton, R. S.

* * *

Lake County, Ind., District Council. The scale of wages in this district has been increased as follows: outside men from 70c to 80c per hour; bench hands from 50c to 60c per hour; machine hands from 45c to 55c per hour.

* * *

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432.—All the contractors in the vicinity have agreed to pay our new wage scale of 75c per hour. The old scale was 60c per hour, working hours are eight per day. Paul Melcher, R. S.

* * *

Fort Collins, Colo., L. U. 1340.—As a result of our trade movement the scale of wages here has been increased from the old scale of 60c per hour to 75c. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. F. M. Pulliam, R. S.

* * *

El Centro, Cal., L. U. 1286.—On April 1, this local signed an agreement with all contractors stipulating $5.00 per day on all work to July 1, and $6.00 per day from July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919. Saturday half holiday from July 1, to October 1, and contractors to employ only union men and observe all union trade rules. We consider this a big victory for organization in this city. Jack Rogers, R. S.

* * *

Sharon, Pa., L. U. 268.—The demands of this local which embraced a minimum scale of $6.00 for eight hour workday for outside men and $6.00 for nine hour workday for inside men (except Saturdays which shall be eight hours,) have been granted by the contractors without trouble. F. M. Ladner, R. S.

* * *

Atlantic City, N. J. District Council.—Our movement for increased wages was very successful. The builders granted our new scale without protest which calls for 62½c per hour, (special card men 50c.) The old scale was 56¼c. Working hours are eight per day, 44 per week. G. O. F. Skinner, R. S.

* * *

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Our recent trade demand for an increase in wages from the old scale of 50c to 60c per hour has been entirely successful. Contracts embodying union shop conditions have been signed with the local contractors. The building prospects in this locality are fair for the coming summer, much better than last year. S. R. Kilburn, R. S.

* * *

Colorado Springs, Colo., L. U. 515.—Our recent trade movement has been satisfactorily adjusted with the contractors, outside men obtaining 70c per hour until August 1, thereafter it will be 75c. Old scale was 65c. T. S. Marble, sec.

* * *

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Our spring trade movemnt for an increase from the old scale of 40c to 50c per hour has been successful, some of the larger contractors paying the new scale since January 1. Work has been slack during the past six months, but work is expected to begin on the big government hospital at Azalea, five miles from Asheville. C. G. Worley, R. S.

* * *

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 1460.—The recent spring trade movement of this local has been successful. Working hours are now nine per day. C. T. Cozart, R. S.

Rockville, Conn., L. U. 1172.—An increase in wages which brings our local scale to 60c per hour, was obtained on March 1, without trouble. This is an increase of 10c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. Charles F. Schneider, R. S.

* * *

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 904.—All contractors in this city have agreed to pay the new wage scale of 65c per hour. The previous scale was 50c per hour.

* * *

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—The trade movement of this local for a minimum wage of 50c per day was successful. The new scale therefore is $6.00 per day. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. T. A. Stewart.

* * *

Rawlins, Wyo., L. U. 659.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour became effective April 1, without any trouble. Working hours are nine per day. John Wann, R. S.

* * *

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Our trade movement proved an entire success. The wage scale has been increased in consequence from 50c to 60c per hour. Working hours are eight per day. Prospects for work are not of the brightest at present. Emil Grausenick, R. S.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 1242 (Parquet floor Layers.)—A new agreement has been entered into with the contractors stipulating a minimum scale of 90c per hour from May 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919, also eight hour day with Saturday half holiday. Geo. L. Weaver, Secretary, Cuyahoga D. C.

* * *

Charleston, S. C. and Vicinity D. C.—The trade movement in this city has been successfully concluded, our members obtaining an eight hour day and a minimum scale of 50c per hour. Union conditions will also prevail in future. Jno. O. Singleton, Secretary.

* * *

Peekskill, N. Y., L. U. 163.—Our recent demand for a minimum scale of 62½c per hour and a 44 hour working week has been conceded by the employers. The old scale was 50c per hour. Trade conditions are good. Edw. McDermott, R. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.-District Council.—An agreement has been entered into between the planing mill operators and their employes on the basis of last year's rules, the men to receive an advance from 52 7-9c to 60c per hour, making their pay $5.40 per day of nine hours, same to run until May 1, 1919. Wm. P. Patton, Secretary.

* * *

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour has been successful. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. C. R. Wilson, R. S.

* * *

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.—All the contractors have signed a contract beginning June 1, 1918, for 60c per hour, instead of 45c as heretofore; working hours to be 48 per week. George Elswick, R. S.

* * *

Wallace, Idaho, L. U. 220.—An increase in wages from the old scale of 75c per hour to 87½c has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are eight per day. F. W. Garske, R. S.

* * *

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Our recent demand for an eight hour day was successful. J. A. Barnes, R. S.

* * *

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—Our demand of February 15, for an increase in the wage scale met with the approval of everyone concerned. Wages have been increased from 50c to 62½c per hour. Working hours are eight per day. C. A. Snyder, R. S.

* * *

Newark, O., L. U. 136.—All contractors here have assented to the demand of our recent trade movement and a 10c per hour increase has been obtained. Wages now are 60c per hour, with 70c for dressing floors and 70c for job work when done for other than contractors. Working hours are eight per day. J. Shimmel, R. S.

* * *

Pittsburgh, Pa. and Vicinity D. C.—Our trade movement demand for an increase from 60c to 75c per hour became effective April 1, without opposition. J. L. Rickey, Secretary.

New Philadelphia, O., L. U. 1802.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages has been successful and has resulted in our obtaining an increase of approximately 30 per cent. over last year's wages: 50c per hour being the old scale, 65c per hour being the new. Arthur Shull, R. S.

* * *

Elmira, N. Y. District Council.—An agreement has been signed with the Harris, McHenry and Baker Company embodying a minimum wage for bench hands of 40c per hour and a nine hour working day. The new scale of L. U. 532 stipulating 57½c per hour became effective May 1. W. S. White, Secretary.

* * *

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—No trouble whatever was experienced in obtaining the demands of our recent trade movement. Wages are 75c per hour instead of 60c as heretofore. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. George Ragland, R. S.

* * *

Oneida, N. Y., L. U. 1243.—Our trade movement for an increase to 60c per hour and the Saturday half holiday has been successful. The old wage scale was 45c per hour. Trade conditions in the district are fair. W. A. Webster, R. S.

* * *

Sesser, Ill., L. U. 1745.—The new scale demanded by our recent trade movement, an increase from the old scale of 50c per hour to 70c, has been paid by the contractors here. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are good. James H. Hill, R. S.

* * *

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.—Our trade movement has resulted in an increase in wages from the old scale of $5.00 per day to $6.00 per day. Working hours are eight per day. Jas. J. Votaw, R. S.

* * *

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. 322.—Our trade movement for increased wages and better conditions has been successful, outside carpenters receiving an increase from 57½c (old scale) to 65c per hour, together with a 44 hour week the year round. A conference with the planing mill owners resulted in an increase for bench hands from 47½c per hour to 55c per hour, without union recognition. Working hours are nine per day with Saturday half holiday during June, July and August of each year. F. S. Outland, Secretary.

* * *

Ft. Worth, Texas, L. U. 208.—The demand of this local for a minimum scale of 75c per hour and a 44-hour working week has been successful. The former scale was 67½c. Trade conditions in the district are fair. Claude Foose, R. S.

* * *

New Castle, Pa., L. U. 206.—Our spring trade movement was successful in raising the scale in this locality from 56¼c per hour to 70c per hour. Working hours are eight per day. E. E. Rice, R. S.

* * *

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—An agreement with the contractors obtained for us an increase in the wage scale of 5c per hour on May 1. Our members are now receiving 65c per hour. J. A. Alexander, R. S.

* * *

O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. 140.—An increase in wages from the old scale of 50c to 62½c per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are fair. J. S. Voelker, R. S.

* * *

Elmira, N. Y., District Council.—An agreement was reached with the contractors on a basis of 57½c per hour and Saturday half holiday for outside men. Millmen's local 879 also have an agreement for another year at 45c per hour. W. White, Secretary.

* * *

Paterson, N. J. and Vicinity District Council.—The master builders' association have signed an agreement with the members of this local stipulating 65c per hour and a 44-hour week. The previous wage scale was 56¼c per hour. Trade conditions are good. J. Holland, Secretary.

* * *

Springfield, Mass., District Council.—Our new wage scale went into effect on February 11, without any trouble and all the contractors in the city are paying the new scale of 65c per hour. The old rate was 55c. Working hours are as heretofore eight per day with Saturday half holiday. A. Jay Bromley, R. S.

(Continued on Page 60)

Correspondence

Urges A Union Label Campaign

Editor, The Carpenter:

At no period in the history of the labor movement has there been a greater need for the concentration of our purchasing power than is now with us, because of the great world war, carrying in its wake as it does, an ever-increasing cost in the necessaries of life.

Humanity is aghast at the stupendous sacrifices of life and treasure that is being made in order that Democracy may survive and flourish, and amidst this maelstrom of carnage and destruction, little thought is given by the workers and their friends to the messengers of peace and good will which mean so much to the toilers of our land, the union label, shop card and working button.

"Loyalty to our country" is the slogan of the organized workers during the great crisis through which we are now passing, and as a companion to this all loyal trades unionists should do their full share in maintaining industrial peace by a persistent and consistent demand for union made goods.

As the result of a continuously active campaign for the union label, shop card and working button during the abnormal conditions which now exist, a solid foundation will be erected to maintain union standards for the trying period of reconstruction which is sure to come at the termination of hostilities. This will mean continued development and progress for the labor movement and prevent attacks on fair working conditions by unscrupulous employers.

A campaign for the union label, shop card and working button can best be conducted through Central Labor Unions, Local Label Leagues and local unions acting in concert, as in this way centralized activity would be secured with beneficial results to all.

Can we count on your organization doing its share in this great work? There is no good reason why your members should not give hearty support to a campaign of this character, and we assure you that any aid the Union Label Trades Department can render in making your work successful will be cheerfully given.

Will you kindly communicate with the undersigned, at your early convenience, as to what action, if any, your organization takes upon this important matter?

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Sec'y-Treas., Union Label Trades Department.

The Miami River Reservoir Job

Editor, The Carpenter:

There is a large job in this district which has already begun and on which organized labor up to the present time has no assurance that it will be given a fair deal.

This job is what is known as "the Miama River Conservancy;" or in other words, a flood prevention scheme for the Miami valley.

There are to be five large reservoirs built which will require a very great amount of form work; also they expect to build at least forty or fifty houses to house part of the employes on this work, as the means of transportation to and from these places of employment will be very inconvenient. They are all located from five to twelve miles out of the city of Dayton; even the traction lines are not convenient to these places.

The houses they expect to build are to be rented to the employes and we are led to believe that they will rent for all they are worth; also they will establish a commissary department on the different places of work where the employes will be expected to purchase the necessary food supplies.

Now these houses are being bought up north already cut so you can see they are doing everything they can to get by as cheaply as possible.

They are at present scouring the country over endeavoring to secure labor of alll kind for this work and we believe it is with the full intention of flooding the

town with labor and thereby keep the wages below the average scale in this district, which they have not agreed to pay as yet and which we have no assurance that they will.

The Secretary of the Hoisting Engineers recently received a letter from the Secretary of his organization in the Canal Zone seeking information as to this work, stating that the Conservancy Board had been there with their representative trying to induce labor to come here for this work, so you can see that the entire North American Continent is being gone over for labor.

Nearly all of the building trades organizations of this District have been before this board and offered their assistance to secure all the mechanics they may need for this work and up to this time they have given us no chance whatever and we don't believe they intend to.

L. E. NYSEWANDER, Sec. D. C.

Government Lands For Soldiers

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Government should interest itself in making us a nation of home owners. "Bob" Ingersoll once said that "he never heard of a man patriotic enough to fight for a boarding house." At the rate things were going until the war made such a demand for labor, many free Americans hadn't even a lunch counter to fight for. Now that the Government has been compelled to recognize the need of properly housing the munition workers, Uncle Sam should be kept busy building homes for the people, especially for the troops when the war is over, by giving them the first preference to one hundred and sixty acres of national land, which under government ownership will once more be in control of the United States government. And now that the government has commenced building homes for the workers, it certainly will be a severe reflection on the intelligence of the men in the building trades if he is ever permitted to stop until every family in the nation deserving one, has a home of their own. Looking to future preparedness, our government could be engaged in no better work than putting our own citizens on the land and in homes of their own so the next generation of Americans may live on the soil and breathe the air of their own native land without paying absentee landlords, land speculators or any other set of parasites for the right to do so.

ALEXANDER LAW

L. U. 608, U. B. of C. and J. of A. Delegate to Central Federated Union of New York City.

P. S. Enclosed find resolutions. The American people will undoubtedly approve of them as further appreciation of our soldiers and sailors in the great work they are engaged in, making the world safe for democracy.

Resolutions

Whereas, under government ownership of the railroads, the railroad lands will once more be in control of the U. S. Government, therefore be it

Resolved, That ..... favors giving all men in the military and naval service of our country who are willing to live on and cultivate them, the first preference to one hundred and sixty acres, house and other buildings to be erected by the Government and furnished those desiring them at cost, and further

Resolved, To make our own country safe for democracy, the right of all citizens, native or foreign born, to the land of their birth or adoption must be recognized if they are to enjoy their inalienable right to life and liberty; and no greater outrage can be committed on the returning troops than to permit land monopolists and speculators to deny them access to the land and the freedom for themselves they have risked their lives to obtain for others, and further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President, members of the Cabinet, the Governor and United States senators of this state and the congressmen of this city.

Offered by ALEXANDER LAW.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Central Federated Union of New York City, March 1st, and by the Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York City, March 7, 1918. Manhattan Branch, American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, March 21st.

Liberty and Labor

The hope of labor lies in the opportunities for freedom; military domination, supervision, checks, bondage, lie in Prussian rule.

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs.
(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Article No. 4—How to Layout a Roof of Irregular Plan.

Assume A-B-C and D to be the plan of the building to be roofed over on which it will be noticed the side walls are not parallel to each other, but spread or widen out from A to B and from C to D or B-D is longer than A-C and A-B is longer than C-D, for this reason there will be two ridges, one parallel or equidistant from each wall plate as E-F and E-G, and what is called a "deck" will be formed on the top. Were this not done, all the common rafters would be of different lengths or the ridge, if they were supposedly sawn the same length would be out of level or slope downward from F to E, so that in roofs of this kind it is always advisable and economical to employ two ridges because the deck will require only a slight pitch to drain off.

The seats of the needed hip rafters as A-E, C-B, B-F and D-G are found by bisecting each angle by the following method: At Fig. 2, with the compasses or a rod, mark two points at the same distance from the apex of the angle A and from these points sweep two arcs till they intersect or join at B. Join A and B by a line which will be the seat of the hip from A to E in Fig. 1. A similar process if followed will give the lines for the seats of C-E, D-G and B-F.

Now to find the lengths and bevels of the common rafters proceed as follows: As at Fig. 1, for those intended to be set up from U-E to V-F on the far side, and from E-W to G-X on the near side, set up the pitch or height G-P square out from G to X and join P-X which line will be the neat length of the required pattern rafter, the top bevel or down cut being as P and the bottom or plate bevel as at X.

To obtain the length of hip rafters, square up from each point at the peaks as E-H and F-I on the further side, and make E-H and F-I each equal to G-P, A-H and B-I, will be the lengths of the hip rafters which will stand over A-E and B-F, and those which will be raised over the seats C-E and D-C are likewise formed by a similar method; also the bevels shaded in at the peaks and plates of each will be the top and bottom cuts of each. It will be noted that no two of the bevels are alike so that each separate rafter must be laid out for its own particular corner as there are four hips of different lengths and different bevels so they must be carefully laid out and framed.

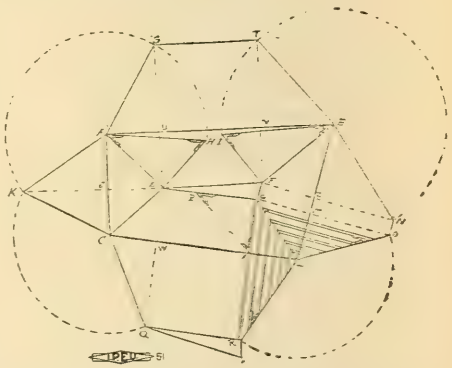


Fig. 1—Layout of an Irregular Roof

Regarding the jack rafters, these are shown on the right side, spaced out on the wall plate from X to D to fit against the hip G-D, and their top and bottom bevels or plumb and horizontal cuts will be the same as at P, and that at R will be the side bevel. Similarly with those from D to M, the plumb cut will be the same as P and the bevel will be that at O.

In order to prove the layout of this roof, proceed to develop its planes or sloping sides by first drawing E-U-S from E at right angles to E-F or A-B, also draw F-V-T parallel to E-U-S. Make A-S equal to A-H by taking A as center with radius A-H and striking the arc H-S, and through S draw S-T parallel to A-B. If a center be taken at B and an arc struck as I-N-T, it will be found that the arc will pass through T

or E-V produced at T. The surface A-S-T-B will cover the plan A-E-F-B on the pitch or roof slope E-H.

Draw E-J square to A-C and produce it to K. Describe curve H-S to K, and join A-K and K-C. A-K-C will be the covering plane which will enclose A-E-C on the plan.

For the plane of C-E-G-D, draw E-W, square to E-G and produce it to Q. With C as center and C-K as radius, strike the arc K-Q, draw Q-R parallel to C-D and join C-Q which will be the center line of the hip rafter on this side. Draw G-X square to C-D and produce to R; join R-D; C-Q-R-D will be the plane which will cover over C-E-G-D on the pitch G-P.

Now draw G-M and F-L square to B-D and produce them to N and O. With D as center and D-R as radius de-

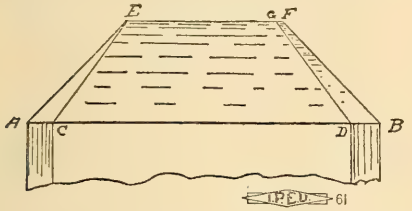


Fig. 2—View of Roof Raised and Covered.

scribe the arc R-O, also the arc T-N and join N-O and N-B; B-N-O-D will cover the trapezoid plan B-F-G-D on the pitch G-P. Q-R-Z will be the covering of the deck being the same size or area as E-F-G.

At Fig. 2, a side view or elevation of this roof will be seen as it will look when framed, raised and boarded over and to prove its correctness a model may be made by laying out all the lines on cardboard and making a knife slit from A to B, from B to D, from D to C, from C to A, also from Q to R which on being folded up together will give the completed roof with lines showing all the rafters, jacks, cuts and bevels in their proper positions.

(To be continued.)

The Gambrel Roof

(By John Upton)

Gambrel roofs for barns give much more room for the amount of material used than do single pitched roofs, and so are more economical, although they may cost a little more at first.

There are two systems of building plank frame barns with gambrel roofs. One is to build trusses of planks and set these up at distances of fourteen to sixteen feet, putting purlins between at the gambrels to support the rafters. These are better than the old style heavy timber frames, but they take a lot of lumber and are not as economical as a newer method called "braced rafter construction." In this there are no timbers thicker than two inches, none wider than ten inches and none longer than sixteen feet. This not only means economy of material but also a saving of labor and also that the needed material can be obtained at any time from any dealer.

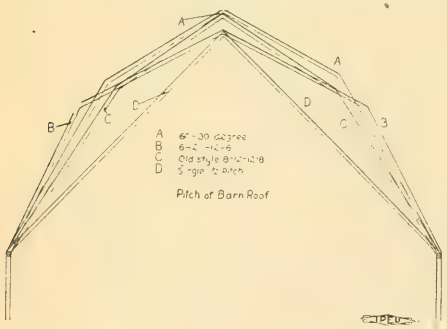
There are several styles of plank trusses but they all depend on the same principle. Most of them have a long brace from the purlin or the gambrel down to the post at the mow floor, and a sort of principal rafter from which a strut runs up to help support the purlin. In some the long brace runs up to the middle of the principal rafter. This is all right if the roof is steep and the plates high enough so that this brace is sufficiently steep.

The tendency is for a roof to spread at the eaves. This is prevented by the long brace in two ways: It brings the weight and pressure lower down where the joists across the barn form a tie and so hold the sides together, and then there is a tie put in from the studs, just below the plate to the brace, which also helps. The lower end of the brace cannot move and the upper end cannot move unless it tears the roof apart at the peak, and this is held by collar beams.

By using principal rafters at intervals, a gambrel roof can be put on an old timber frame barn without using heavy timbers or putting posts in the mow. In examining a number of designs of trusses all very much alike, I find that in some the principal rafter starts on the plate, and in others it starts just below the plate, and the brace may run to the purlin or to the principal rafter. In one design I noticed the bottom of these braces was set in a little from the outside, this might be well in some cases. The braced rafter method of construction does not use these heavy trusses 2x6 studs and rafters are spaced two feet apart and each set forms a truss or arch from one side of the mow floor

over to the other side. Though these are two feet apart, they do not require as much timber for a given length of barn as do the trusses spaced fourteen to sixteen feet and the purlins between them. The timbers being smaller and in shorter lengths, cost less per thousand. There are two common ways of designing gambrel roofs to get the pitches and lengths of the rafters. One is to make the rise of the lower part twice the run and reverse these figures for the upper part. To get this take one-sixth the width of the barn for the run of the lower rafter and twice this or one-third the width for the rise.

In a barn thirty feet wide the figures would be five run and ten rise and ten run and five rise. Of course the old time barn builder would set the purlin posts in one-fourth the width of each side and for a gambrel roof on a heavy frame would simply make these posts longer so as to have the lower section raised



some eighteen inches to the foot, and for the top use a one-third pitch or perhaps seven and twelve, but this does not get the lower part steep enough. The mow space narrows up too rapidly and there is not enough difference in the pitches of the two sections to look well. The top may be made fairly steep if the bottom is steeper.

Another way is to set the lower rafters at an angle of 60 degrees and the upper one at 30 degrees. If the two sections were equal this would put the peak up the same as a one-half pitch roof, but as the lower rafters are generally longer than the others the gambrels and peaks are higher.

A barn 30 feet wide takes rafters 12 and 10 feet; a barn 32 feet wide takes rafters 14 and 10 feet;a barn 34 feet wide takes rafters 14 and 12 feet; a barn 36 feet wide takes rafters 16 and 12 feet; a barn 40 feet wide takes rafters 16 and 14 feet.

The braced rafter arches will each take two 2x6 rafters of each length, four 1x8 twelve foot boards for braces, two at each gambrel; two pieces 2x8 for struts at gambrel, short boards for cleats, a four foot 2x6 collar beam and two long 2x6 braces from middle of lower rafter to studs near mow floor which may be put on after the arch is raised.

The run of the lower rafter is half its length. The same rule gives the rise of the upper one as will be seen by studying a 30 and 60 degree triangle. With these figures you can lay out a pattern of the arch on the mow floor and build them on a staging there with their lower ends resting on the plates. These arches are much lighter than the heavy trusses and can be readily raised in place by two men with ropes and tackles.

For this style of barn the studs are generally sixteen feet long, set on a double sill, fastened to a concrete wall, at least two feet above grade. The joists run crossways and are spiked or bolted to the studs, usually in three sections which lap by and are spiked together. They rest on a 2x6 ribbon plate, let one inch into the studs at proper height and on continuous four ply girders built up of plank and supported by posts in the first floor. The plate across the end may be made of 2x10 for stiffness.

After the studs are set up, siding may well be put on so as to keep the frame in place. The mow floor may be laid before the arches are built. One gable end arch may be raised, the framing finished and the boards put on before the others are raised.

The last few arches may be raised, set in close together and then set out to place.

Some roof boards should be put on as the work proceeds.

Buy Liberty Bonds

The sooner the irresistible might of this great Republic is organized and put into full action the sooner the war will end. Every dollar invested in Government securities works to shorten the war, to save the lives of American soldiers and sailors.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

How to Frame and Set House Sills and Girders

For small houses, sills for the wall frames are of 4x6" spruce or hemlock timber halved together at the corners in the manner seen in the first sketch, Fig. 1, and for light tool houses, garages, etc., one 2x6" may form a sill or again two 2x6" will make a 4" sill, both of which methods are seen in Figs. 1 and 2 or, again, they may be built up for the sake of economy in the three ways shown in

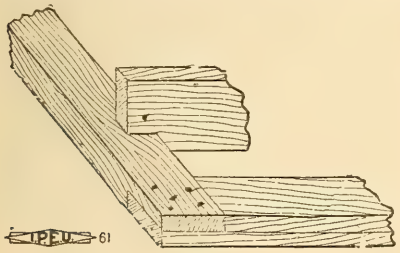


Fig. 1

Fig. 3, and for very light frames such as are to be covered with siding, tin, corrugated iron or other metal very cheap simple sills are usual as they carry very little weight, the studding being spaced about 3 or 4 feet apart with horizontal cross braces spaced so as to coincide with the sheets of metal which overlap and are nailed to them horizontally and vertically.

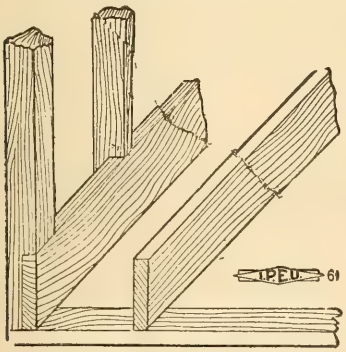
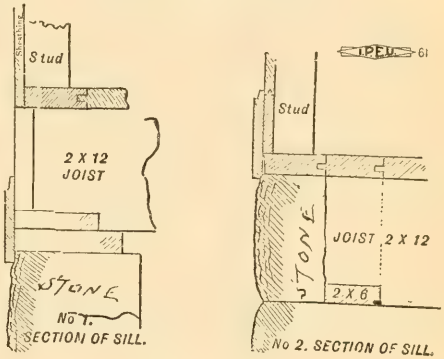


Fig. 2—Framing of 2" Sills

At Fig. 4, there will be recognized the first floor framing plan for a small house, 20 feet wide and 35 feet long to be either one or two stories in height. As the cross section Fig. 5, of the cellar shows the sills 8x8" and girders 6x8" are heavy but make a good strong job not likely to bend or warp. All the inside and outside corners and angles including those of the bay window at the left of Fig. 4, are halved and nailed together, which at the bay window may be done by placing one piece on top of and pencil marking across each the line of the shoulder of the halve or "scarf" as some carpenters term this joint. It will be noted that each floor beam is notched 4 inches into the outside sills so as to come flush with the tops, so that all floor beams and girders are



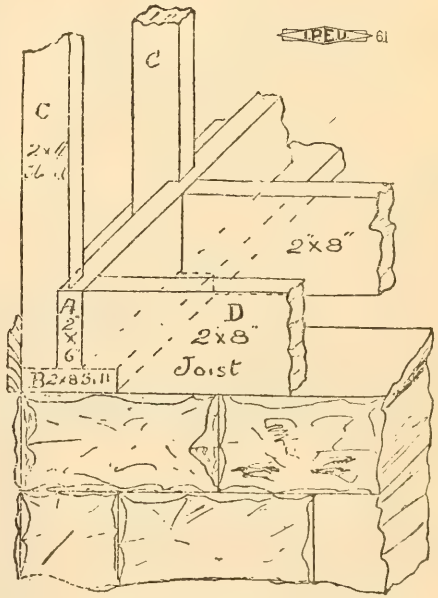


Fig. 3—Cheap House Sills

floored over entirely from outside to outside, a practice which many builders favor as they claim it makes a warmer and dryer habitable house, but the mortising of the notches takes much time. However, it is not bad practice for one who may be building his own house and

has the leisure to do it neatly and so that the floor timber will fit snugly into

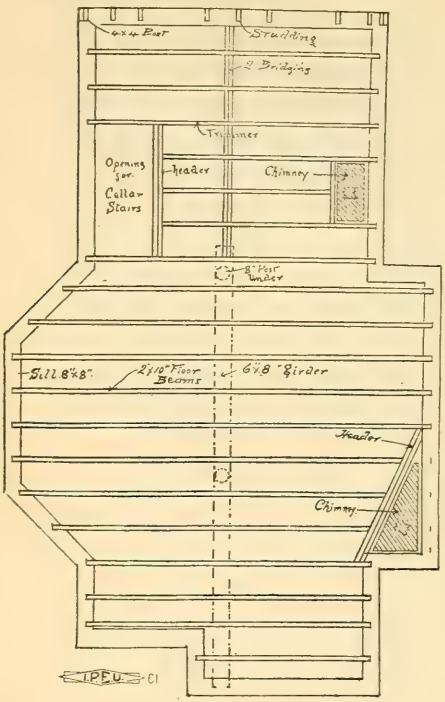


Fig. 4—Plan of First Floor, with Sills, Girders and Beams

the "gains" else the vacancies between may become abiding places for vermin such as wood lice, worms, or other insects life consequent on the green unseasoned state of the timber when first set.

If wooden posts be employed in cellars instead of the brick piers under the fore and aft or cross girders as indicated in Fig. 5, they ought to be of locust, oak or chestnut timber to preserve their supporting strength, and their bases or bottoms should rest on a 12"x12" flat stone above the level of the cellar floor to avoid their early rotting and settlement with the consequent subsidence of the beams, floors and walls above.

Sills to rest on a wall of masonry should be kept up at least 18 inches above the ground, as decaying sills are a frightful source of trouble and expense in wooden buildings, sheathing, papering and clapboarding covering them should therefore be very carefully done to effectually exclude all wind and wet weather.

After sills are framed, placed and nailed in their exact positions the places and sizes for all studding and doors windows may be measured off on their top edges and marked with a good black pencil.

For spans of not more than 12 feet 2"x8" or 3"x6" joists will be sufficient. Wider spans in the first floor tier will need the introduction of a girder, but the carpenter's own good experience and judgment will guide him.

When floor beams are intended to carry or support a 4 inch partition, it is customary to double them or spike two

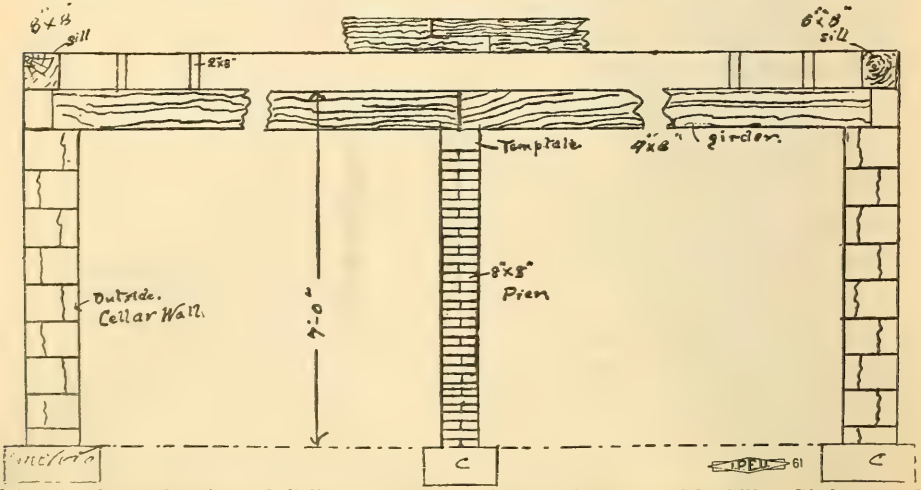


Fig. 5—Cross Section of Cellar of small Frame House, with Sills, Girders and First Floor Tier of Beams

together equal to the width of the studding in the partition.

No beam should ever be placed within 8 inches of a smoke pipe or flue, a space of 2 inches should also be left between a girder and the chimney breast.

No floor beams should rest upon an inside partition unless it has direct support from the cellar or is trussed or bridged.

The main partitions upon which the beams rest in any house when they do not extend in one length across or lengthwise should be set at the same time as the exterior wall studding before setting the beams thereon.

When the studding in partitions do rest directly on floor timbers or across same top and bottom 2"x4" base or bottom and top plates must be used.

The Round Roof Barn

Some men claim that the round or barrel roof is the best and most economical for barns. It has some advantages over other forms of construction, one of which is that the side studs do not run up so high and that they do not have so much pressure on them, being 4 feet above the floor instead of 8 feet. Neither do they need braces to prevent them from spreading, these being somewhat in the way.

The roof has no braces or supporting timbers in the way and those who have had them for years claim that they are not racked by winds or snow.

The ridge is higher above the plate than with other styles, the radius of the circle being about three-fourths the width of the barn, as each half is a little less than a quarter of a circle, the roof rises some five-eights the width of the barn; on a 32 foot barn it would be about 20 feet high, on a 40 foot, some 25 feet.

A draft may be made by taking a line to represent the width and dividing it into four parts, then set the compass on one quarter mark and the farther end and swing this circle till it comes to the center, do the same on the other side.

The ribs are made of three layers of 1x12 rough lumber, cut to the circle at the mill, at a cost of $2.00 per M. extra.

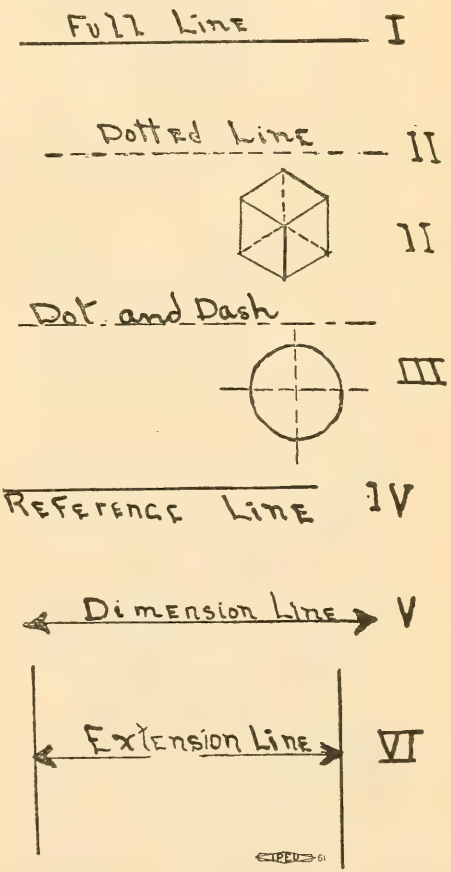
These ribs are set 6 feet apart, may be put up one side at a time or raised in one piece after they are up. Pieces of 2x6 are cut 5 feet 9 inches long and are put between them 3 feet apart, as purlins; these are on edge, 2 inches below the top of ribs. Then two rows of 1x4s doubled, are put in each space making rafters every 2 feet.

Roof boards and shingles are put on as usual. This roof is not expensive as to timber or labor, the cost being about the same as for a common straight roof.

Drawing

(By John Upton)

The ordinary man is quite apt to go shy when we begin to talk about this subject, yet it is nothing to be regarded with awe or mystery. Almost any one

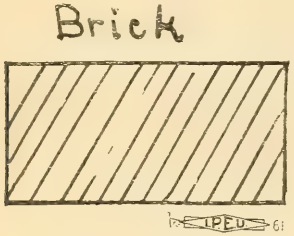


can take an ordinary pencil and ruler and draw a straight line, and yet, this is the material basis of drawing.

Mostly all of us are impelled occasionally to make a drawing to illustrate our

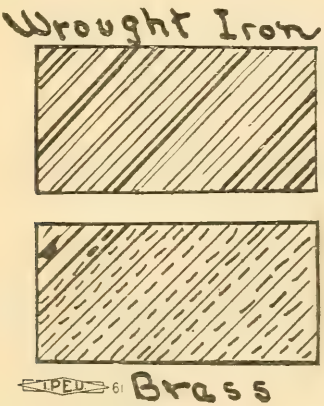
ideas, It may be the design of some machine, or the plan of some house or barn, or small building. A slight knowledge of the principles of drawing will therefore be of use to us.

Primarily, one should get rid of the idea that he is going to need some elaborate and expensive outfit to begin with. Such an outfit is all right if you have one and after a while it may be of use, but there will be time enough until you really know what you are going to do with it.



The first problem will be the drawing board. Get a nice moulding board or small sewing table. Any smooth surface 16 to 20 inches square will answer the purpose.

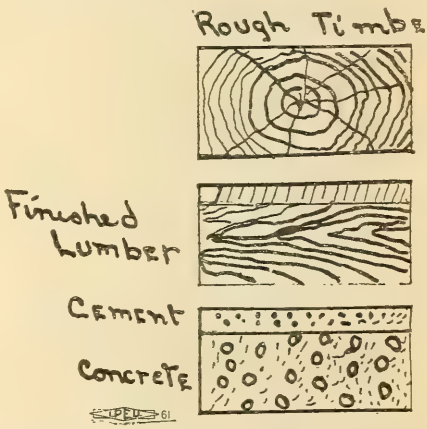
The paper you procure at first need not be regular drawing paper, a good grade of wrapping paper, a large unruled tablet, or a drawing tablet, such as is used in schools, will suffice. Any good straight ruler will answer your purpose and a good hard, black pencil will be needed.



You can make a forty-five degree triangle by cutting a square of paste board from corner to corner. For a compass use a common pencil compass, purchased for ten cents. Home made tracing paper to copy drawings or plans can be made by taking thin paper, wetting it with kerosene or turpentine or melted parafine then letting it dry before using.

Put carbon paper between your drawing and your blank paper with its prepared surface next to the plain paper, and trace your lines with a hard pencil or even a hard stick pointed like a needle. Accurate copies may be made but your paper must be kept perfectly firm. Any simple device such as thumb tacks, carpet tacks, upholster tacks, etc., will do.

If necessary you can make your own carbon paper by taking thin paper and applying lamp black mixed with a little kerosene, letting it dry. This method is not always satisfactory but I have used it with good results and it is well to know about it in case of emergency.



Usually, however, such essentials as I have mentioned can be procured at slight cost.

Now let us spend a little time on the application of lines and their meaning:

The full line is the first thing we learn about. This is known as the boundary line. It is the thickest line in a diagram, with one exception, i. e. the border line. Usually the full line is thicker to represent the main outlines than for details.

Then we have the dotted line, Fig. 2. This is a boundary line but different from the full line because it represents what you cannot see. If you draw a box of which three sides can be seen, you make these three sides in full lines and you represent the others by dotted lines.

The thin Dot and Dash line, F. 3, shows the center of our figure. This is often known as the center line. This is well represented in a circle.

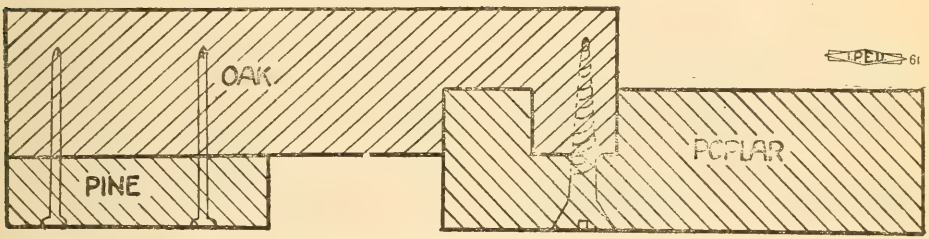
A thin continuous line with no dots or dashes is called a Reference Line. In giving measurements between points a line like this with arrows, indicates distance or your line may show where something is located in your plan. See Figures 4 and 5.

We have the Extension Line used with Dimension Lines when length or width is to be shown and the object is so placed that the Dimension Line can not be drawn near. See Fig. 6.

One of the most important things we learn is how to indicate material on our building plans. This is done by what is termed "cross hatching." There is a well understood system by which the informed man knows exactly what material is represented even though no name be given. We present a few herewith.

End View Sketch of Rabetted Door Jamb

This is an end view sketch of a rabetted door jamb built up of 7/8" material. It is simple and easy to construct, and especially useful where two adjoining rooms are finished in different kinds of wood. Submitted by C. W. Baird, L. U. 660, Springfield, Ohio.



The Girl Behind the Man Behind the Gun

You have seen the line of khaki swinging grandly down the street,
You have heard the bands blare out Britannia's songs,
You have read a ton of papers and you've thrown them at your feet,
And your brain's a battle-field for fighting throngs.
You have cheered for Tommy Atkins and you've yelled for Jack Canuck,
You have praised the French and Belgians every one;
But I'm rhyming here a measure to the valor and the pluck
Of the girl behind the man behind the gun.

There's a harder game than fighting, there's a deeper wound by far,
Than the bayonet or the bullet ever tore;
And a patient little woman wears upon her heart a scar,
Which the lonesome years will keep forevermore.
There are bands and bugles crying and the horses madly ride,
And in passion are the trenches lost or won,
But she battles in the silence with no comrade at her side—
Does the girl behind the man behind the gun.

They are singing songs in Flanders and there's laughter on the wind;
They are shouting for their country and their king;
But the hallways yearn for music in the homes they left behind,
For the mother of a soldier does not sing.
In the silence of the night time, 'mid a ring of hidden foes,
And without a bugle cry to cheer her on,
She is fighting fiercer battles than a soldier ever knows,
And her triumph is an open grave, at dawn.

You have cheered the line of khaki swinging grandly down the street,
But you quite forgot to cheer another line;
They are plodding sadly homeward with no music for their feet,
To a far more lonely river than the Rhine.
Ah, the battle-field is wider than the cannon's sullen roar,
And the women weep o'er battles lost or won;
For the men a cross of honor—but the crape upon the door
For the girl behind the man behind the gun.

When the heroes are returning and the world with flags is red;
When they show the tattered trophies of the war;
When your cheers are for the living and your tears are for the dead,
Which the foemen in the battle trampled o'er;
When you fling your reddest roses at the horsemen in array,
With their helmets proudly flaming in the sun,
I would bid you wear the favor of an apple blossom spray,
For the girl behind the man behind the gun.

WILSON McDONALD.
Vancouver, B. C.

Liberty Bonds Roost at Home

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan, including the greater part of that loaned to the Allies, are being spent for American products—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines, and other industries. In lending to the United States the people of the United States are lending to their best and largest customer and obtaining the safest investment in the world.

Successful Trade Movements

(Continued from Page 49)

St. Catharines, Ont., Can., L. U. 38.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour has been successful and the current scale is 55c per hour. Trade conditions are fair. Fred. J. Wilson, R. S.

* * *

Watertown, N. Y., L. U. 278.—Our new wage scale of 62½c per hour is being paid by contractors. The old scale was 55c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday during June, July and August. L. N. Ceigler, R. S.

* * *

Boone, Ia., L. U. 315.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from old scale of 50c to 60c per hour has been successful. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are fair. Fred. H. Debuer, R. S.

* * *

Belleville, Ill., L. U. 433.—Our new scale which went into effect April 1 for one year stipulates 75c per hour for outside men instead of 60c as heretofore. The millmen will receive a minimum wage of 50c with 60c for men laying out work; apprentices also have received a raise. Aug. J. Eichman, R. S.

* * *

Kane, Pa., L. U. 545.—No trouble was experienced in putting through our spring trade movement. Wages are 60c instead of 45c as heretofore. Working hours are now eight instead of nine per day. W. J. Wise, R. S.

L. U. 75 Dedicates Service Flag

What was probably the most enthusiastic open meeting ever held by L. U. 75 of Indianapolis, took place Thursday evening April 4, to mark the unveiling and dedication of its service flag. Stirring tribute was paid those members who had responded to the call to defend the Nation's honor in the addresses delivered. Among the visitors present were the General Officers of the U. B., the President of the Indiana State Federation of Labor and the members of the Ladies Auxiliary.

The special program arranged for the occasion opened with an address from General Secretary Frank Duffy who combined the subject of "vocational training" and "organization." He interestingly sketched the growth of the vocational education movement and told of the efforts put forward by trade unionists to make it worth while in so far as the men at the trade were concerned. Its future, he contended, was largely linked up with the manner in which the workers at the trades organized and participated in the benefits of vocational training.

First Vice-President John T. Cosgrove gave an instructive address on the necessity of supporting the union label and was followed by Second Vice-President Lakey who spoke on "efficiency." In the course of his remarks, the latter speaker pointed out ways in which the Ladies Auxiliaries could render great service to the labor movement, especially in creating a demand for union articles. General Treasurer Neale spoke on the subject of finance as it affects the membership.

Prior to the dedication of the service flag, Charles Fox, President of the Indiana State Federation, delivered an address on "patriotism." He dealt with the causes leading up to the entry of the United States into the world war and spoke of the loyal cooperation and support which the organized workers were giving the government in the present crisis. He also commented on the self-sacrifice and splendid spirit of the young men of L. U. 75 who joined the colors and in whose honor they had met that evening. The last speaker of the evening was General President Hutcheson, just back from Washington. He explain at length the controversy which had arisen between eastern ship working members of the organization and the U. S. Shipping Board and showed that there were no grounds for the charges of lack of patriotism leveled at the organization through the public press. In closing he complimented L. U. 75 on its spirit of patriotism in remembering its young men who had left for the front.

The service flag of L. U. 75 contained upwards of 26 stars at the time of its unveiling. Many more stars, representing additional members who have joined the colors, have since been added.

A fellow we know says he likes to lend a saw about as well as a barber likes to lend a razor.

News Notes

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 101.—Regarding conditions in Baltimore: five or six months ago work in and around the city was of such proportions that we were unable to supply all the carpenters needed, and we immediately communicated with local unions in several states adjoining Maryland, acquainting them that if they wished to take advantage of this work under the conditions that then prevailed, we would be glad to have them come and do so. Quite a number took advantage of this opportunity and we assisted them in every way possible. However, most of these large jobs were completed in recent months and as a result there is much less demand for men. Employment agencies are also crowding the city with men on the supposition that there is a great deal of work going on and that the shipyards are in need of vast numbers of carpenters, neither of which statement is correct. Many men have spent their last dollar to get to Baltimore only to find a great number of our own people idle and no possible chance for them to secure employment. Members, therefore, intending to come to Baltimore should realize the condition that prevails. When conditions in our line of work assume busy proportions again the membership will be notified. Clinton Hancock, Bus. Mgr., L. U. 101.

The wages of men, women and children employed in Massachusetts laundries in 1916 averaged a little over $10 a week.

The Crane Man

I'm the "man way up" at the very top
  Where a wise guy ought to be,
I'm the boy that's over the bloomin' shop
  An' you gotta look up to me;
For I rides in my carriage to an' fro
  Like a millionaire's private train,
An' we sure looks down on the gang below,
  —Me an' my trav'lin' crane!

There ain't no burdens too large for us,
  Me an' this crane of mine,
We lifts the biggest without no fuss
  For that is the way we shine;
We takes 'em any old shape or size
  An' juggles 'em through the air,
An' lowers 'em careful, easywise
  —When it comes to the job—we're *there!*

Old Hercules is an also ran
  An' Samson's a piker, too,
They were pretty good on a small-size plan,
  But today they'd never do;
We've got 'em faded, we've got 'em stung,
  They never could stand the strain
Of the stunts we do an' the loads we've swung—
  —Me an' my trav'lin' crane!

—*American Machinist.*

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Government Needs Stenographers

The government is in need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters at the present time. An official announcement received from John A. McIlhenny, President of the U. S. Civil Service commission, received at this office, assures prospective applicants of appointment if qualified. The entrance salary ranges from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employes to higher salaries is reasonably rapid. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. For full information in regard to examination and for application blanks address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; or San Juan, Porto Rico. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

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It is not through a German regime but through democracy that labor is to receive adequate recognition and its realization of its rightful place in the world.

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I have grown to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that one's relations with others should be direct and not diplomatic; that power leaves a bitter taste in the mouth; that meanness and hardness and coldness are the unforgivable sins; that pleasure exists not in virtue of material conditions, but in the joyous heart; that the world is a very interesting and beautiful place; and that congenial labor is the secret of happiness.—A. C. Benson

---

Jeff Davis, "king of hoboes," a union laundry worker, and widely known as an organizer of migratory workers, has enlisted in the U. S. marine corps.

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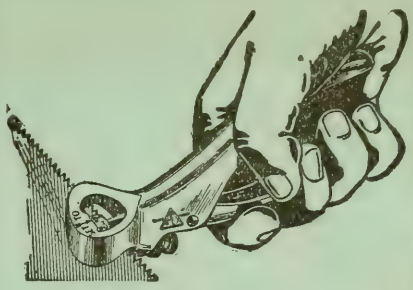

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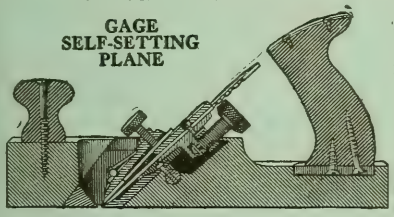

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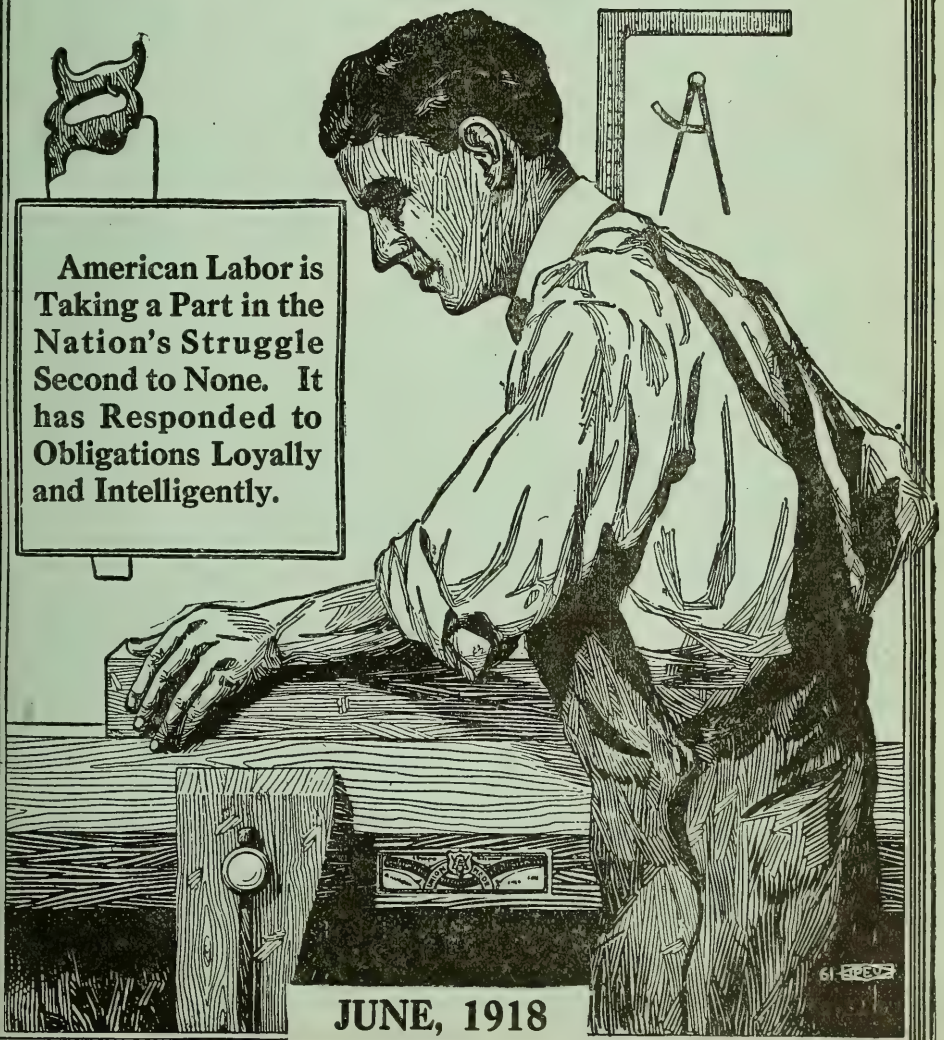

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXVIII—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1918

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Hand Which Holds The Hammer

Yes, the Big Chief is a hero,
And the trench-lad is no zero,
As he bangs and bayonets his way to smash the modern Nero,
But right here I grab some grammar
And a word or two I stammer
For the loyal boy in denim, with the hand which holds the hammer!

No, I do not mean the knocker,
Or the mucker or the mocker,
Whose hammer and whose self should be in Davy Jones' locker,
But I mean the man who hustles
And who rustles and who tussels
And whose song of life is written to the music of his muscles.

So to you, O, Lads of Labor,
Loyal to your land and neighbor,
Yours, the hand which holds the hammer, is as vital as the saber!
Some of us can chat and chin it,
Some can jab and javelin it,
But a modern war is Labor and it's up to you to win it!

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

fications mean and, as like as not, must do some head work in getting lengths and cuts of rafters and in other work.

Until a few years ago it was a comparatively rare thing that a house out in the country should be built from a printed plan or an architect's drawing and one seldom saw a plan in a paper or magazine, except in those devoted to building and there were not many such.

Now, in papers and periodicals innumerable one sees plans of one sort or another. The most of these are easily understood, but when one looks at a regular working drawing or a blue print with all the details of the modern complicated house, with its electric lighting, heating and plumbing, one is likely to conclude that there are more things in heaven and earth than he has dreamed of, and if all these details are marked with the conventional symbols, it makes them more of a puzzle.

So right here then, is where a little learning instead of being a danger is a great help to the worker, and a very good thing all around.

I have a few books which I have found helpful to me, and which I believe would help others who are interested in buiding, if they will study them. Doubtless there are others as good as those I shall name, but as I have not seen them I cannot recommend them from experience.

Some of those in my library are as follows:

Complete Modern Carpentry and Joinery, 2 volumes, Hodgson.

Framing, House, Barn, Roof. Radford.

Details of Construction, Radford.

How to Read Plans, Radford.

How to Read Plans, Peker.

Steel Square Pocket Book, Stoddard.

Barn Plans and Outbuildings, Orange Judd.

Hand Saws, Hodgson.

Cement and How to Use It, Radford.

Hints for Carpenters, Fair.

Short Cuts for Carpenters, Fair.

There are many books and booklets which may be had for the asking and which will be found very helpful, among them are books sent out by the cement companies, the Atlas, Alpha-Universal and others.

The barn books from The James Co., The Louden Co., Hewitt, Lea, Funck Co., The How Book, Hunt Helm Ferris Co., Books on Saws: Disston Co., Atkins Co. Books on Paint, Furnace Books, Plan books from the manufacturers of lumber. White Pine, Hemlock, Shingles.

Then there are the catalogues of the mail order houses, plan books and lumber and millwork, furnace and plumbing catalogues and the general merchandise catalogue.

Perhaps the most useful of all are the trade papers including our Journal and several others which I take and read regularly, and to which I add whenever I find one which seems likely to be helpful.

KEEP THE WAR 3,000 MILES AWAY

THE United States did not enter into this war unadvisedly, hastily, under stress of heat or passion. We took the step calmly, soberly, reluctantly, with a full sense of the awful responsibilities involved, the sacrifices demanded, the magnitude of the task.

President Wilson did not advise in his war message, nor did Congress act in declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany without giving the most solemn consideration to what the action meant. They knew it meant the death of thousands of brave Americans; they knew it meant suffering and wounds and the disabling for life of hundreds of thousands of young men. They counted to the full the human cost and the material cost.

Every development since has justified and proved the wisdom and the imperative necessity of America's participation. Every German success and every German failure have shown how necessary for our own welfare and peace, how necessary to the safety and peace of the world the defeat of Germany is. Every foot of ground Germany has been forced to give up, every foot of land she has seized, have demonstrated the imperative necessity of defeating that sinister, intolerable thing called Germanism.

Germanism is 3,000 miles away. It must never come any nearer. Let this war result in anything but the defeat

of Germany, let her emerge with her power unbroken and her kultur still dominant, and it is but a question of time until we alone will be fighting Germany instead of warring against her with the Allies on our side.

Lincoln said that this country could not exist half slave and half free. All Americans now recognize that truth. The events of the last few years have shown equally clearly that this world can not exist half free and half autocratic—half free people loving liberty and justice and peace and half an autocracy seeking to dominate the world, caring nothing for liberty or justice and nothing for humanity and civilization where they interfere with its ambition.

There is no peace for America except a just peace, a peace that means a world fit for free people to live in. German ideals, German purposes, and German practices are the antitheses of American. The beliefs we love and honor and uphold are contemptible to them; the objects for which they will put to death millions of their own men and millions of their enemy are abhorrent to our ideas of right and justice; their methods and practices in warfare are an abomination and horror to us.

The American who now advocates or wishes for peace, except a just peace, is either woefully misguided or a traitor to America's future and America's past, to all things American—the things which have made our country great and free, which hundreds of thousands of Americans have died to maintain, and for which Americans now are dying in France.

There can be no peace with honor or safety to ourselves or to posterity, except a just peace, and there can and will be no other peace. Work for peace accomplishes nothing but the hampering of our effort, the delay of the real peace, and a greater toll of death of America's fighting men. Our duty is to war for a just and righteous peace; to work or speak for any other peace is treason.

THE WAGE EARNERS' WATCHWORD

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

Bear the word of mighty meaning all the world of business through—
Brotherhood.
Take it to the big employers and the labor unions, too;—
Teach it to the avaricious who are grasping after gain,
It will make the rich man happy and remove the poor man's chain—
Brotherhood.

ALL onlookers and outsiders, as well as the American labor movement itself, are now beginning to realize the value of co-operation as shown in results. The workers themselves are also beginning to recognize education as essential. This fact alone, if the youth of organized labor can but realize it, will prove invincible in the progress and achievement of trade union ideals of brotherhood.

And yet the common interest of all crafts demands a still closer bond of harmonious union and a truer, more whole hearted affiliation.

There is enough intelligence in the trade unions—what is needed is that it be more universally applied.

The surest way to merit increased knowledge is to make good use of what we already have. The power of organization is proving itself to the world. The labor union is daily living a "whole volume of refutation" of the continual misrepresentation of its detractors. The wonderfully constructive work it has already accomplished for humanity has made the world its debtor for ages to come. And the world is beginning to see this, and by and by when it becomes the fashion for all to work and none to shirk the poor little world of conventionality will begin to extol organized labor and cheerfully render honor where honor is due.

Labor's enemies and critics are already occasionally silenced whether or not they have been convinced.

The American labor movement has reached such colossal proportions it is no wonder it is regarded as of importance to the Government at this critical time.

No power of opposing forces has been adequate to check, even temporarily, the steady advance of industrial union.

With an ideal and with a purpose, it has moved inevitably forward in the interest of human right and human justice.

The word Brotherhood has a pro-

foundly deeper meaning to a union man than to his disinterested friends.

The more evident the power of organized labor becomes to the world at large, the more conscious of this power the laboring people themselves become, and the more confident in the certainty of being able to use it effectively.

Every effort that organized labor has so persistently made in the busy past is now bearing fruit and showing forth a bountiful and beautiful fruition before the whole world. A power for good, all must admit who are willing to render an honest verdict.

If it were not for the travail through which the labor union has so valiantly fought to justify its own existence and establish its creed of human brotherhood, its present outlook would have been impossible.

If it were not for the goal ever set forth high before their eyes and the mighty watchword of Brotherhood to beckon and encourage and guide the workers, the laboring world could never have reached the uplands of progress it now occupies.

With less than its utmost endeavors to achieve and to deserve, it could not have had the trust and confidence of our Government in this hour of national crisis. Without having qualified in good judgment and efficiency, organized labor's opinions would have had no voice in the war councils of the nation.

Loyally and superbly, labor as a body has risen to the occasion and responded to every call made upon it for service in whatever capacity required.

The enemy's spy system is at work throughout the United States and organized labor has been a special target for its most cunning and insidious activities.

With what diabolical treachery the seeds of dissension and dissatisfaction have been sown to cause industrial trouble in the United States?

Plots and strikes, riot and anarchy, these are the conditions the enemy would wish upon us as a sure way to hamper and embarrass the American army in its plans to win the big war. But our labor leaders, like untiring sentinels, alert and watchful on the outposts of labor are able and ready to uncover the schemes and expose the traitors who plot to snare labor organization into a false position with the Government it is pledged to serve.

DISCHARGING EMPLOYES AN AMAZING WASTE.

(Charles W. Wood in New York World)

DISCHARGING employes is one of the most expensive luxuries that an employer can indulge in.

"A man's job should be considered sacred and he should not be deprived of it without due process of reason.

"The 'labor turnover' in many American industries is an amazing waste. It is but a phase of the great human problem in industry which American employers have blindly neglected. No one's mind can work at maximum efficiency in an atmosphere of insecurity; no one can be at his best where his job is uncertain."

These startling sentences did not come from a college economist or an agitator in a trade union congress. They came from an executive head of one of New York's leading industries in discussing the commercial outlook for America after the war. The speaker was Arthur Williams, active in America's Safety First movement and known everywhere as a great electrical engineer—and more. He is an engineer of big business projects as well, and it might not be out of place to call him a social engineer. Social currents are as real to him as electric currents and their laws must be equally respected. In none of his plans does he forget that he is dealing with human factors, and he has gone deep into psychology to ascertain their exact values.

"If America is to retain her industrial supremacy after the war," he said "the human factor of the labor problem must be met and solved at once. This is not sentiment. It is business necessity. This country has outstripped Europe for many years in mere production of commodities. We have led the world in administrative and executive skill, in the organization and financing of material projects. In salesmanship, also, Europe has little to teach us, and in the problems of delivery and transportation our

methods have easily been supreme. And yet, in the sum total of efficiency, we have found it difficult to compete with many European countries, simply because we have neglected the human side of the labor problem.

"If America is going to hold her present supremacy," he repeated, "American employers must learn that they cannot afford to waste human life. We can't afford to have sick workers. We can't afford to have dead workers. We can't afford to have resentful, discontented, under-nourished or underpaid workers, and we can't afford to have unhappy workers.

"We must quit sentencing men to death for the crime of carelessness. Carelessness is criminal, to be sure, but capital punishment is too severe. So are our other common penalties. If we could fine them or imprison them for being careless it might not be so bad, but cutting off their arms and legs because they are careless is inhuman."

The words were rather cryptic, but no employe who is acquainted with Mr. Williams' campaign for "Safety First" will fail to grasp his meaning. Mr. Williams is president of the American Museum of Safety, an organization which has almost forced thousands of employers to install safety devices in their plants. It is not enough, says Mr. Williams, to have a shop where a worker's life MAY be safe if it is possible to have one where he CAN'T get hurt. If a man is killed through his own carelessness on a machine which might have been protected so that even a careless man could operate it, isn't it, he asks, a form of capital punishment for carelessness?

"A great many employers used to argue," he said, "that danger would make the workers careful. Fortunately we know our psychology better now. Constant danger either produces a state of panic in their minds, or else they grow used to it and take chances. Only where there is a maximum of safety will there be a maximum of efficiency.

"But if we are to solve the human side of the labor problem—and let me say again that we are doomed to lose our position in the world's markets unless we do—we must think of much more than mechanical safe-guards. We must see to it that our factory conditions are never such as to undermine the health of employes. Sick men cannot compete with healthy ones. If Germany has general health insurance in all her industries we must have it, too. If her factories are made so safe and light that disease does not enter them, so must ours. Any move, no matter how radical or Socialistic it may seem, which in actual practice tends to conserve the life and health of the working people must not be ignored by American employers.

"And we should go further into the consideration of their physical health. We must not ignore their comfort, their self-respect and their ambitions. Not for their sakes—for self-respecting American workingmen do not want employers to be nice and kind to them—but for ours. If we want them to do their best work we must insure them the best possible conditions. If we want them to be interested in their jobs we must see to it that the jobs are interesting. If we want them to co-operate with us we must make them our partners."

Mr. Williams emphasized again that he was making no appeal to the soft-hearted. From his point of view, there is no conflict between the highest humanitarianism and the best business sense. Industry has been cruel in the United States only because it has been blind. It has killed and maimed millions of workers, not because it was good business to do so, but because we did not see what a foolish inefficient method it was. The great strikes of the past fifty years have represented just so much waste. They should have been prevented, not by enslaving the workers, but by making them partners, for no man will knowingly strike against himself. Capital and labor have been forever deadlocked over the question of wages and hours and conditions of employment, industry has been paralyzed from time to time and hunger and want have reigned supreme, not so much because of conflicting interests as because of very foolish misunderstandings.

"Many employers," he said, "have stubbornly held out against a shorter workday, only to discover, after they had suffered seeming defeat and were at the mercy of the union, that the shorter workday raised the efficiency of the employes and greatly increased the output. Others have had the same experience in strikes for higher wages. Un-

fair wages are not only unfair; they are UNWISE, and long-visioned employers are beginning to see it.

"One of the great causes of strikes," Mr. Williams added, "has been the discharge of some employes. Employers have generally considered it their right to discharge any one they wished, and they have delegated this right to their foremen and superintendents. Now they are beginning to see that discharging employes is one of the most expensive luxuries that an employer can indulge in.

"Only recently has the cost of breaking in new employes begun to be reckoned. It has been hidden formerly in the initial cost of production and thus escaped the employer's attention. Now the 'labor turnover,' the ratio of the number of men hired in a year to the total number of employes in an industry at a given time, has come to light as an amazing waste.

"Henry Ford found that he was hiring 50,000 men per year in 1913, while only employing 13,000 or 14,000 at any one time. He figured the cost of breaking in a new man averaged $70. By tackling the human problem in the various ways he did, especially by instituting profit sharing so that each employe had an employer's interest in the company, this labor turnover was almost completely eliminated.

"In many industries the labor turnover averages 300 or 400 per cent. In some of the chemical industries it exceeds 700 or 800 per cent which means that the average employe holds his job only three or four weeks. This is frightful waste. It means more than the cost of breaking in new men, for no man can be at his best where his job is so uncertain. He may go through the mechanical motions required, but he can have no interest in the result. And even in the roughest of labor, in shoveling dirt or carrying bricks, this element of personal interest in the outcome is sure to tell. From the moment a man is hired in any capacity some sort of trusteeship should be considered established, with some sort of protection against the whims of his immediate superior.

"No man's mind can work at maximum efficiency in an atmosphere of insecurity. A man's job should be considered sacred and he should not be deprived of it without due process of reason. The right to discharge should be taken away from foremen and immediate supervisors. Their authority should be limited to suspension and their verdicts should be reviewed by some unprejudiced superior.

"Many a competent man is discharged through anger or irritation on the part of his immediate boss. If the employer realized that it would cost him $700 to hire another he would think twice before permitting the change. Employers may be stubborn in declaring their rights, but they are generally given credit for willingness to follow their own interests when those interests are once clearly perceived. And in the long view, the interests of employer and employe are mutual.

"It is doubtful if it is often advisable to discharge even incompetent men, for an incompetent man on one job is quite likely to be competent on another. Transferring employes from department to department, until in some place they eventually 'take hold,' is a more economical system.

"Unemployment and uncertainty of employment are staggering wastes of man power. American industry cannot afford either. Our industries, so far as possible, must be stabilized, giving steady instead of occasional employment. And where steady employment is not possible, we should co-operate to make the shift from job to job as expeditious as we can. Compelling men to go out in unguided, individual search for work is anything but efficient. There should be nation-wide co-operation in the work of bringing the jobless men and manless jobs together, and this work should be carried on by experts who know how to find round holes for round pegs and square holes for square ones.

"Unemployment unfits men for work. Uncertainty and insecurity have the same tendency. The American employer, if he hopes to compete successfully with the European employers after this war, cannot afford to have any considerable body of American workers subjected to these discouragements."

"But," I asked, "with unemployment organized out of existence, would not the employed workers have their employers at their mercy? Wouldn't they strike for more than the industry could

stand, knowing that there were no unemployed to take their places?"

"The generals are always at the mercy of the common soldiers," he answered, "but there is no conflict between them, because they have a common interest. It is only when the common interest is obscured that there is mutiny; and between capital and labor, in America, this common interest has been obscured. With low wages and long hours, with unsafe and unsanitary shops, with the likelihood of losing his job at any moment, with no personal contact with his employer and no personal interest in his employer's profits, you cannot blame a worker for feeling antagonistic. But let all this be changed, as it is rapidly being changed by the most far-sighted employers, and the workers will know at once where their interests lie. If workers acquire stock in the company for which they work, if there is an actual profit-sharing partnership between them and their employers, if they are treated as partners and not as mere equipment or raw material, they can be depended upon to play a partner's part. They will fight as ever for their own interests; but their interest will be the company's interests, just as their welfare will be the company's welfare.

"This is the human factor in industry, the most important factor of all, but the factor which American industry has most neglected. Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe, we were excelling all countries in everything but that; but their regard for human life and human psychology in industry often gave them the advantage. In America human life was considered about the cheapest commodity there was. If a man lost his life trying to make your dangerous machinery grind out dividends for you, and you could prove that he forgot something you told him to remember, it didn't cost you a cent. That is, you thought it didn't. Actually, it was a part of an enormous waste of human life which cost us billions in world trade."

THE JUDGE AND THE WISE GUY

(A Fable by W. B. Rubin)

IN A TINY inland village with its one postoffice, one factory, one church, one jail, one marshal and one justice of the peace, things went on for almost a century without any interruption whatever, all in apparent contentment. The factory employed some hundred men, boys and girls, and there never was a dispute of any kind. It was the best closed-open-shop town in the state.

But one day—how it came to pass no one knows—one of the young fellows received through the mail a labor magazine, and just for fun, because the cartoon on the cover attracted him, he took a look inside. Much to his own surprise, he became interested in its contents. Then, after reading it through, he subscribed to the magazine and read and digested it carefully for nearly a year. By that time he had become so saturated with the stuff it contained that he secretly began to agitate for a little more pay and other concessions from the boss. He got some of the boys and girls together with the idea of forming a union, and they demanded concessions, but the boss would not yield. Then came a strike, and the justice of the peace, who was an accommodating individual, immediately got out an injunction restraining the boys and girls from forming a union.

One fellow, who was a member of the union and who was called the "wise guy" because he always called off the quadrilles at all the dances in the village, and wore the loudest muffler around his neck, agreed with the mayor and the marshal who said, "We must not resort to violence; we must always mind the law." Having obeyed the law, which was against them, the union and the strike was broken.

Things went on as before for another year, when again the spirit of strike broke out; again came the injunction; again appeared the wise guy with the same admonition; again, the same result.

Another two years went by the same as before, but the fire lay smouldering, and one day it broke out; there was another strike. Again there was the injunction, the wise guy who said, "We must obey the law," and the same result —the strike was broken.

By that time, one of the men who struck each time and who had gone back after the strike to work harder than ever before woke up to the fact that it is a mighty good thing to obey the law, but that it would not be such a bad idea if the laws were made by a judge who was on the side of the workers and not always on the side of the boss. He had made the discovery that the justice of the peace and the boss were the best of friends socially, and also jointly interested in some business ventures with dividends from railroad bonds and securities. So this man went to the wise guy and succeded in convincing him that what was needed to win the strike was not disobedience to the law—the law should always be obeyed—but they must elect their own justice of the peace. So, when election time came around, the wise guy and the man who had discovered the real source of the trouble, got together and through their efforts there was elected as justice of the peace, a lawyer who had always been on their side.

Soon after election, another strike broke out. This time, there was no injunction, the strike was won, and pay and conditions were improved.

Moral: Law is law and justice is justice, but he wins the strike and gets justice who has the judge on his side.

SHIPBUILDING ACCIDENTS

THE accident-history of American shipbuilding closely follows that of European countries, where the industry has a high rank among dangerous occupations. A little study of the conditions under which modern shipbuilding is carried on will show why the accident rate is so high, and a little further study will show that many of the accidents are wholly unnecessary, says The Travelers' Standard of Hartford, Conn.

Many of the operations in the modern shipyard, where steel is the chief structural material, are quite different from those that were in vogue in the good old days of the wooden "wind-jammer"; but the changes that have been made have not greatly altered the nature of the hazards to which the men are exposed, and most of the injuries are still due to falls, or to blows from falling objects.

The details of shipbuilding vary from yard to yard, according to the magnitude of the operations, the age of the plant, and the experience and personality of the owner or manager. We believe, however, that the practices and suggestions outlined below are fairly applicable to average yards and conditions.

Blocks for supporting the keel are first placed on ground previously prepared, and supports for a scaffold or staging are then erected around the entire space to be occupied by the ship. From an accident-prevention standpoint the staging is one of the most important things in shipbuilding, because a great deal of plate-erecting, riveting, caulking, and painting must be done from it. In the commonest method of staging-construction two parallel rows of uprights are set in the ground a few feet apart, each upright being provided, from top to bottom, with a series of holes through which bolts may be passed. The bolts support horizontal wooden stringers or cross-pieces, upon which the plank platform of the staging rests. As the work on the ship progresses, the bolts are usually shifted to higher holes and the platforms raised to new levels, though sometimes the old platform is retained and a new one is laid higher up. (In some yards special stagings with metal supports are used, but the safety problem is much the same.)

As a rule the shifting of platform is performed as quickly as possible, and not always with safety in mind. In fact, the accident rate from poor staging became so high, at one time, that a number of shipbuilding companies placed their staging work in charge of men specially trained to it,—nobody else being allowed to move the platform, nor to alter the structure in any other essential way. This plan has worked out very well, largely because these men realize that they will be held responsible for all accidents due to faulty staging.

One specially marked feature of permitting regular workmen to maintain their own staging is the prospensity of such men to use timber and planks that are worn out or badly damaged, or defective in some way, instead of taking the time and trouble to procure sound

and suitable material. Planks and timbers that are seriously warped, split, or otherwise badly damaged should be sawed up or removed from the premises, in order to prevent improper use being made of them. A responsible staging gang, knowing what constitutes a safe working condition and what they have on hand to meet certain requirements, is far less likely to use unsuitable materials

Men working on a staging often fall from the back of the platform,—that is, from the edge that is away from the ship. It is easy to prevent an accident of this kind by erecting a stout railing along the outer row of uprights, (A footboard should be used, and wire-netting between the two is strongly recommended in addition,) but the railing has been quite generally omitted, mainly because of the time required to install it and remove it. This objection, which is as old as scaffolding itself, is not a sound one, because the gain from using the railing is out of all proportion to the trouble and expense involved in putting it up. The man who thinks it is not worth while takes this view because he is sure he will not have an accident; but is is a matter of common knowledge that accidents of this kind occur every little while.

In some yards plank shelves are put up in the place of guard-rails. This is a good plan, because a strong and properly-located shelf affords protection to the men, and it can also be used for the storage of tools, rivets, bolts, paint-cans, brushes, and small material of all kinds. The shelf should be guarded by a board on each edge, however, to prevent objects resting upon it from falling off.

The platform planks of ship stagings should be laid with special care. To avoid all chance of tipping, they should never be allowed to project, at their ends, more than one foot beyond a firm and solid support; and the men who have charge of the laying of the platforms should make sure that there are no "traps," or points at which the planks can tip between supports, so that the men might fall through the platform to the ground.

The platform planks of ship stagings are seldom secured to their supports, except at points where considerable work must be done without disturbing the staging. This is because the men desire to avoid the extra labor involved in shifting the platforms, when the planks are fastened down, and also because it is often necessary to move some of the planks nearest the ship, to facilitate the hoisting of plates and other materials into place. The fastening of the planks is far more important in connection with ship scaffolding than it is in connection with the building of an ordinary brick wall, because the jar of the riveting machines and hammers may cause the planks to shift or "creep" until they come into dangerous positions, even though they were correctly placed at the outset. It is well worth while to strap or clamp them to their supports, or to make them secure in some other equally effective way. One method that has been tried with considerable success consists in boring holes through the ends of the planks and through the cross-bars or stringers that support the platform,—the cross-bars being made extra wide in this case, to allow for the weakening due to the holes. When a plank is laid down, it is placed so that the hole in one end of it comes directly over a hole in the supporting stringer, and a bolt is slipped through the two, so that the plank cannot shift its position. No nuts are used, and the holes in the platform planks are countersunk, to receive the heads of the bolts. A plank that is secured in this way can be taken up without any trouble.

Much of the interior work, such as the erection and plating of bulkheads, is performed by means of ladders, or from scaffolds swung from deck beams or other overhead supports by means of ropes or chains; and many of the hazards incident to labor on the outside staging are also present in connection with this interior work. Moreover, the interior work must often be done from extremely awkward positions, and where there is a temptation to undertake work a little beyond the safe reaching point. The attempt to reach too far is a common cause of the falling of ladders, and of workmen losing their balance. Ladders from which work is to be done should invariably be lashed, or otherwise securely fastened, both at the top and at the bottom. Even though considerable delay is involved, stagings and ladders should be adjusted to the convenience of the workman, if accidents

from over-reaching are to be avoided.

In view of the vast amount of work that must be done from shipyard stagings, strict supervision should be exercised over the construction and maintenance of all structures of this kind. A busy yard can ill afford to dispense with the services of a capable staging supervisor and his gang of workmen. It is certain, for example, that a competent supervisor would not permit a double-decked staging to be used, without adequate overhead protection to the men on the lower level; yet scaffolds of this kind, without any protection whatever, are very commonly seen in shipyards.

In building a ship there is a certain point at which the accident rate is likely to reach a "peak," and experience shows that this occurs when the framework or ribs of the vessel are being placed. The ship is then a mere skeleton, and the men have to perform arduous work with very insecure footing. During stormy weather they are likely to lose their balance from gusts of wind; or beams or plates that are being swung into position are likely to be suddenly swerved by the wind, at great peril to the men. There does not seem to be any way to provide satisfactory safeguards in connection with this part of the work. Only the most skillful and careful men should be employed at it, and they should be set at other tasks whenever the weather conditions add materially to the hazard.

Another hard problem to deal with is the elimination of cuts and bruises and other minor injuries, which are very numerous in the aggregate. Cuts due to handling steel plates with sharp or ragged edges, and finger bruises and lacerations from hammer blows, or from punching or shearing machines, are specially common. The only solution appears to be, to stimulate the men in every way possible, to exercise personal caution.

Derricks, gantry cranes, and overhead railways are employed to hoist girders, machinery and other heavy parts, and to transport them to various sections of the ship. During certain stages of shipbuilding, specially skillful handling of the crane and derrick loads is necessary if serious accidents are to be avoided. The men on the skeleton of the ship have a precarious footing at best, so that poor judgment, or a misunderstanding of signals, when lowering or swinging a load, may either cause a workman to be thrown down from his position, or cause him to miss his footing in his quick endeavor to escape. Here, again, is an illustration of the need of providing a competent safety man to actively supervise all operations of a dangerous character.

So far, we have dwelt mainly on accidents due to falls from staging, ladders, and other elevated structures. One other source of falls must also be prominently mentioned. It would be hard to name an industry in which there are more opportunities than shipbuilding affords, for falling into unprotected openings. In the modern vessel with several decks there are many openings for ventilators, bunker hatches, and other permanent uses, in addition to those that are left for temporary building purposes. Unless these various openings are covered over whenever they are not actually in use, workmen and others who may have occasion to go near them are in danger. Stout wooden covers, with the edges on the upper side beveled, are excellent safeguards, and when they must be left off to admit light and air, strong wire-mesh guards may be used instead of solid wooden ones. As workmen are prone to remove covers of this kind, and leave them off, it should be the duty of some one specified man to see that a sufficient number of proper covers are provided, and that they are kept in place.

Accidents from falling objects are of frequent occurrence in shipbuilding. Planks, bolts, hammers, wrenches, drift-pins, and various other tools and materials, are often displaced or accidentally dropped by workmen, and the vibration resulting from the incessant hammering and riveting also contributes to the general downfall, to the constant peril of workmen stationed below. Accidents of this nature can be greatly reduced by strapping or bolting the platform planks of the staging, as already recommended, and by providing all staging platforms and all shelves and other storage places with effective toe-boards or side-boards. Substantial overhead shields should be erected for the protection of all men who are stationed where they might be injured by the fall of objects from workplaces at a higher level, and like protection should be erected over all passage-

ways or gangways where a similar hazard exists. The spaces between the staging platforms and the hull of the ship should also be bridged over, as far as practicable, with wire-mesh guards supported on pins thrust through holes in the bearer-bars of the staging, or in some other effective way. These can be made in sections, and used over and over.

The main gangways or runways, leading from the ground to the interior of the ship or to the staging platforms, should be well constructed and of ample proportions. They should be properly railed, and provided with suitable landings at the top. Whenever there is any likelihood of material falling from them, they should also have toe-boards at both edges. A ramp or runaway having a gradual rise, and provided with substantial hand-rails on each side and with cleats to prevent slipping, increases the efficiency and the safety of the men. It seems hardly necessary to point out the importance of promptly removing ice and snow from all runaways and platforms, and from all parts of the ship. Further protection should be provided by the liberal application of sand or ashes.

When the staging is dismantled, the various parts of it should be lowered to the ground by means of ropes, instead of being thrown down. If the material is thrown down there is always the chance of some one inadvertently getting in the way of a falling plank, or some one at a supposedly safe distance being hit by pieces that take unusual rebounds. With careful lowering, the timber is also far less likely to be broken or otherwise damaged.

Some shipyards do overhauling and repairing, as well as new work; and although the hazards in yards of this kind are similar, in the main, to those that exist in yards that do construction work only, there may be certain minor differences. A ship is not earning dividends while she is in the repair dock, and for that reason her owners usually insist that she be placed in commission again at the earliest date possible. This means that the repair men must plan in every way to save time, and a limitation of this kind often introduces new dangers. For example, painting the interior of the ship with standard, oil-mixed paints necessitates considerable delay for drying, both between coats and after the finish has been applied; and in order to eliminate this delay it is customary to use quick-drying paints, containing highly inflammable substances, such as benzine, benzol, or alcohol. Paints of this nature hasten the work, without doubt; but the use of them is attended by the risk of explosions and fires, and they may also produce injurious effects on the workmen. When paints containing volatile constituents that are inflammable or toxic are used in confined places, no open lights should be permitted, and smoking or the use of matches for any purpose whatever should never be allowed. The men should also have frequent periods of rest in the open air, and foremen should inspect all confined workplaces at least once every half hour, while the work is going on. Good ventilation is highly important wherever paints such as we have described are being used, and if the quarters in which the men have to work cannot be ventilated easily and effectively by natural draft or by fans, a plentiful supply of fresh air should be introduced by means of a centrifugal pump and one or more lines of large canvas hose. The air should be delivered, in such cases, at the innermost part of the space, so that the objectionable vapors will be removed as thoroughly as possible. If the work is being done in a pit-like or well-like space, each workman should also wear a belt with a stout life-line running up to the entrance to the workplace, and two men should be stationed above, to draw the workmen up to safety in case they become overpowered, or show signs of drowsiness or of unnatural exhilaration. In some cases it will also be advisable to provide the workmen with special respirators, supplied with fresh air by a pump.

In view of the large number of minor injuries about a shipbuilding plant, it is highly important to provide a first-aid room, or a hospital. Bruises, slivers, and cuts are not necessarily dangerous if they receive proper attention at once, but the average man will seldom quit work in order to attend to a slight injury, unless he can be treated immediately, so that he can return to his work without much delay. Even though he knows of hundreds of cases of blood poisoning due to the neglect of seemingly insignificant wounds, he will "take a chance" rather

than go to his home or to the office of his family physician, for the treatment of a minor injury; but he can have no logical objection to receiving proper treatment by a competent person at the yard. The facilities at hand should be sufficient to render first-aid in the case of serious injuries also, because proper treatment of this kind has a large influence on the ultimate recovery of a badly-injured man. It is important, however, to see that all first-aid work is done by a fully qualified person. Otherwise a great deal of harm may result.

In the shipbuilding industry there are quite a number of cases of lead poisoning every year. The exposure is usually incurred while sandpapering painted surfaces or removing old lead waste (sometimes in confined spaces such as tanks, or between double bottoms or in bilges,) or from breathing the fumes that are produced when red-hot rivets are placed in holes lined with red lead. Exhaust ventilating systems and a sparing use of lead paints tend to reduce this hazard.

Educational safety work is specially important in the shipbuilding industry, which is admittedly a dangerous one. Moreover, the operations that must be performed are of such a nature that it is hard to provide mechanical safeguards that will afford a protection comparable with that which may be had in many other similarly hazardous employments. Hence it is doubly important to study and promote safe methods of doing the work, and to instil the principle of personal caution into every employee about the yard.

CANADIAN WAR CABINET AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

PRESIDENT J. C. Watters and the other officials of the Canadian trade union movement have issued a circular letter setting forth the result of conferences held between labor representatives and the Dominion government regarding industrial war requirements. The series of meetings held, it develops, have resulted in a welcome change of attitude on the part of the government and its attitude now is one of close co-operation with the organized labor movement on lines similar to that of other allied countries.

The subjects dealt with at the conferences are tabulated in the circular in condensed form, with the addition of such comments as seemed advisable:

1. The acceptance of any position in the Union Government which would carry with it the necessity of subscribing to the platform of this or any other political government, was not deemed advisable, and the conference so informed the Government in reply to their statement that it was their intention to create a position of Under Secretary of Labor, who would of necessity have to be a Member of the House of Commons, and accept a Government seat to obtain that position. It was made plain that this decision did not prevent any member of organized Labor from accepting such a position as an individual, but that organized Labor, as a body, could not tie itself to subscribe to any political party.

2. The Government agreed to our representatives that on all advisory committees and commissions which would have to do with the prosecution of the war, or the reconstruction period after the war, and in which Labor was affected, that organized Labor should be given fair representation.

We further emphasized this by defining that such representatives, to be satisfactory to organized Labor, must be such as are recommended or acceptable to the recognized heads of our movement, or where the boards are of a strictly local character then acceptable to the local Trades Council, where such exists, or the organized movement in such district.

3. The Government were pressed to define what were in their opinion essential or non-essential industries for the carrying on of the war, and replied they were not in a position to say, as the question was now under investigation, reasonably claiming that this would necessarily have to be decided according to developments in the war. In order that the least possible hardship may be done to any workers employed in any industry that may in the future be classed as non-essential, the conference asked the government to arrange time for the organizations affected to place their views before them, before final action was taken.

4. The railroad labor problem had to be dealt with. We submitted three al-

ternative proposals to the Government. First the nationalization of all railroads, and their operation for the good of the Country instead of for private enrichment. The representatives of three of the Railroad Brotherhoods recorded themselves as opposed to this, on definite instructions from their membership, the chief reasons advanced being the bad conditions of employment insisted upon on present Government owned roads, and lack of protection through not applying compensation laws the same as when the roads are under private ownership. The movement as represented by the organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada disagrees, claiming that this is purely a matter of administration, and in no way affects the principle. As the three railway organizations are amongst the trades primarily affected, due consideration should be given to their views.

5. An alternative proposal (failing the taking over of the entire railway systems of the country by the Government), is the creation of a central control board to operate the railways during the war, and on which board Labor shall be fully and fairly represented.

A third alternative is the compelling of the companies (because of their public endowment in the past), to raise the wages of all necessary labor to a living standard. By one of these methods we are sure that the labor difficulties of the railways may be solved.

On none of the above have the Government committed themselves, simply stating that the subject is so large that they would require a long time to reach their final conclusions.

5. On the suggestion of the Government, the representatives of the Agricultural Departments of the various Provincial Governments and also the Superintendents of the Labor Bureaus of these Governments, who were meeting in Ottawa concurrently, submitted to us a memorandum which embodied their suggestions to the Government. Following out the suggestions of the Government they placed before us their recommendations for our consideration. Our conclusions were as follows, which we later submitted to the Government:

(*a*) With their proposal for the abolition of private employment bureaus and the addition to and encouragement of Provincial and Municipal Employment Agencies, also the creation of a Dominion Exchange for the tabulation of statistics and the standardization of such Bureaus, we agreed: Subject (1) The control to be regulated by advisory boards, on which Labor should have equal representation; (2) the acceptance to be finally judged by the nature of the regulations to be drawn up governing the same for the protection of Labor.

(*b*) Regarding the proposal that reduced railway rates be granted to all laborers traveling on all railways in Canada, to employment away from home: the conference went further than acceptance of this, and suggested to the Government free railway transportation to all laborers, going from cities to farms or from farm to farm, as evidence was submitted showing that a large percentage of the aggregate wages received for temporary service on farms was taken to cover transportation charges, preventing many workers assisting in farm production.

(*c*) We agreed to their proposition of exemption from compulsory Military Service of all farm help, as this is in line with our previous declaration on this subject.

(*d*) A proposal from the Provincial Government representatives to introduce a form of Compulsory Service on the farms was unanimously rejected. The conference substituted a proposition of a campaign of publicity, in which the hours, wages, and working conditions which the Government would guarantee for such work be stated along with accurate information as to actual labor requirements. These conditions to be fixed by local wage boards, on which Labor, Farmers, and the Provincial Government Employment Bureaus, would all be fairly represented.

The Government has these suggestions under consideration and while some of the members of the Government expressed themselves as holding the opinion that any form of conscripted farm labor would be impracticable, no official pronouncement was made on this matter.

We also opposed a suggested amendment to the Criminal Code, to treat as a vagrant any man deliberately unemployed for a period of time. The Government agreed to our objection as it is impossible to define unemployment and would lead to many abuses.

(*e*) We also agreed to use temporarily, of teen age boys, during Summer Holidays, etc., and the undertaking of a full publicity campaign for the help required. The proposal to introduce farm help from the United States also received our support as it would be inconsistent with our international position to do otherwise.

6. On the subject of Labor shortage and the redistribution of same the Conference agreed that some steps were necessary to obtain accurate information as to the number of persons in Canada with experience at various trades or callings. This would serve the purpose of accurately answering by reliable statistics the oft repeated assertion of the Labor shortage. There was general agreement among the delegates that up to the present such shortage does not exist. It is simply faulty distribution of the same.

The Government suggestions to obtain compulsory registration of the man and woman-power of this Dominion, and to use the same for the purpose of securing a measure of voluntary enlistment, for essential industries and farming, was accepted, having in view the national necessity and the urgency of the situation as placed before us. Our acceptance, however, was contingent on Labor being fully represented on the committees dealing with this question, and the use of such Labor being for voluntary industrial service.

7. Alien Labor and its exploitation by private interests occupied our attention and we placed before the Government our protests against any man, alien or otherwise, being allowed to work under private employment, unless he is granted the full industrial freedom of a citizen of Canada. We disagree with the principle of any deduction from his wages under any guise, as it would inevitably lead to the lowering of the present standards of living of Canadian citizens.

Aliens not fit to be at large under the above conditions should be placed at work under Government detention, clearing lands, and producing farm produce on Government owned and operated farms.

8. We draw the attention of the Government to the popular discontent against men of military age of Allied Nations being left to take the place of our citizens, called up for Military Service, and in order to establish equality of service, as far as is consistent for the safety of the country, left the Government to take such steps as may be possible with the Governments of the Allied Nations, to secure such equality.

9. The limitation and prevention of brewing of light beers in this country were objected to. Strong divergent opinions on the temperance question are known to exist in our ranks, and therefore the subject was dealt with on the broad basis as to whether it was really necessary for the continuance and the winning of the war to prohibit such light beers, and not from the point of view as to the merits or demerits of beer as an ordinary beverage.

The conference decided that inasmuch as some men considered it a necessity, and it did not need any food grains to produce, and that it might possibly prevent some men from freely changing their place of employment, that it was an unnecessary interference with the workers, and ask for the reconsideration of the Order-in-Council dealing with this as a war measure.

10. The introduction of Chinese labor was emphatically opposed, the Conference endorsed the stand, that we can and must win the war without the destruction of the national standards at home which the introduction of Coolie labor would inevitably lead to, or otherwise victory would be a barren one, so far as democracy is concerned.

11. We called upon the Government for the protection of women who enter industries to replace men, and suggested that they should only be placed there after full investigation had proven that all available man power had been absorbed. That full inspection of working conditions should be carried on at all times, also reports by women inspectors, in conjunction with representatives of men's organizations, as to the advisability of women undertaking any class of work (with the view of their responsibility towards the nation, as the mothers of our future citizens), should be a contingent condition of their employment in any industry.

12. Equal pay for women employed on work usually done by men, as men are receiving or were previously receiving for the same work, will be insisted upon, and the Government asked to make a declaration to the effect, and also to guarantee the right of women to protect themselves through trade unions the same as men.

13. Political equality for women should accompany the industrial use of women, so that through the ballot box the women can express their opinion of the treatment they may receive.

14. A revision by the Government of their land policy was asked, and the expropriation by them of lands held for speculative purposes, and the necesary legislation to enable many to return to the land as owners of small farms, near to shipping points, and thus to assist production.

15. A protest was also lodged against the reported closing of places of amusement, such as theatres, etc., which pro-

vide necessary relaxation to workers, and relatives of those overseas, during these depressing times.

16. Another resolution to ask the Government to include the registration of the wealth of the country, at the same time as the man power, was presented to the Government.

GERMANY CONCEALS ITS PAUPERISM.

THE claim that pauperism in Germany is unknown because of "social reform" laws is shown to be false by Gustavus Myers, writing for the American alliance for labor and democracy.

"The idea that pauperism was about extinct in Germany became more than an impression," says this investigator. "It settled in the minds of many people here into such a fixed belief that even after war was declared by the United States, a prominent socialist in Minnesota in a public speech there said: 'What if the Germans do come over here and rule us? What do we care who governs us so long as we are well fed and happy?'

"He was simply voicing what others who had imbibed German propaganda were saying in private. They had absorbed so much of the praise of the German government's schemes for the prevention of poverty that they took it for granted that those schemes were both genuine and successful.

"The unusually significant fact that the German government neither published nor apparently had any comprehensive statistics on pauperism in Germany was unnoticed. Here was a potent fact that instantly should have aroused suspicion. Endlessly had the German government bragged of its thoroughness and excellence in gathering the most minute statistical details about anything and everything. Why did it or its states not have the full facts on pauperism, or if it had them why did it not publish them. Had there been such a big omission in the United States German critics would have been the first to raise an outcry about official incapacity or denounce official suppression of important facts.

"German officials knew well enough that pauperism statistics had a greater significance than any other kind. These statistics were the real test of Germany's boastings. And why? For several reasons. If conditions in Germany were as ideal as they were represented, pauperism should have become nonexistent. If, also, Germany's compulsory social insurance schemes had been so successful as they were lauded in the vaunted object of removing poverty, the statistics would show the gradually diminishing number of paupers, year by year.

"Well-informed Germans knew that there was plenty of pauperism. They knew that much of it was downright destitution, and that much more was the same but disguised from superficial view by palliative coverings. But the mass of Germans were effectively chloroformed by the government. With every motion of their life regulated, their beliefs and views were also regulated. When they were told to believe that everything was going on happily and harmoniously and that the compulsory social insurance laws were a great benevolence and benefit the most of them believed it. Officially assured that pauperism thereby had been immensely reduced they believed this, too, accepting the official word against the evidence of their own observation and experience. Their national pride was flattered by this agreeable misrepresentation.

"Germany's compulsory sickness and workingmen's accident insurance system dates from 1883-84; its invalidity and old-age insurance from 1889. The main convincing argument used in adopting these compulsory schemes was that the powerful intervention of the state was necessary to force people to submit to measures that would protect them against want.

"If these laws had brought about this end, or nearly so, impressive results would certainly have shown by the year 1910. By that time these as well as other so-called 'reform' laws had been in force long enough. That was the crest of the time, too, when all over the world the legend had been adroitly disseminated that Germany was a veritable paradise where contentment dwelt and bliss crowned all.

"Turning from legend to fact what do we find

"That instead of decreasing, pauper-

ism in Germany increased, not only absolutely but relatively."

Mr. Myers quotes Dr. Frederich Zahn of Munich, a recognized German authority on poor relief in that country. At a hygiene congress in 1913, Dr. Zahn reported that in Berlin the number of persons receiving poor relief from the public funds had increased yearly from 31,358 in 1891 to 55,601 in 1909. This was an increase in pauperism from 1.99 per 100 inhabitants in 1891 to 2.64 per 100 inhabitants in 1909. Pauper burials were frequent.

In Hamburg pauperism was so constant that from 1895 to 1909 between 9,000 to 10,000 persons annually were given poor relief from the public funds. Many paupers were buried at public expense every year. The same conditions prevailed in Munich, Leipsic, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nuremburg, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld and other German cities. These figures do not include private and trade union aids.

Dr. Zahn showed that pauperism was not confined to large cities. In Bavaria, the richest agricultural state in the German empire, 230,218 paupers were assisted in 1911.

"In order to conciliate the organized city working people and at the same time give a genteel outward appearance to city conditions," continues Mr. Myers, "the usual form of poor relief in the cities has been that of grants of money. The individual sums thus given have been—well, what have they been? Commonly about $1.50 a month or thereabouts; sometimes a little more. A $3 or $4 a month allowance of alms has been considered generosity. In official parlance these poor relief grants are sonorously styled 'benefits.' Miserable as are these sums they have somehow been the means of diverting a mass of paupers from being shifted to almshouses. Hidden in the congested byways and festering in the squalid back neighborhoods of the cities, these impoverished semblances of human beings have mysteriously existed. Meanwhile the officials, well knowing that these submerged elements have been lost to view, have proudly pointed out to visitors the delusive fact that their almhouse population is almost nil."

Compared with Germany's refusal to publish pauper statistics and her boast of the absence of pauperism, Mr. Myers refers to pauper statistics of the United States. He shows that in this country that for every 100,000 population the proportion of almshouse paupers, has decreased from 116.6 in 1900 to 91.5 in 1910.

"Moreover—and a highly important fact it is—much of this pauperism was pauperism transplanted here direct from Europe. United States bureau of the census bulletin 129 ("Paupers in Almshouses") further shows (p. 49) that of the 84,190 paupers admitted to almshouses in the United States in 1910, a total of 33,353 were foreign-born white paupers, 5,531 of whom, by the way, came from Germany. Another part of our almshouse population—6,281—were negroes. 'Taking the country as a whole,' says the 1910 census report on the United States, 'the foreign-born whites in proportion to their numbers contribute to almshouses about four times as many paupers as the native white.' It is this immigration that has swelled the ranks of pauperism in our large eastern port cities and states.

"Germany has had no such problem thrust upon it. Almost wholly Germany's paupers have been native Germans or other subjects of the kaiser—home-grown products of German kultur."

Fabricated Ships

A standardized steel vessel is made of numbered parts manufactured in various and scattered mills and then assembled in the ship yards of the contracting company. Most of the ships building for the Emergency Fleet Corporation are of the fabricated type. The Submarine Corporation is building at Newark 50 of these ships of 5,000 tons each. Other contracts call for from 10 to 120 ships each. Fabricated ships are sister ships —in very large families.

Secretary McAdoo has denied that he favors the cessation of building operations while the war is in progress, in a recent letter he says: "where it is a question of need—be it on account of sanitary conditions or because without such construction, other operations essential at this time for the welfare of the country would suffer—there is no doubt that the work should be undertaken."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1918

Labor Doing Its Part

Notwithstanding the progress made in satisfactorily adjusting existing differences between employers and employes in order to insure industrial harmony so that all the energy of the nation may be directed toward the production of war necessaries, there is still a good-sized clique which is not satisfied with the results obtained and which is moving heaven and earth to bring about the military registration of the man-power of the nation for the avowed purpose of effectively handling the labor problem.

In other words, these gentry desire the conscription of labor, for that in plain, uncamouflaged language is what such a measure would mean. As a result of it, they believe they would be able to gain the ascendency they desire over the labor movement, for, they reason, labor would then be completely under government control and the resultant military discipline would more than counteract the influence of trade unionism which is radiating today through all channels of toil.

Of course, the well-being of the nation and its effective winning of the war is second in the mind of such individuals to their desire to crush and weaken trade unionism, but they are greatly mistaken in gulling themselves with the idea that organized labor—because of its proven loyalty and warmth of patriotism—would tamely submit to such a foolish and utterly unnecessary step without combatting its enactment to the last ditch.

The conscription of labor is entirely unnecessary, we have the word of Secretary of Labor Wilson and other members of the President's cabinet for that, and we assume that President Wilson himself thinks similarly, otherwise we do not believe he would appoint the new National War Labor Board. Indeed we are sure that the enactment of a labor conscription measure would meet with no approval from him notwithstanding the newspaper rumor that he has it under consideration, for, judging from his addresses and utterances, such would be abhorrent to his expressed desire to see all classes in the nation working out national problems in the full, free light of modern democratic ideals.

It is not too much to say that there is far less of a "labor problem" with regard to war production in this country than there has been at any time in the allied democratic nations, England and France. Whatever "labor problem" there is here had its basis in the old denial of the rights of workers to legitimately combine to obtain decent conditions of living and of labor, and, as the days pass, all this is being rapidly simplified as a result of the conciliatory spirit and the desire to adjust all knotty points at issue which is characterizing the conferences under government auspices of the parties interested in such controversies.

Such a measure as the conscription of labor would in no sense solve our industrial problems or make them easier of adjustment. It would have the contrary effect. A grave result of it would be the withdrawal of the earnest support which organized labor has since the start of the war given the government. It

would not increase the number of efficient workers now available but would rather prove an irreparable blunder which would lower industrial production and cause widespread dissatisfaction.

We would hear far less of the "labor problem" if those who are blatantly advocating labor conscription would turn to the task of conciliating aggrieved workers by giving them a square deal. Organized labor is not, as its enemies claim, taking advantage of the nation at the present grave hour in order to wring from it conditions which could not be won in time of peace. It only seeks to protect the wage earners in their interests and rights and to see that their conditions are such as will enable them to perform their physical tasks with normal efficiency. In this it is performing a great service to the nation which we believe is undervalued today but which will loom up in its true perspective in after years.

* * *

To Build Or Not To Build

The encouragement of thrift and the laudable incentive of each and every patriotic citizen to subordinate every normal activity to the great task of winning the war is a feeling that must arise in the breast of every public-spirited citizen today—if it doesn't there is something radically wrong with him. But let us make sure before we start that our economic efforts, big and little, have a solid basis. Let us not adopt "penny wise and pound foolish" schemes or cheese-paring policies that may prove futile and worse than useless in the long run.

One such mistaken tendency in this direction we have in mind just now and that is the disposition in many parts of the country to halt or postpone all building construction other than home building, and even that in many cases.

A little thought on the subject should we imagine be sufficient to convince those who would curtail building operations that legitimate building projects carried on at this time can in no wise interfere with necessary war production but, on the contrary, will have a beneficial effect all round.

All far-seeing citizens realize that during war all normal business activities except those which would in any degree conflict with necessary production of war material and munitions should be kept in as flourishing a condition as possible. To let them run down means business stagnation, and business stagnation means less money in circulation for the purchase of liberty bonds, and so forth, through which government credits are financed for a successful prosecution of the war.

The proportion of man power, machinery and materials necessary to allow normal building operations to continue throughout the country is in no sense, either in volume or quantity, of such a nature as to handicap or compete with the maximum war production desired by the government. The ship building program and aeroplane construction are about the only two branches with which a sense of competition might be said to exist but the work and material in connection with these enterprises is so standardized and well-defined that there could be no danger of conflict. As regards the man-power almost the same holds true, there are plenty of the older skilled workers whom age and circumstances will keep away from the shipyards who can be relied upon for home building.

The example of Great Britain has been quoted as having had to slow down on non-essential work but the analogy does not hold good in our case. There the submarine menace and the difficulty of importing materials as well as other causes made necessary a radical revision of business and trade conditions. With us however, no such causes operate and our material and labor resources are much greater. We are of the opinion therefore that legitimate, normal building operations should not be unwisely restricted, especially in communities where the population is rapidly increasing. We even go farther and say let building operations generally, in so far as they do not conflict with necessary war production, continue so that money may be kept in circulation in this great wealth producing industry — and thus enable more money to be invested by builders, contractors and tradesmen in Liberty Loan Bond, War Saving Stamps, and other patriotic endeavors.

* * *

What Our Members Are Doing

It gives us pleasure to record the fact that the members of the U. B. more than

lived up to expectations in the manner in which they helped to "put over" the third great Liberty Loan floated to defray the expenses of the war. Reports of great activity in this connection reached the General Office in the last few weeks showing that our members, with patriotic spirit which reflects credit on them, were in this latest instance ready and willing to turn their modest savings over to Uncle Sam to effectively help him to swat the Kaiser and puncture his dream of world autocracy.

One striking instance of the enthusiastic manner in which our members assisted in the third Liberty Loan drive was reported to us recently. It seems that David Lang of L. U. 366, New York City, one of the live-wire Bronx business agents, got the idea that our boys working at Pelham Bay park on Navy cantonment work could stand a few more bonds of the third Liberty Loan vintage so he hiked out there one day, called the boys together, and in an impassioned plea talked them into buying $150,000 of the bonds.

This is a record bond sale on the part of one member to his brother members which we are sure will be hard to eclipse and of course it puts the sum total of bonds bought by our members $150,000 ahead. This is certainly fine work for one business agent and we heartily congratulate brother David Lang on his patriotic enterprise. His action is typical of the "win the war" spirit which characterizes all our members and which is adding luster to the record of patriotism which the U. B. is establishing for itself in these days of national stress.

* * *

The Labor Supply

Gradually we are getting at the truth with regard to the so-called "labor shortage" throughout the country. State employment agencies and the United States employment service report little or nothing that would tend to confirm the oft repeated view of the worthies of the daily press that the country is suffering from an appalling dearth of labor. On the contrary, however, we almost daily learn of reports from various cities and localities which invariably show that there is not a shortage but rather an over-supply of labor in sundry trades and occupations.

Particularly is this true with regard to the building trades. Taking up the weekly survey of the U. S. employment service for instance for the first week in May we find a situation which from the point of view of the worker is serious to say the least, with the great numbers of carpenters and other workers in the building trades unemployed. In thirty-three cities we find an over-supply of building tradesmen, while what is described as "normal" prevails in 34, and a shortage of labor in but four. During the previous week some thirty-seven cities reported an over-supply, while twenty reported an exact balance of supply and demand, and eight a shortage.

Of course it is manifest that there is a shortage of skilled mechanics and other skilled workers in many parts of the country but this is in great measure due to increased production in various trades due to the war, but there is little or nothing to indicate a general labor shortage of any serious dimensions.

Recently we have even had the spectacle of William E. Halls, the national director of the U. S. public service reserve, giving the lie direct to the "labor shortage" mongers in a letter to Chairman Hurley of the Shiping Board. Mr. Hall declares that the alleged great shortages of ship yard labor is all a myth, and he pertinently adds, "these reports do not emanate from the ship yards themselves, but from those who have no knowledge of the real situation."

With the exception of the original shipbuilding trades, ship carpenters, ship fitters and caulkers, Mr. Hall admits, the yards are receiving all the men they need, and the U. S. employment service, through its two hundred branch offices in the industrial districts and the registrants in the public service reserve, is able to fill all present and future requirements. Of those who spread rumors of a scarcity of labor in the shipyards, he says: "wild reports of great shipyard labor shortages are harmful, causing men to quit jobs and go to yards only to find no openings for them."

The shipyards are just about to begin calling for men of the trades, according to Mr. Hall, as four of the largest yards in the world are completing construction and will soon need operatives. It is more than likely that when these calls are received sufficient skilled men will be obtained from the classified lists of the

public service through the branches of the employment service and notably those lists filed of U. B. members whose service can be availed of, and, judging from the condition of the trade in various parts of the country, a great many will be available for service.

* * *

To Stabilize Conditions In War Industries

From the standpoint of labor, possibly the most important appointment made last month was that of Mr. Felix Frankfurter, of Cambridge, Mass., to be assistant to Secretary of Labor Wilson for the purpose of linking up the activities of the Department of Labor with the industrial service sections of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board and the War Industries Board.

With this end in view a policies board will be created, of which Mr. Frankfurter will be chairman. This board will represent the Department of Labor, the National War Labor Board, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration and the War Industries Board, for the purpose of uniformity of effort and uniformity of conditions in all industrial activities pertaining to war production.

Mr. Frankfurter has been assistant to the Secretary of War since the outbreak of the war. Recently he returned from a mission abroad, during which he familiarized himself with the labor situation both in England and France and the machinery which has been established by the Governments of those countries to deal with the problems. Previously he was secretary and counsel to the President's Mediation Commission, which made exhaustive studies of labor conditions in the mountain regions and on the Pacific coast, and which dealt with the serious conditions prevailing last fall in the copper, oil and lumber industries and in the packing-house industry in Chicago and the Middle West.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Frankfurter made a statement in which he outlined the responsibilities to be undertaken by the new board as follows:

"Production is vital for the winning of the war—uninterrupted maximum production. Production means supplies for the fighting forces, and production is wholly dependent on labor. There must be an adequate labor supply wisely distributed to meet the needs of war industries. There must be sound and just conditions under which labor is employed.

"To secure the maximum uninterrupted production requires effective administration of industrial relations. The various labor agencies of the Government must, therefore, be focused to a single direction. Unification of effort and uniformity of conditions must be secured. The grave abuses of labor turnover, resulting in inefficiency and discontinuity of employment, must be stopped at once and this can only be done by creating stabilizing conditions.

"Responsibility for securing these results has been heretofore vested by the President in Secretary Wilson as Labor Administrator. Secretary Wilson has asked me to assist him in carrying out this task. The assurance of heartiest cooperation has been given by the three great production departments of the Government, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Fleet Corporation. Steps will at once be taken by the Government as employer, through whatever department it may be operating, toward uniformity of treatment so as to secure stability of conditions and, therefore, the needed production. I shall have the benefit of the experience and support of the able industrial services of the different departments of the Government, as well as the help that will come through familiarity recently gained abroad with the way England and France deal with similar problems. All are agreed on the end to be attained—maximum production under the fairest conditions, which alone will assure the quickest winning of the war."

Mr. Frankfurter's desire for uniformity of conditions and the abolition of the grave abuses of labor turnover and so-forth which hitherto have retarded efficiency and continuity of employment will have the earnest co-operation of all trades unionists.

* * *

We have learned of the death on Friday, May 18, of Gabriel Edmonston, widely known as the First General President of the U. B. Brother Edmonston was apparently in the best of health until a short time before his death when he suffered a severe apoplectic stroke. Funeral notice will appear next month.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 128 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove For Quarter Ending, March 31, 1918.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, Gen'l Pres.
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with Section 11 of our General Constitution I hereby submit to you my first quarterly report for the year of 1918.

On January 1st, I left Indianapolis for Washington, D. C., where I had previously arranged to be in attendance at a meeting of their District Council on the following evening, January 2nd, to take up with them differences existing between their Body and Local Union 528; however, due to poor railroad facilities existing at that time, caused principally by the elements, I failed to reach Washington until the morning of January 3rd, in view of which I was denied the pleasure of attending the District Council meeting as previously arranged. I did, however, go over these matters with Business Agent Adams and Secretary Byrne and turned further matters in relation to an adjustment over to Board Member Guerin.

The following day I proceeded to Newark, N. J., and conferred with Committees representing the Newark District Council and the Montclair, Bloomfield and Oranges District Council, outlining to them the intent and meaning of the Plan of Consolidation for the two District Councils. Since my visit to this city I am in receipt of information to the effect that the membership composing the Local Unions affiliated with the District Councils above referred to have ratified the consolidation and same becomes effective on May 2nd. I am sure this consolidation will be the means of restoring harmony as well as being the means of more firmly cementing our membership together in Essex County.

On February 6th I visited Danville, Ill., and attended a meeting of Local Union 269 to take up with this Local the

matter of their non-affiliation with the Danville Building Trades Council. On the following day in conjunction with a committee from Local Union 269, we met the President of the Building Trades Council, at which time the committee representing our Local Union presented to the Building Trades Council the terms under which they were agreeable to affiliate, as well as requesting them if same was not agreeable to the Building Trades Council, that they would appreciate it if they would make a counter proposition. Upon my return to the General Office I made a complete report to you on this matter.

Upon March 12th I found it necessary to leave the General Office and proceed to Washington, D. C., to take up with you matters that required immediate attention in connection with our organization.

From Washington I proceeded to the Government work under construction at the Port of Newark in company with General Organizer Quinn and took up with the Superintendent of the McArthur Brothers Company, matters affecting our Newark District Council, on which we were successful in reaching an amicable adjustment.

On March 28th I visited Cleveland, Ohio, where I had the pleasure of attending an entertainment and ball held in connection with the Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of Local Union No. 11. This affair was a complete success and reflects much credit to the Local Union and the committee in charge.

In addition to the above I have during the first three months of this year approved of Two Hundred and Forty-Five (245) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, Amendments and Working Agreements, Two Hundred and Ten (210) of which were submitted by Local Unions, Thirty-One (31) by District Councils, and the remaining Four (4) by State Councils.

During the period covered by this report One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-Eight (1288) Transfer Labels, Ten (10) Rubber Mill Stamps, and One (1) Special Steel Stamping Die of the United Brotherhood Label were issued from this office. Eleven firms were granted the use of our Label, who previously had not been entitled to same, and one firm suspended business for some unknown reason and returned their Label to the General Office.

Trusting this report may meet with your approval, and with best wishes, and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First Gen'l Vice-Pres.

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for Quarter Ending March 31, 1918.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, Gen'l Pres.
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1918.

Pursuant to your instructions, I took up the several matters referred to me at Chicago and am glad to report satisfactory progress on all of ttem.

From Chicago I proceeded to Alton, Ill., where a complaint had been made by President Hedrick of the Painters relative to the action of the Alton District Council. While at Alton I learned that a meeting was arranged for the next week, and President Lammert of the St. Louis Building Trades Council was to act. I have since seen Lammert's report and am inclined to believe the controversy has been satisfactorily adjusted. I am glad to say the building prospects for Alton look bright on account of a Home Building Campaign being conducted by the organized citizens of Alton led by the Mayor.

From Alton I proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where Ladies Auxiliary No. 51 was instituted and I want to give credit to the Ladies and our membership at Columbus for their splendid efforts, also thanks to Mrs. Augusta Statzer, General Secretary of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, for the splendid talk given at the meeting. This Auxiliary starts off with a good membership and I am satisfied its progress will be rapid and of much benefit to our membership.

I then proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where a jurisdiction dispute between our members and the Sheet Metal Workers had arisen on a hotel job being erected by the Thompson-Starrett Co., over the erection of what they called "metal bucks." This term seemed to suit the sheet metal workers purpose best, while

the proper term should be "split jambs" for receiving metal covered fire doors, and set in place in the usual manner with wooden wedges, and braced with wooden braces. In view of the recent decision of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department I felt the work should be erected by our membership and I so informed Mr. Grange and Mr. Borroughs of the Thompson-Starrett Company. I have drawn a separate detailed report on this to be taken up by you with the Building Trades Department.

A considerable part of the quarter has been taken up in detailed work here at the office and am glad to report satisfactory progress on all of it.

Trusting this report meets with your approval and with best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second Gen'l Vice-Pres.

Local Unions Chartered in April

Thomaston, Me.
Winfield, Kan.
Boston, Mass.
Ponca City, Okla.
Marietta, Ga.
Beatrice, Neb.
Moore Haven, Fla.
Roland, Ia.
Bath, Me, (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Caulkers, Boat Builders and Fasteners)
Nashville, Tenn. (Colored)
Baltimore, Md. (Aircraft Millmen)
Waynesboro, Pa. (Millmen)
Victoria, B. C. Can. (Millmen)
East Boothbay, Me. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Caulkers and Fasteners)
Columbia and Vicinity, S. C.
Biloxi, Miss. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Caulkers and Fasteners)
San Diego, Cal. (Millmen)
Midland, Ont. Can. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers)
Tampa, Fla. and Vicinity (Ship Carpenters. Joiners and Caulkers)
Mackay, Idaho
Total, 20 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1918, of the G. E. B.

(Continued from last month)

Savannah, Ga., D. C. Movement for minimum wage of 62½ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New Milford, Conn., L. U. No. 1005. Movement for wage increase of 50 cents per day, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. No. 1016. Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 7, 1918. (Approved by Mohawk Valley D. C.) Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Burlington, Ia., L. U. No. 534. A communication was received from L. U. No. 534 stating that their trade movement had been satisfactorily settled. Received and filed.

Parsons, Kan., L. U. No. 1022. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Alliance, O., L. U. No. 1023. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rockland, Me., L. U. No. 1066. Movement for wage increase of 80 cents per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Lawrence, Mass., Shop and Millmen's Union No. 1092. Movement to establish minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective May 6, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Marshalltown, Ia., L. U. No. 1112. Movement for wage increase of 2½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Paragould, Ark., L. U. No. 1103. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Morris, Ill., L. U. No. 1161. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Humberstone, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1168. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Willoughby, O., L. U. No. 1174. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

North Platte, Neb., L. U. No. 1200. Movement for minimum wage of 65 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. No. 1207. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ironwood, Mich., L. U. No. 1227. Movement for wage increase of 6 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Central Valley, N. Y., L. U. No. 1276. Movement for wage increase of 12 cents per hour, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. No. 1284. Movement for wage increase and eight-hour day for the

millmen, effective April 30, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rochester, N. Y., L. U. No. 1279, (Floorlayers). Movement for wage increase of 8¾ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Indiana, Pa., L. U. No. 1298. Movement for wage increase of 20 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Lehigh, Mont., L. U. No. 1300. Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

French Lick, Ind., L. U. No. 1309. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 3, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Mason City, Ia., L. U. No. 1313. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., L. U. No. 1321. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Tarentum, Pa., L. U. No. 1430. Movement for wage increase of 8¾ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Phoenixville, Pa., L. U. No. 1444. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bristol, Pa., L. U. No. 1462. Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; the movement to take effect May 11, 1918.

Northfield, Vt., L. U. No. 1469. Movement for wage increase of 50 cents per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, N. J., L. U. No. 1489. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. No. 1524. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Denton, Texas, L. U. No. 1526. Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ludington, Mich., L. U. No. 1547. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

North Wales, Pa., L. U. No. 1562. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, endorsed by Montgomery Co. D. C., effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sydney, N. S., Can., L. U. No. 1588. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next meovement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Norris City, Ill., L. U. No. 1590. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Shawano, Wis., L. U. No. 1592. Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Habbing, Minn., L. U. No. 1609. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 3, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, with the suggestion that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. No. 1629. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Durango, Col., L. U. No. 1646. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

April 16, 1918.

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. No. 1659. Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective June 4, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Beaumont, Texas, L. U. No. 1661. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour and union shop conditions, effective May 15, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hastings, Neb., L. U. No. 1672. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Thorold, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1677. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 18, 1918. Official sanction granted: financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. No. 1770. Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Three Rivers, Que., Can., L. U. No. 1793. Movement for wage increase of 7½ cents per hour and reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Blytheville, Ark., L. U. No. 1813. Movement for wage increase of 15 cents per hour, effective May 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Vinita, Okla., L. U. No. 1825. Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective May 9, 1918. Referred to the G. S. for further investigation.

Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. No. 1835. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1850. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Cedar Falls, Ia., L. U. No. 1862. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Kansas City, Kan., L. U. No. 1864 (Box Makers). Movement for wage increase of 6 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. No. 1892. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Arkansas City, Kan., L. U. No. 1907. Movement for wage increase of 25 cents per hour, effective June 3, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Palatka, Fla., L. U. No. 1916. Movement for wage increase of 11 cents per hour and recognition of the union, effective June 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Ames, Ia., L. U. No. 1948. Movement for wage increase of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., L. U. No. 1955. Movement to establish eight-hour day and minimum wage of $6.00 per day, effective May 1, 1918. Inasmuch as the Local Union has not been organized one year the Board cannot take action.

Roswell, N. M., L. U. No. 511. Movement for wage increase of 12½ cents per hour, effective June 10, 1918. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been fully complied with the Board cannot take action.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. No. 898. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Referred to the G. S. to secure additional information.

The examination and audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time.

April 17, 1918.

The following letter from President Wilson was read and ordered spread on the minutes:

"The White House, Washington,
15 April, 1918.

"My Dear Sir:

"Your telegram of April twelfth conveys a most welcome message. The action taken by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their regular quarterly session at Indianapolis does them the highest credit and speaks a spirit of patriotism which I am sure will meet with the applause and approbation of all public-spirited men.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Secretary Dobson of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Organizer O'Keefe of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Union, together with representatives of the United Cork Company, the Armstrong Cork and Insulating Company, the John R. Livezey Company and the Union Insulating Company, appeared before the G. E. B. relative to entering into an agreement so as to avoid disputes in the future. The following agreement was concurred in by the Board and ordered signed on behalf of the U. B.:

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO
Between the
United Cork Company, the Armstrong Cork and Insulating Company, John R. Livezey, The Union Insulating Company
and the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, The Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Union and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union

First: It is hereby agreed, in order to obviate the jurisdictional strife that has existed in the cork industry during the past several years, that the erection and installation of all cork, and all other insulations used as substitutes, shall be controlled by the three International Unions, parties to this agreement, as herein provided.

Second: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall control all cork and other substitutes where laid dry, such as floors, partitions and ceiling insulation, including the cutting and fitting thereof.

Third: The Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Union and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union shall jointly control all cork and substitutes therefor where cement or other plastic materials are used, including the cutting and fitting thereof.

Fourth: On all jobs of cork work laid in asphalt, it shall be permissible for the laborer to do the work of smearing the asphalt, under the supervision of the mechanic.

Fifth: The established wages, hours, overtime rates and working rules of the unions chartered by the International Unions, parties to this agreement, shall be conformed to by the cork firms, parties to this agreement.

Sixth: It is agreed by the International Unions, parties hereto, that when any grievances arise in connection with the erection of cork work that cannot be settled locally, no strike or stoppage of work shall be permitted pending the matter being submitted to the headquarters of the International Union or Unions involved for a decision thereon.

Seventh: For the settlement of all questions arising between the parties to this agreement, a Joint Conference Board shall be composed of the duly appointed representatives of the cork firms and the International Unions, parties to this agreement.

Eighth: This agreement shall take effect on the 1st day of May, 1918, and shall be in full force and effect for a period of two years from date.

Signed:

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.
John T. Cosgrove, First G. V. P.
Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.
W. A. O'Keefe.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.
Wm. Dobson, Secretary.

UNITED CORK COMPANY,
Edw. S. Ward, Per S. E. McPartlin.

ARMSTRONG CORK AND INSULATING CO.

JOHN R. LIVEZEY,
M. A. Neely, Attorney.

UNION INSULATING COMPANY,
S. E. McPartlin, Pres.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

April 18, 1918.

The examination and audit of books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

Halifax, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. No. 83 for further appropriation for organizing purposes. Referred to the G. P. for investigation and report at next meeting of the Board.

St. Louis, Mo. Request of D. C. for financial assistance for members of L. U. No. 1596 on strike to enforce their agreement. The G. S. is instructed to obtain a list of the men affected, upon receipt of which assistance will be given.

President Hays of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. appeared before the Board relative to the affiliation of the U. B. with the Label Trades Department. An invitation from Secretary Manning of the Label Trades Department to the U. B. to affiliate was also considered. In order to further promote and advertise the use of our label the G. E. B. decides to affiliate with the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and pay tax on 20,000 members.

Greensburgh and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y. Request of D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Royalton, Ill., L. U. No. 1851. Movement for wage increase of 25 cents per hour, effective June 9, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. No. 1049. Further information was received relative to movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New Philadelphia, O., L. U. No. 1802. An increase in wages of 15 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1918 was reported. The trade movement having been satisfactorily settled, no further action on the part of the Board is necessary.

Memphis, Tenn. Request of the D. C. for continued financial assistance for men on strike in that city. The matter is referred to the G. P. and the member of the Board from the Fourth District for investigation and adjustment.

April 19, 1918.

Shawenegan Falls, Que., Can., L. U. No. 1775. Movement for wage increase of 10 cents per hour and reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. No. 1822 (Millmen). Movement for recognition of Union, effective August 1, 1918. Action deferred until next meeting of G. E. B. and the matter referred to the G. P. and member of the Board from the Fourth District for investigation.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. No. 1087. Official sanction granted in support of movement for wage increase of 50 cents per day and reduction in working hours from ten to nine per day, effective April 15, 1918.

Emporium, Pa., L. U. No. 584. Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase effective June 1, 1918. The Board will not sanction a movement which permits of the ten-hour day seven days a week.

Kansas City, Kan. Appeal of L. U. No. 1529 from the decision of the First General Vice-President in the matter of local by-laws. The decision of the First G. V. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Moberly, Mo., L. U. No. 1434. Appeal of the Local Union from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Archie D. Owings. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time death occurred. The appeal is dismissed.

Dallas, Texas. Appeal of L. U. No. 198 from the decision of the General Treasurer in the matter of court costs in the Hyde case. The decision of the G. T is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that no claim in behalf of the late L. E. Hyde was ever filed with the General Office.

Newark, N. J. The Board considered an invitation from the District Council of Newark to attend a banquet in that city on May 2nd. It was decided that the invitation be accepted and as many of the General Officers as possible attend the banquet.

A communication from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of La-

bor relative to the Carpenters-Slate and Tile Roofers' agreement was received and filed.

Correspondence with the Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, relative to Resolution No. 160 of the Buffalo convention, was received and filed.

Sacramento, California, L. U. No. 1618. Movement for wage increase of 6¼ cents per hour, effective June 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

The bond of the chief clerk in the General Office in the amount of $2000.00 was submitted to the Board and referred to the G. S. for safekeeping.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, July 10th.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

The Label A Source of Profit

The union label adds to business as a leading inducement to union buyers and to union merchants. It keeps trade at home where there is local enterprise. It benefits the retailer as well as the wholesaler. It individualizes quality with price. It aids the newspaper and the union whose tenets it advertises. It is beneficial for stability. It defies unscrupulous competition. It helps to establish the wage scale. It insures a recognition of rights. It is a profit producer. Its colors glow with humanity. Its insignias stand for health, skill, and dignity. It is the foe of the "open shop," and it points to a growing co-operation among the workers for the millenium of universal rights. It wins patronage on merit, indexes character, and promotes American individuality. It stands for some of the noblest feelings of mankind and womankind, the testimony of genuineness, the proof of excellence, the amelioration of the wage-worker.

Your Money Comes Marching Home

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government, the Government lends some to the Allies, and our Government and the Allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States. In some instances the money paid in by wage earners on one installment of Liberty Bonds is paid by the Government to their employers, and by their employers paid back to them in the way of wages before the next Bond installment is due.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; secretary, W. C. Daily, 824 E. Platte St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cocmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison st., Hammond, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, J. G. Maloney, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, P. Q. Can., secretary-treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q. Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Procter, 503 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31427	Agnes Stewart	19	24	2	Cholelithiasis	$ 75.00
31428	Stephen E. Lee	132	6	10	Heart disease	300.00
31429	Theodore Wild	433	7	..	Laryngeal tuberculosis	300.00
31430	Elizabeth S. Davis	443	16	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31431	E. E. Brusoe	515	12	7	Perforating ulcer of stomach	300.00
31432	George L. Nickerson	624	17	8	Ruptured intestine	300.00
31433	Nettie B. Carter	700	17	1	Cancer	75.00
31434	Edward R. Horne	876	6	9	Endocarditis	300.00
31435	Louis Dunwald, (Dis.)	13	1	1	Accidental injuries	50.00
31436	Mary E. Barkman	19	6	5	Cancer	75.00
31437	Joseph Lumbra	33	9	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31438	Francis Sutliff	37	10	5	Struck by rock in mine	300.00
31439	Patrick F. Malone	43	11	9	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
31440	Nora Little	111	6	3	Nephritis	75.00
31441	William H. Bunn	155	5	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31442	A. T. Carlson	361	20	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31443	Jacob J. Stuhlfant	419	21	7	Cancer	300.00
31444	J. H. Westwood	495	17	9	Bronchitis	300.00
31445	John Nordquist	585	12	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31446	Augustus Weissman	941	5	6	Pneumonia	300.00
31447	James J. Smith	1506	19	..	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
31448	John J Feeney	1506	1	2	Asphyxiation	50.00
31449	William D. Miles	131	1	3	Heart disease	50.00
31450	Martha H. Rust	141	12	6	Angina Pectoris	75.00
31451	Friedrich Rentsch	182	2	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
31452	Rosa DiSantis	325	1	1	Cerebral embolism	25.00
31453	Joseph Hipskind	598	13	11	Apoplexy	300.00
31454	Harry B. Winters	699	5	6	Lobar Pneumonia	75.00
31455	George H. Kramer	912	3	5	Pneumonia	50.00
31456	Frank Selegrath	1094	14	10	Abscess of brain	300.00
31457	William I. Herring	1094	5	7	Struck by locomotive	300.00
31458	John Knafel	105	1	10	Typhoid fever	50.00
31459	Daniel M. Carr	142	17	9	Endocarditis	125.00
31460	Jorgen Olsen	181	25	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31461	Agnes N. Klein	415	10	4	Septicopyemia	75.00
31462	James M. McDonald	438	8	4	Oedema of brain	300.00
31463	Thomas Landry	441	15	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31464	Fred C. Martin	621	5	5	Pulmonary hemorrhage	75.00
31465	Lottie O. Burke	948	5	6	Pernicious anemia	75.00
31466	Joseph J. McCrohan	449	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
31467	Wesley R. Green	52	6	8	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
31468	Lena M. Davenport	73	11	7	Gastritis	75.00
31469	Charles C. Dalley	119	17	7	Pneumonia	300.00
31470	John Eichorst	185	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	179.75
31471	James F. Meeham	206	16	10	Lagrippe	125.00
31472	George H. Nelson	290	18	10	Tubercular adenitis-cervical	300.00
31473	Stefen J. Rakowski	341	3	4	Pneumonia	200.00
31474	Anna Olsen	488	16	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31475	John J. Griffin	538	15	4	Pneumonia	300.00
31476	Andrew J. Warren	651	13	..	Heart disease	300.00
31477	William O'Keefe	1272	13	1	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
31478	Helma Peterson	961	4	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31479	Frank G. Cudney	146	17	..	Pulmonary embolism	300.00
31480	Reinhold Swanson	199	10	8	Tumor of brain	300.00
31481	Ernest Hansen	213	19	1	Senility	125.00
31482	Nettie Noel	443	8	8	Septema	75.00
31483	John Sugrue	608	4	8	Abscess of lungs	200.00
31484	George Beacham	626	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31485	Mary Steinz	661	12	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31486	Patrick Powers	808	1	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	50.00
31487	William Stutsman	808	8	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31488	Anna Kessler	808	11	5	Apoplexy	75.00
31489	John Gates	124	18	..	Hemorrhage	300.00
31490	Henry Mohrhoff	142	18	3	Hit by street car	125.00
31491	H. F. Jackson	186	4	1	Drowning	200.00
31492	Antonina Egiziano	539	12	5	Pneumonia	75.00
31493	Lee P. Moore	668	5	1	Myocarditis	75.00
31494	Clara Mandel	674	15	..	Heart disease	75.00
31495	Edmond J. Hill	941	14	9	Shock following operation	300.00
31496	John J. Quinlan	1945	5	3	Pneumonia	75.00
31497	Charles Gustafsen (No. 1)	10	8	11	Septic infection	300.00
31498	Patrick McDowell	10	15	3	Nephritis	300.00
31499	Delia Nickerson	55	27	10	Cancer	75.00
31500	August Nagel	78	15	3	Diabetes mellitus	500.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31501	Alma Kankinen	76	1	11	Pulmonary embolism	25.00
31502	Inez V. Fulkrod	81	3	8	Locomotar ataxia	75.00
31503	Hanorah J. McCarthy	94	30	10	Gastritis	75.00
31504	J. W. Bradford	106	14	11	Laryngeal tuberculosis	300.00
31505	James J. Smith	132	6	11	Pneumonia	300.00
31506	I. T. Davies	158	17	9	Heart disease	300.00
31507	Lena M. Tieman	232	3	6	Strangulated hernia	75.00
31508	Rolla J. Dush	232	6	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31509	Florence B. Lakey	232	7	11	Nephritis	75.00
31510	Annie L. Wagner	239	21	6	Peritonitis	75.00
31511	Amelia Sentel	277	2	11	Peritonitis	50.00
31512	Fred O. Lewis	277	2	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
31513	C. W. Campbell	292	16	3	Myocarditis	300.00
31514	Pauline Dopman	317	17	7	Empyema of gall bladder	75.00
31515	William J. Hoyt	334	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
31516	Louisa Moser	440	22	5	Heart disease	75.00
31517	Ada M. McKenna	483	11	8	Heart disease	75.00
31518	Wm. McCullough	488	9	5	Nephritis	300.00
31519	Willis Boyle	635	15	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31520	Stephen H. Casner	655	12	5	Suicide	300.00
31521	Anna G. Prouty	686	5	5	Burns	75.00
31522	Charles Schroeder	791	31	10	Cancer	300.00
31523	Geo. R. Lanning	1128	4	..	Struck by train	50.00
31524	Wm. S. Denniston	1172	5	1	Hemorrhagia variola	300.00
31525	Barbara M. Harty	1367	19	8	Diabetes	75.00
31526	Elmire Leblanc	1210	1	6	Infectious ilis-colitis	25.00
31527	Anna L. Brown	1258	17	11	Heart block	75.00
31528	John E. Mather	1308	2	8	Tuberculosis of bowels	25.00
31529	Selma C. Seaberg	1367	10	7	Pneumonia	75.00
31530	Henry Ufheil	1382	6	..	Pneumonia	300.00
31531	Mary E. Rittman	1430	5	..	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
31532	Anna Hanley	1913	12	7	Myocarditis	75.00
31533	Valeria Zoosinsky	8	7	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31534	John A. Shaw	24	8	11	Nephritis	300.00
31535	Michael A. Venditti	33	11	7	Fall from building	300.00
31536	George W. Mulford	119	31	10	Thrombosis cerebral arteries	300.00
31537	J. W. Otto	171	12	5	Pneumonia	125.00
31538	Lawson Bennett	255	3	4	Pneumonia	50.00
31539	Thomas G. Poole	627	15	3	Brights disease	300.00
31540	David R. Grant	888	16	1	Heart disease	125.00
31541	Annette Howland	931	16	2	Endocarditis	75.00
31542	Hilma C. Gustafson	131	2	6	Heart disease	50.00
31543	Frank Bloesinger	182	3	9	Cardiac dilitation	200.00
31544	John F. Delaney	207	15	3	Angina Pectoris	300.00
31545	Commodore Porter, Jr.	393	12	10	Nephritis	300.00
31546	Johanna Kassel	644	10	8	Brights disease	75.00
31547	Mary McCawley	1297	15	4	Pneumonia	75.00
31548	Mary Doktorowitz	1750	3	9	Nephritis	75.00
31549	Adolph Sydblad, (Dis.)	366	15	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
31550	Frank G. Marchand (Bal.)	36	..	..	———	26.50
31551	August Swanson	43	8	9	Fall from roof	231.00
31552	B. W. Fleischer	530	12	1	Heart disease	125.00
31553	William Doran	2	6	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31554	Cecelia Ross	70	4	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31555	John G. Decker	171	13	6	Heart disease	125.00
31556	Louis Buehr	419	22	11	Myocarditis	300.00
31557	Nils G. Pedersen	787	5	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31558	Alma S. Ellison	792	1	9	Meningitis	25.00
31559	August Krull	993	6	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
31560	Nehemiah W. Colwell	777	9	10	Cancer	75.00
31561	Ella M. Mathews	684	11	3	Cancer	75.00
31562	Peter Erickson	62	8	5	Pneumonia	300.00
31563	George D. King	67	12	9	Angina pectoris	125.00
31564	James J. Fitzsimmons	122	8	7	Heart disease	300.00
31565	Peter E. Mentch	129	6	9	Cancer	300.00
31566	Andrew Granlund	361	9	..	Pneumonia	300.00
31567	Sallie M. Schellhammer	368	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
31568	Eugene N. Rose	573	7	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31569	George D. Zook	1099	2	1	Dropsy	100.00
31570	Ulizzie G. Mays	1207	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31571	Leah Yeager	1491	15	..	Pneumonia	75.00
31572	Albert N. Carr	1663	14	7	Myocardial degeneration	125.00
31573	Frank A. L. Wenburg	1695	8	7	Nephritis	300.00
31574	Julius Benson	22	11	2	In auto struck by train	300.00
31575	Andrew Sandberg	88	17	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31576	John E. Anderson	88	4	8	Abscesses of brain	200.00
31577	Elizabeth Parry	171	2	1	Empyema	50.00
31578	William J. Beatty	287	30	8	Endocarditis	300.00
31579	Charles E. Smith	119	15	..	Heart disease	125.00
31580	James Wasson	1658	4	5	Heart disease	50.00
31581	Edward H. Evers	47	19	..	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
31582	John Sommerer	47	24	..	Cancer	300.00
31583	Karolina Wilinski	341	8	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31584	Hanna D. Cuthat	1485	14	9	Cancer	75.00
31585	Louisa Decker	26	21	..	Cancer	75.00
31586	Inez S. Bauer	184	4	8	Diarrhea	75.00
31587	John N. Wallace	183	16	8	Uremia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31588	Bertha Bergner	209	17	9	Cancer	75.00
31589	P. C. Kallewaard	297	1	6	Pneumonia	50.00
31590	C. C. Murphy	345	16	4	Uraemia	300.00
31591	J. E. Noble	483	4	9	Apoplexy	50.00
31592	Frank Foster	550	11	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31593	Edmund Tietze	608	12	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31594	Louise Vogt	879	12	2	Epilepsy	75.00
31595	Eva Delorme	1125	11	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31596	George A. Parento	1503	4	7	Strangulated hernia	200.00
31597	Marie Cech	1786	11	6	Myocarditis	75.00
31598	W. R. Gibbs (Dis.)	1792	13	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
31599	Dorothea Rassmuson	1868	10	8	Gangrene of foot	75.00
31600	Sadie Steverding	11	3	9	Puerperal hemorrhage	75.00
31601	Douglas Cochran	73	16	4	Anthritis deformans	300.00
31602	Howard R. Davidson	75	8	..	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
31603	F. J. Cheshire	98	23	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31604	J. W. Coleman	101	12	10	Nephritis	125.00
31605	Geo. M. Burdette	101	4	2	Nephritis	50.00
31606	Guy C. Morris	112	10	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31607	Thomas Wood	181	15	..	Myocarditis	125.00
31608	Anna Noe	273	15	4	Pulmonary hemorrhage	75.00
31609	E. M. Proctor	276	9	10	Pneumonia	300.00
31610	Garry Hopper	325	15	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31611	Andrew Carlson	361	2	6	Cirrhosis of liver	100.00
31612	Jacob Goboff	539	4	4	Gas poisoning	200.00
31613	Joseph Zitta	539	21	7	Pneumonia	300.00
31614	A. B. Chitwood	690	1	8	Indigestion	50.00
31615	Olaf Brinkman (Dis.)	787	6	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
31616	Bernice Mounce	943	1	2	Operation	25.00
31617	Ed. Ingold	1689	3	9	Meningitis	300.00
31618	Walter Bussing	1860	10	10	Perforated gastric ulcer	300.00
31619	Margaret E. Wolfe	8	18	4	Cancer	75.00
31620	Margaret Sorge	20	18	7	Gastritis	75.00
31621	Arminta M. Schrecongost	105	1	4	Meningitis	25.00
31622	Hannah Rocks	115	2	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31623	Joseph J. Guedry	185	16	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31624	Howard S. Flynt	301	27	10	Accidental poisoning	300.00
31625	Fred Lauer	322	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31626	John F. Smith	349	17	9	Cardiac asthmus	125.00
31627	August Ausprung	402	21	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
31628	Friedericke Hoerig	1164	26	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31629	Carl J. Kantzman	1209	14	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31630	August Johnson	1330	6	11	Pneumonia	300.00
31631	Stanley Matyba	1330	7	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31632	Ruomma Evans	1399	13	10	Cerebral embolism	75.00
31633	Louis Spearsnider	1635	22	..	Nephritis	300.00
31634	Mary Burr	1856	4	3	Nephritis	75.00
31635	Charles Kujawa	1940	6	3	Brights disease	300.00
31636	C. L. Kennedy	262	7	9	Endocarditis	300.00
31637	Lewis O. Brown	239	24	8	Apoplexy	300.00
31638	Sophie Thorberg	299	11	5	Peritonitis	75.00
31639	Mary Contkowski	341	8	..	Grippe	75.00
31640	August Hoffman	490	19	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31641	Patrick Fitzsimmons	683	15	10	Cystitis	125.00
31642	Selma Lidin	808	21	2	Cancer	75.00
31643	Austin Mulhearn	988	5	6	Cancer	75.00
31644	Katherina Kartman	1528	5	7	Suicide	75.00
31645	Frank Hinds	1659	14	3	Fall from building	300.00
31646	Bessie Cox	1904	1	6	Gangrene	25.00
31647	James A. Gay	132	9	8	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
31648	Mary F. Hoffman	132	14	11	Tumor of brain	75.00
31649	W. E. Lockman	185	38	..	Nephritis	125.00
31650	Martin Hoffmeyer	303	12	9	Nephritis	300.00
31651	L. H. Merritt	427	13	7	Cancer	300.00
31652	James G. Mulford	574	16	5	Cancer	300.00
31653	John Casta	631	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31654	Margaret Engblom	736	7	10	Heart disease	75.00
31655	Joseph Graveline	1446	8	9	Fatty degeneration of heart	300.00
31656	George Wiltner	697	8	3	Pneumonia	300.00
31657	John A. Stevens	62	9	5	Tubercular laryngitis	300.00
31658	Ben F. Shoff	106	12	8	Suicide	300.00
31659	Marie H. P. Arcand	134	17	9	Anaemia	75.00
31660	Geo. H. Hilmer	199	8	11	Pneumonia	300.00
31661	Mary L. Taggart	222	7	11	Pneumonia	75.00
31662	John Whyte	284	13	2	Pneumonia	125.00
31663	Jessie R. Lauser	284	10	9	Apoplexy	75.00
31664	Emory Swart	284	14	10	Pneumonia	300.00
31665	Francesco DeLustro	299	4	9	Endocarditis	50.00
31666	Mary Krebbs	334	16	9	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
31667	Lillian P. Lukhard	388	1	10	Oedema of lungs	25.00
31668	Mary Breman	514	12	2	Pneumonia	75.00
31669	Michael Besold	564	6	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31670	Theodosia E. White	943	1	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
31671	Thresia Graham Thresia	64	18	..	Nephritis	75.00
31672	John Bergland	76	19	..	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31673	Herman Kappler	177	20	2	Grippe	125.00
31674	Chas. E. Miller	183	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
					Total	$44,637.25

128 Full beneficial claims	$34,687.25
82 Wife claims	5,550.00
33 Semi-beneficial claims	3,150.00
4 Disability claims	1,250.00
Total	$44,637.25

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3992	John B. Seavey	348	3	3	Six months arrears	50.00
3293	William McVicker	608	7	7	Three months arrears	300.00
3294	John Kass	1950	1	7	Semi-ben. not 1 yr. a member.	
3295	Steve Zwengrosh	1596	12	..	Three months arrears	
3296	Wesley E. Beeman	79	12	9	Not filed within six months....	300.00
3297	William F. Campbell	1645	1	5	Alcoholism	50.00
3298	George Tyson	1445	1	11	Semi-ben. not 2 yrs. a member.	25.00
3299	J. D. Bowman, (Dis.)	61	8	1	Physical ailment	400.00
3300	Guy H. Reagle	434	5	9	Three months arrears	300.00
3301	Emil Eskilson (Dis.)	1695	6	5	Physical ailment	400.00
3302	E. J. Carter (Dis.)	690	4	11	Three months arrears	400.00
3303	W. H. Tanner (Dis.)	690	..	..	Physical ailment	400.00
3304	W. A. McLamore (Dis.)	198	8	10	Physical ailment	400.00
3305	Cora B. Mitchel	358	3	4	Sick when husband admitted..	75.00
3306	Stephen Brittain	1436	14	..	Three months arrears	300.00
3307	Jane Buckles	364	11	3	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3308	John H. Kerr	15	2	9		
3309	Mary Cox	912	12	4	Semi-beneficial	50.00
3310	John K. Thompson	104	..	8	Not 1 yr. a member	
3311	John D. Vasey	374	14	6	Three months arrears	300.00
3312	John A. Hisner	660	15	11	Three months arrears	125.00
3313	Issac Goldberg	1057	1	2	Three months arrears	50.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Years hence you will, 'tis safe to say,
When in retrospection fond,
Look back with pride upon the day
You bought a Liberty Bond.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Sixth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Harry Frommer, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Theodore Klett, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, Quartermater Corps
Wm. Collins, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Fred Kipp, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
John Mandill, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
John Wimer, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
John Elshoff, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Theo. Raabe, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Leroy Thielman, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Clark Caulk, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Fred Kelling, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Martin Nelson, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Ernst Mohlstedt, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Bert Reddy, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
W. P. Hennely, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
C. R. Cauezell, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Albert Bruhn, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Wm. Kipp, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Chas. Dandy, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
W. H. Weber, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
C. W. McGeehan, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infantry
Harry Brahmer, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa, Infatnry
H. D. Osterhout, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Engineers
Ernest Strack, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Engineers
Geo. Gieger, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Infantry
Freeman Hovey, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Frenz, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Infantry
E. W. Gardiner, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Infantry
J. C. Douglas, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Navy
John Hitchcock, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Max Rubin, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.. Infantry
Ralph Kuhn, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
D. N. Sharpe, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
H. McDonaid, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. C. Hall, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John T. Burns, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Bumbeer, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. P. McGlone, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Thos. Allen, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Julius Fisher, Jr., L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Edw. Knight, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Daniel Josephson, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Peter Palzer, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Earl Cleaver, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. S. Batty, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. E. Carroll, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
E. G. Allen, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Howard Davis, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Greenhalgh, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
C. W. Cornell, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Thos. Maguire, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Frank Dunning, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. Q. Miller, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Vincent, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
A. J. Lynch, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Trapp, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Michael Janosik, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Eugene Powell, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Edw. F. Kelly, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Geo. Burgess, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Canadian Aero Corps
Fr. Morrison, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
A. J. Messick, L. U 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Borgie Hopkins, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Jas. E. Towland, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Signal Corps
J. Robertson, Jr., L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
John Rodgers, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Edw. Light, L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Chas. Rose, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Archie Wheaton, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Joseph Acker, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
C. W. Anker, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Leo Grieshaber, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Lyman Butler, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Al Peterson, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Alfred Lambourn, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
P. D. Vandermuller, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
R. Fionini, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Zimmer, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Klopper, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
D. Campanello, L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Bert Bryan, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ralph H. Rapier, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Patterson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John E. Denton, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Supply Train

Alex McClements, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Signal Corps
Fr. Londelius, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Leo Rogalski, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Daniel Jones, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Arthur F. Nelson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Naval Reserve
Wm. Fortune, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Hospital Corps
Martin Dahl, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
C. D. Normand, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Ed. Willis, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
J. G. Brunk, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Luther Paugh, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
H. B. Sterner, Jr., L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Wm. F. Hamm, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Lauritz Larson, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Hy. G. Offerjost, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
C. M. Nelson, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Fred H. Crum, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
H. A. Schmidt, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Daniel Boniecke, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Geo. W. P. Wort, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Raymond Smith, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
John Schuler, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Louis Erkmann, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N., Y., Infantry
Jos. Fessler, Jr., L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Hugh White, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Leo Lambert, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Con. Cummings, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Lauritz Larsen, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Angus McKenzie, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Alex Rowney, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Aero Corps
Louis Schweiger, L. U. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Infantry
J. W. Burkhard, L. U. 25, Toledo, Ohio, Infantry
Mager Gilbert, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
A. C. Marindal, L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont., Artillery
Benj. T. Sargent, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Wm. E. Stanton, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
A. E. Haddad, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Arthur O. Barnes, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Infantry
Paul Vaccari, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Calvin R. Hewitt, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
John J. McDonald, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Raymond Arata, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Wilmer F. James, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Harrison Slack, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Wm. H. Cortlidge, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Carl S. Slack, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Oscar Halstrom, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Wm. G. Spencer, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Otto Albrecht, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Ewart, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
John T. Welson, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
John Ernest, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Wesley Gibbs, Jr., L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
W. D. Morris, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Artillery
S. Longstreet, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Artillery
Harry Layton, L U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Aero Corps
Chester Johns, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Aero Corps
Jos. M. Heim, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Artillery
S. Konetskei, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Artillery
John E. Row, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Infantry
Emerson Miller, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Infantry
Russell Baker, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Infantry
Arthur S. Payne, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Infantry
Rudolph Gaydos, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Infantry
Harry Farley, L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa., Infantry
John A. Moore, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Geo. Barley, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Sam Brennen, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
E. Brookman, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Chas. Daley, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Chas. Dunlap, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Alex Donaldson, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Albert C. Day, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Leslie Failes, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Herbert Hall, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Cecil Hammond, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Chas. Moore, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Dan Murray, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Alex Odie, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
W. G. Roberts, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Harry Sullivan, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Bert Viney, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Olley Wiley, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
P. West, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Alex Alexander, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Joseph Murphy, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Alan Blank, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Alex Sutherland, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
Arthur Hoare, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Infantry
J. Webb, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., R. R. Engineers
J. B. Dunkle, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Artillery
Duncan Grewar, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont., Can., Artillery
R. Brielmeier, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry

John Ellerbracht, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Herman Mertens, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Albert Pauli, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
A. Strantman, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Fred Dolle, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
Edw. Lochbihler, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
H. Strautman, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Walter Jones, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Wm. Donbeck, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy Aviation
Fr. Mecfessel, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy Aviation
Albert Kenroth, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Aero Corps
Edw. Kramer, L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa., Aero Corps
Guy E. Eckman, L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa., Engineers
J. H. Steele, L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa., Navy
M. Peterson, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. F. Cantwell, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. B. Vail, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Fred Denny, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
E. A. Weibold, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Oliver Henry, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Steve Winfrey, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
James Dickens, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. C. Girard, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
C. E. Johnson, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Orville Spengel, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
L. C. Huddleston, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
W. E. Lonsdale, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Ed. Ely, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Joe Westwood, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
H. Weiderman, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. L. Kubicke, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Jerome Marsch, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
H. L. Biggs, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
James McConkey, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Earl Ford, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
A. Butterfield, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
R. C. Haughey, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
J. H. Butler, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
R. Brink, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Edgar Chandler, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Joseph Giebel, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
F. Kamewischer, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
E. Cordingbey, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
G. S. Kerison, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. Buckobe, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Russell Henry, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Raymond Eichorn, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
C. J. Dowton, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
E. Langridge, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
David Dwyer, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Floyd J. Howe, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Artillery
Jos. Nochert, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Artillery
Adam Muzzwka, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Artillery
Paul Sweeney, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Artilery
W. J. Christian, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Marines
A. P. Anderson, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Marines
Edw. J. Bauman, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Frank, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
A. C. Davignon, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Antoine Leger, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Arthur Little, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Arthur J. Martel, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
M. Lafrancis, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Adilard Letendre, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Ambulance Corps
Alcide Belanger, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass,, Aero Corps
Harry Belanger, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Aero Corps
Paul B. Coon, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio, Artillery
J. L. Rodgers, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio, R. R. Engineers
Geo. Howard, L. U. 109, Riverton, Wyo., Aero Corps
Earl Palmer, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Infantry
Ezra Plaskett, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Infantry
Elmer Huff, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Infantry
Phillip Baum, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Infantry
Chas. O. Brown, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Infantry
E. T. Cline, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Engineers
O. H. Segerman, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Hospital Corps
W. H. Maxson, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio, Hospital Corps
H. J. O'Leary, L. U. 149, Irvington, N. Y., Infantry
August E. Sens, L. U. 149, Irvington, N. Y., Engineers
Peter A. Gory, L. U. 149, Irvington, N. Y., Engineers
Earl F. Webbers, L. U. 150, Plymouth, Pa., Motor Mechanic
Norman Wood, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., 110 Reg. Band
Conrad Kuebler, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Frank Collins, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
W. Buckingham, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Signal Corps
Robt. K. Elliott, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Cavalry
Thos. Ryan, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Gretzmacher, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Hilary Blades, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Fred Haffner, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Geo. R. Hoyt, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Fred D. Nelson, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Jas. W. Calder, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John Boatman, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Jos. M. Leighton, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Vendel Lindeberg, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Clifford Carlson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Machine Gun Co.
Frederick Lorensen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Machine Gun Co.

P. Carlson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Machine Gun Co.
Carl Swanberg, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Erick Peterson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Niels M. Wellov, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
W. H. Sanford, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
O. F. Campbell, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Aero Corps
Carl Ridder, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Aero Corps
R. J. Horbelt, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
E. Schlipmann, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
Alfred Schnette, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
H. Wilde, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Navy
Allan C. Moore, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., Navy
E. J. Lawrence, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., Engineers
Ivan C. Gable, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., Infantry
Christian Hugg, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., Infantry
Valentine Rickes, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Rumford, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Wm. F. Sill, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Frank Smith, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Philip Schaeffer, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa., Infantry
Ang. Oenbrink, L. U. 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
S. A. Marshall, L. U. 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
R. A. McDonald, L. U. 218, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
John F. Apset, L. U. 218, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
Robert Belsky, L. U. 218, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
H. Baizman, L. U. 218, E. Boston, Mass., Infantry
Alfred Gonzalves, L. U. 218, E. Boston, Mass., Navy
Paul Schiffler, L. U. 221, Naperville, Ill., Infantry
Geo. A. Stevens, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Elmer Bechtold, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Edward J. Bork, L. U. 243, Tiffin, Ohio, Infantry
Wilbur Fox, L. U. 243, Tiffin, Ohio, Infantry
Frederick J. Dahlem, L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y., Infantry
C. D. Kimbrough, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Infantry
W. A. Meyers, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn., Infantry
H. F. Crow, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn., Infantry
Axel Lodin, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Frank Cook, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Marcil Demers, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
John Malik, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Richard Sweeney, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Eugene Baiedrow, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Cook, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Percy Howard, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Infantry
Wm. Vick, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Infantry
Wm. Wansersky, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Infantry
Thorwald Fuglesang, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Navy
B. M. McQueen, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Aero Corps
Samuel M. Dicks, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Infantry
Floyd Ladner, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Infantry
Roscoe Sternes, L. U. 274, Vincennes, Ind., Infantry
Umberta Nora, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y., Infantry
Royal Van Horn, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y., Infantry
H. Grant, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Meyer, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
Neil McDonald, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
John Dubost, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
L. J. Arthur, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Hansen, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
S. Knettle, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
Otto Straub, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
F. Zaubeck, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Scott, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
H. Woodhill, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
J. Jockers, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
M. Schreiner, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
F. E. Eiseman, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Chas. Signell, L. U. 299, W. Hoboken, N. J., Engineers
Victor Papazoni, L. U. 299, W. Hoboken, N. J., Infantry
Arthur Arcuri, L. U. 299, W. Hoboken, N. J., Infantry
Toney Lecamelli, L. U. 299, W. Hoboken, N. J., Infantry
Rodger S. Greene, L. U. 299, W. Hoboken, N. J., Aero Corps
Wm. F. Smith, L. U. 299, W. Hoboken, N. J., Royal Aero Corps
H. A. Sandberg, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
Fr. D. Powell, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
John Grove, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
R. Y. Vickery, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
M. L. Vickery, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
H. J. McKinley, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
W. B. Hendrickson, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
J. A. Norris, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
Rufus Waterston, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
Anton Edberg, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
E. A. Crone, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
Clifford H. Rogers, L. U. 300, Austin, Texas, Infantry
Neil J. Wilkes, L. U. 310, Norwich, N. Y., Infantry
C. G. Robertson, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., Engineers
S. S. Robertson, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., Engineers
Daniel Robertson, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., Engineers
J. E. T. Garner, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., Engineers
Jas. Cummings, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., Engineers
Chas. Musterman, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., Engineers
A. J. Christian, L. U. 326, Prescott, Ariz., Infantry
Wm. Eichstate, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., Infantry
Arthur Spindler, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., Infantry
Geo. Kramer, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., Infantry
John Ashton, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., Infantry
Elmer Nestle, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., Infantry
Claud Perkins, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., Navy
Raphael M. Moreau, L. U. 343, Pawtucket, R. I., Navy
Edgar Plant, L. U. 343, Pawtucket, R. I., Navy

Archibald Plante, L. U. 343, Pawtucket, R. I., Aero Corps
Jos. Suprenant, L. U. 343, Pawtucket, R. I., Engineers
L. E. Patterson, L. U. 343, Pawtucket, R. I., Infantry
Jos. Dooley, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
Edw. Staas, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
Malcolm Culver, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
Edw. Wurm, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
Gust. Magmison, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Infantry
W. P. Burroughs, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn., Engineers
R. C. Covington, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn., Engineers
Emery R. Rubert, L. U. 347, Mattoon, Ill., Engineers
Thos. Peterson, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Ordnance
Paul Wright, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Ordnance
A. V. Jensen, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Aero Corps
P. J. Anderson, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Navy
B. V. Peterson, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Navy
Robert Rosecrans, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Infantry
J. F. King, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Torley Torgensen, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Otto Ziehm, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
M. S. VanDuzee, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
J. Smith, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Angelo Lamarci, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Robert Leslie, L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., Infantry
Walter Scott, L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., Infantry
John Metzler, Jr., L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., Navy
Bernard Rogan, L. U. 394, Boston, Mass., Infantry
A. L. Henson, L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., Naval Aero Corps
Wm. E. Brower, L. U. 409, New Canan, Conn., Infantry
John H. Riley, Jr., L. U. 409, New Canan, Conn., Infantry
Basil Chichester, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. R. Wecks, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Infantry
Benj. F. Broere, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Engineers
Arthur Lynch, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Engineers
Louis Van Popering, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Aero Corps
Lambert Collins, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Edw. Leach, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Naval Reserve
W. Van Papering, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Harry Fuchins, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Herbert E. Green, L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., Navy
E. F. Chandler, L. U. 418, Greeley, Col., Infantry
L. H. Pache, L. U. 418, Greeley, Col., Infantry
L. B. Williams, L. U. 418, Greeley, Col., Hospital Corps
H. Burkheimer, L. U. 423, Barberton, Ohio, Infantry
Herman Graziny, L. U. 423, Barberton, Ohio, Infantry
Pete Dennis, L. U. 423, Barberton, Ohio, Navy
J. Gladfelter, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Naval Aero Corps
J. P. Johnson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
Wm. Wanderberg, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
R. E. Hammang, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Aero Corps
Fr. F. Lang, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Aero Corps
A. Emmons, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
J. B. Youman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
M. F. Jones, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Wm. Nielson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
W. A. Sorenson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
David Peterson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
R. F. Burcham, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Einar Carlson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
C. L. Pittman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Chas. Hampton, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Henry Behrman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Hospital Corps
M. C. Biamchi, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Daniel W. Grove, L. U. 428, Fairmount, W. Va., Signal Corps
Merle Saunders, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky., Navy
Leonard Spear, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Navy
David Castagnette, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Emil Dutt, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Henry Sager, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Garret Van Houton, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Adrian Duerlow, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
John Molner, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
John W. Unger, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Edw. J. Wanner, L. U. 490, Reading, Pa., Infantry
Leonard Johnson, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Eric Olson, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Norman R. Berg, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Atkinson, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Herman Vong, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Dexter, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Hedge Larson, L. U. 521, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Aug. Denfeld, Jr., L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Robt. Masson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Peter Anderson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
M. Gullenberg, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Mulligan, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
E. Joyce, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ant. E. Mainio, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
V. Rose, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Louis Ungerer, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
E. Samelson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Henry Muller, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. McGonigal, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Wick, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Will Crummins, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Will Currie, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Richard H. Fogg, L. U. 542, Salem, Mass., Ambulance Corps
Fred Houston, L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass., Infantry
A. R. Campbell, L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass., Aero Corps

A. L. Sutherland, L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass., Aero Corps
Duncan Flaro, L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass., Engineers
Ralph Pistone, L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass., Artillery
David Easdale, L. U. 554, San Francisco, Cal., Navy
Emil Dunke, L. U. 558, Elmhurst, Ill., Infantry
Aug. Nielson, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
J. B. O'Reilly, L. U. 566, Charleston, Mo., Aero Corps
J. C. Crawford, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Warren Allinder, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Robert Duchane, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
A. Doz Petz, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Geo. J. Regina, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Sheets, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Jas. Traylor, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Leslie Clayton, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
James Gibbs, L. U. 571, Carnegia, Pa., Infantry
Dona Graves, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Dave Rivkin, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ray Gardner, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
James O'Kane, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John A. Kaneen, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Eugene Martin, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Nath. Dubrow, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Mich. Kavanaugh, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. Madonna, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Alex Goldstein, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Robert E. Ricker, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John McCloskey, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John A. Orlet, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jas. Morrisey, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Martin Clarke, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Ambulance Corps
Wm. D. Morrison, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Christ Craig, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Artillery
Dorn DeFeo, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Pat J. Rainsford, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Engineers
James Walsh, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Quartermaster Dept.
Chas. Van Norstrand, L. U. 585, New York, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Arthur Hemstreet, L. U. 591, Little Falls, N. Y., Navy
Frank M. Tiernan, L. U. 591, Little Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Randall, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
Roman Stale, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
Chas. Stale, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
Jos. H. Deon, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
Philip Boulanger, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
Harry Weinsten, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
J. J. Broughton, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
Kenneth Bolben, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
A. W. Reinholm, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Aero Corps
Albert E. Rinks, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Aero Corps
H. Vaughn Bolcolm, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Engineers
Cecil J. Sewell, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Artillery
Arthur Warren, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Artillery
Geo. H. Tockenbrock, L. U. 602, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Wm. Jenne, Jr., L. U. 602, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
Ernst Schmidt, L. U. 602, St. Louis, Mo., Aero Corps
Paul Wysoki, L. U. 605, Portsmouth, Va., Infantry
Wm. N. Johnson, L. U. 605, Portsmouth, Va., Infantry
Jas. A. Crum, L. U. 606, Stamford, Conn., Naval Reserve
Chas. Whyte, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. S. Williams, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Leslie J. Jobes, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ralph Athanions, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Shirly McGreagor, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Ludwig Paulson, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. A. Smith, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. F. Thomson, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Herbert Wood, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
R. E. Lee, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. Rivello, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
G. S. Stites, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Bruno Schultz, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. J. Fitzgerald, L. U. 608, New York, Infantry
O. H. Barriman, L. U. 623, Danielson, Conn., Q. M. Dep't.
Fred Schmitt, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Navy
L. Gandenberger, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Aero Corps
Geo. Angne, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Wm. Brabenstetter, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Max Seyfried, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Wm. Seyfried, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Robt. Biederman, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Harold Wichert, L. U. 630, Neenah, and Menasha, Wis., Infantry
Fred Stahl, L. U. 630, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., Infantry
Wm. Bussian, L. U. 630, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., Infantry
Alb. Mortenson, L. U. 630, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., Engineers
W. B. Stone, L. U. 633, Madison, Ill., Infantry
Ernest Nieman, L. U. 659, Rawlins, Wyo., Navy
Andrew Jorgenson, L. U. 659, Rawlins, Wyo., Infantry
David McLeod, L. U. 659, Rawlins, Wyo., Infantry
W. Schredsenhofer, L. U. 676, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
Richard Schomadle, L. U. 676, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
H. J. Wagner, L. U. 676, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
R. J. Richards, L. U. 676, Lebanon, Pa., Infantry
Exiase, Petrim, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Infantry
Phillip Gelmer, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Infantry
Dens Lafleur, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Infantry

Arthur Madeau, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Infantry
Louis Lachapelle, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Infantry
Alex J. Ecker, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Signal Corps
Max Bartfeld, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Howard Mallory, L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y., Engineers
J. A. Boey, L. U. 705, Lorain, Ohio, Infantry
G. L. Dunnigan, L. U. 705, Lorain, O., Infantry
Mike Repko, L. U. 705, Lorain, Ohio, Infantry
M. S. Myhre, L. U. 718, Havre Mont., Infantry
Phillip Bellum, L. U. 737, Carlinville, Ill., Infantry
Geo. B. Phelps, L. U. 737, Carlinville, Ill., Navy
Fr. Frawley, L. U. 754, Fulton, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Peper, L. U. 754, Fulton, N. Y., Infantry
Millard Mallard,L. U. 754, Fulton, N. Y., Infantry
Ted Torgenson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
Arthur Anderson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
George Pfeifer, L. U. 765, Mascontah, Ill., Aero Corps
H. F. Smith, L. U. 777, Medford, Mass., Aero Corps
J. W. Yuill, L. U. 777, Medford, Mass., Infantry
W. H. Carr, L. U. 777, Medford Mass., Infantry
E. Connelly, L. U. 777, Medford, Mass., Artillery
Bert Hennuke, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. Infantry
Geo. Hobbs, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Infantry
Harvey Cass, L. U. 833, Berwyn, Pa., Infantry
Chas. C. Fisher, L. U. 860, Framingham, Mass., Infantry
W. Moorshead, L. U. 892, Dedham, Mass., Infantry
Geo. H. Pipping, L. U. 892, Dedham, Mass., Infantry
Ole E. Grinde, L. U. 911, Kalispell, Mont., Engineers
H. F. Hasecoste, L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind., Infantry
F. A. Cunningham, L. U. 938, Roslindale, Mass., Engineers
Theodore Dewitt, L. U. 938, Roslindale, Mass., Naval Res.
Sidney J. Norman, L. U. 965, Dekalb, Ill., Navy
Harry Goodisre, L. U. 965, Dekalb, Ill., Infantry
Fred Busbee, L. U. 979, Williamstown, Mass., Infantry
Alb. Cummings, L. U. 979, Williamstown, Mass., Infantry
Carey C. Northup, L. U. 979, Williamstown, Mass., Aero Corps
John Christian, L. U. 1030, Globe, Ariz., Infantry
F. Rousseaux, L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H., Infantry
W. C. Charles, L. U. 1034, Oskaloosa, Ia., Engineers
James Neville, L. U. 1046, Bridgewater, Mass., Infantry
Lester W. Wood, L. U. 1046, Bridgewater, Mass., Navy
A. F. Carlson, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Engineers
G. A. Pierson, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Infantry
F. A. Steckel, L. U. 1060, Norman, Okla., Engineers
Glenn A. Keen, L. U. 1081, Plainview, Texas, Aero Corps
Chas. Byers, L. U. 1081, Plainview, Texas, Infantry
T. J. Campbell, L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., Infantry
Frank Young, L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., Infantry
N. Belenger, L. U. 1092, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
D. Belenger, L. U. 1092, Lawrence, Mass., Cavalry
E. Ferdinand, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal., Infantry
Wm. Ryder, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal., Navy
John S. Kendall, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Engineers
Elmer Atterbury, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Infantry
Clint Strickland, L. U. 1193, W. Frankfort, Ill., Infantry
C. Schneider, L. U. 1193, W. Frankfort, Ill., Infantry
Ben Reed, L. U. 1193, W. Frankfort, Ill., Infantry
Wayne McKinney, L. U. 1193, W. Frankfort, Ill., Infantry
H. J. Trepton, L. U 1201, Kankanna, Wis., Infantry
H. E. Greham, L. U. 1203, Mart, Texas, Signal Corps
A. A. Wiedebush, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Aero Corps
John Ince, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can., Canadian Infantry
B. R. Peterson, L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., Infantry
W. H. McMillen, L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., Infantry
John N. Johnston, L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., Infantry
Robt. Schloser, L. U. 1285, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
Edwin Ruppert, L. U. 1285, Allentown, Pa., Hospital Corps
Frederick A. Snell, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Earl Huff, L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. B. Coons. L. U. 1295, Hornell, N. Y., Infantry
G. T. Anderson, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Infantry
E. E. Leonard, L. U. 1297, New Brunswick, N. J., Ambulance Corps
Robert E. Casey, L. U. 1297, New Brunswick, N. J., Infantry
N. Kukurich, L. U. 1297, New Brunswick, N. J., Infantry
Wm. E. Holman, L. U. 1297, New Brunswick, N. J., Engineers
W. L. Woelz, L. U. 1297, New Brunswick, N. J., Engineers
Wm. Harper, L. U. 1297, New Brunswick, N. J., Engineers
W. R. Holland, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Engineers
Fred Scott, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Engineers
Geo. S. Biely, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Infantry
F. T. Brawley, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Infantry
John Sawtelle, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Infantry
Adelard Mercier, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Infantry
Roy Pearce, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Engineers
John J. Etter, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Engineers
R. B. Caldwell, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., Engineers
Fred Winkleman, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Infantry
Ed Oas, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Infantry
Neil McCarthy, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Infantry
H. K. Nichols, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Infantry
J. Lewis Ford, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Navy
Chas. A. Lewis, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Aero Corps
H. R. Cronin, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va., Infantry
L. T. Lawrence, L. U. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va., Infantry
Wm. A. Moeller, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Earl Tanning, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur Rilett, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry

Lloyd Woodworth, L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Infantry
Earl Carlson, L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Infantry
Wm. Young, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Infantry
Clive Hinton, L. U. 1448, Corning, Ia., Infantry
L. E. Richards, L. U. 1448, Corning, Ia., Naval Aero Corps
Chas. H. Ellis, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Frank Sumar, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Timothy O'Connor, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Chas. Lee, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Quartermaster Corps
Fred Schoop, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Toby Hansen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Sharkey, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Fred S. Thaler, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Thomas Lee, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Geo. Usinger, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Carl Piest, L. U. 1485, Laporte, Ind., Infantry
Oscar L. Johnson, L. U. 1541, Palestine, Tex., Infantry
Albert Bonten, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Thornton Burns, 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Naval Reserve
Axel Lee, L. U. 1593, Concord, Mass., Infantry
Martin Kundsen, L. U. 1593, Concord, Mass., Infantry
Daniel Harpernik, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Henry Shulten, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio Infantry
Robert Garner, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Wm. Triege, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
C. M. Simmons, L. U. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla., Quartermaster Corps
Neil J. Bodine, L. U. 1666, Kingsville, Texas, Engineers
Fred Brummer, L. U. 1672, Hastings, Neb., Artillery
J. P. Brenan, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Naval Reserve
C. Moore, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Quartermaster Corps
M. Patsel, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Engineers
W. C. Wieland, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Naval Reserve
C. W. Shimp, L. U. 1702, Moundsville, W. Va., Infantry
Paul Hughes, L. U. 1729, Iowa Falls, Ia., Infantry
Harlow B. Clark, L. U. 1737, Hardwick, Vt., Infantry
I. Goldberg, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Max Hockberg, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Jacob Winograd, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Sam Shulman, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Benny Feldman, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Infantry
Martin Temple, L. U. 1757, Sanford, Fla., Infantry
Richard Farrow, L. U. 1754, Canton, Mass., Ambulance Corps
Leo Flanagan, L. U. 1754, Canton, Mass., Engineers
Wm. Elam, L. U. 1758, Dewey, Okla., Engineers
Wm. Page, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta. Can. Engineers
Jim McLaren, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Engineers
Henry Davey, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Infantry
John Raich, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Infantry
Andy Brown, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Infantry
Alex Lockhead, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Infantry
C. C. McLarin, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Aero Corps
Jim McLarin, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Aero Corps
Ben Jansen, L. U. 1783, Roundup, Mont., Infantry
Albert Beckmann, L. U. 1783, Roundup, Mont., Infantry
Edw. Knourek, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Guy Reckley, L. U. 1788, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Infantry
H. H. Tidmore, L. U. 1788, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Infantry
J. H. Cooley, L. U. 1788, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Infantry
J. W. Morris, L. U. 1796, Montgomery, Ala., Artillery
W. E. Stripling, L. U. 1796. Montgomery, Ala., Aero Corps
Chas. J. Morgan, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Hospital Corps
Maurice Rich, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Navy
Edw. S. Colomey, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Quartermaster Corps
Robert L. Currant, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Garrett Piggott, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Infantry
A. L. Bartlett, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Infantry
F. P. Burrill, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Frank Corbo, L. U. 1824, Boston, Mass., Aero Corps
C. Quincy, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Infantry
Will Salz, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Infantry
H. A. Zschetzsche, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Infantry
E. G. King, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Infantry
A. W. Hartgrove, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, Infantry
Milton, Gorham, L. U. 1850, Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., Infantry
Louis Morningstar, L. U. 1850, Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., Infantry
A. H. Garrett, L. U. 1862, Cedar Falls, Ia., Infantry
M. Martinson, L. U. 1862, Cedar Falls, Ia., Aero Corps
Jos. Levesque, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
Alphonse Michand, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Infantry
W. H. Bost, L. U. 1943, Henryetta, Okla.,Infantry
C. F. Duerk, L. U. 1983, Defiance, Ohio, Infantry
Alex Milne, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
John Land, L. U. 2541, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Lowry, L. U. 2541, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

Trade Notes

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—A satisfactory settlement of our recent trade movement has been reached with the contractors, the latter having conceded the increase demanded by the D. C., same to take effect June 1. This means that wages will be 75c per hour for journeymen and 85c per hour for foremen. Working hours are 44 per week. John T. Reilly, Secretary.

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Fond Du Lac, Wis., L. U. 182.—A two year agreement has been signed with the contractors. The new scale stipulates 52c per hour and nine hours per day for year beginning May 1, 1918, and 57c per hour and eight hour day for year beginning May 1, 1919. Otto Hankwetz, R. S.

* * *

Wabash, Ind., L. U. 598.—Our change of wage scale took effect March 1. Our men are now receiving 55c per hour instead of 45c as heretofore. Working hours are nine per day, fifty per week. E. W. Holloway, R. S.

* * *

South Brownsville, Pa. (Monongahela Valley D. C.)—The carpenters of this district with headquarters at Charleroi, Pa., have obtained their demand of 75c per hour or six dollars per day of eight hours. This marks an advance of more than a dollar per day. The millmen will also work eight hours with the same rate of pay as the outside men. They have previously been working nine hours. Charles E. Walters, Secretary.

* * *

Columbus, O., L. U. 200.—Our new scale of 65c per hour, which marks an increase of 10c per hour, has been conceded by all contractors employing union carpenters. At present work is not very plentiful but most of our boys are employed on short jobs. Walter H. Cranston, R. S.

* * *

Centerville, Ia., L. U. 597.—Our spring trade movement for an increase of 10c per hour has been successful, and the contractors are now paying the new scale of 55c per hour. Working hours are nine per day. Work is rather quiet at present. F. J. Conrads, R. S.

* * *

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. 154.—Our trade movement for a 10c per hour increase and Saturday half holiday has been successful. The new scale is 65c per hour; working hours are 44 per week. W. L. Henning, R. S.

* * *

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. 657.—An agreement has been reached with the contractors association with regard to our recent trade movement and a new scale of 55c per hour has been accepted. This is a 5c per hour increase. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. Chas Schirmeister, R. S.

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East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169.—Our new wage scale of 75c per hour (foremen, 80c) has been agreed to by all the contractors. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. The old scale was 70c per hour and 75c for foremen. H. A. McGinnis, R. S.

* * *

Oskaloosa, Ia., L. U. 1034.—Our movement for better conditions and increased wages was successful and our members are receiving 60c per hour instead of 55c as heretofore. Working hours are eight per day. M. L. Vittum, R. S.

* * *

Wheeling, West Va. (Ohio Valley D. C.)—Our contract has been signed with the Master Builders and by individual contractors stipulating 70c per hour for millmen and 75c per hour for outside men as originally demanded. E. D. Nickerman, B. A.

* * *

Bridgewater, Mass., L. U. 1046.—The new scale of this local went into effect April 1, as scheduled and the men are now receiving 65c per hour, which marks an increase of 15c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. W. H. Swift, R. S.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. 557.—An increase in the wage scale from the old rate of $5.00 to $6.00 per day of eight hours has been obtained by the members of this local. H. B. Clack, R. S.

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Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289.—An agreement was recently signed with the contractors for two years stipulating a minimum wage scale of 60c per hour, two old jobs to be finished at the rate of 55c per hour. The old scale was 50c per hour. J. L. Smith, R. S.

* * *

Little Falls, N. Y., L. U. 591.—A new agreement was signed with all the contractors to take effect May 1. The wage scale after that date shall be 60c per hour and working hours 44 per week. The old scale was 50c per hour. M. E. Murphy, R. S.

* * *

Utica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—This local through its conference committee has been able to secure an advance in the wage scale for its members from 60c to 65c per hour, same to become operative at the expiration of the present agreement on July 1. John H. Brown, R. S.

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Owensboro, Ky., L. U. 1546.—Our spring trade movement has been successful and an agreement has been signed with the contractors. B. C. Igleheart, R. S.

* * *

Pratt, Kan., L. U. 1137.—On April 8, our new scale of 55c per hour became effective and working hours were reduced from nine to eight per day. The old scale was 45c. Trade conditions are good. A. A. W.

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Winnepeg, Manitoba, Can., District Council.—An advance in wages from the old scale of 55c to 60c per hour and the Saturday half holiday has been obtained as a result of an agreement entered into with the Builders' Exchange until April 1919.

* * *

Greenfield, Mass., L. U. 549.—An agreement has been signed with the contractors making the minimum wage scale in this jurisdiction 50c per hour. The old scale was 45c. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. M. L. Partenheimer, R. S.

Morristown, N. J., L. U. 638.—As a result of its trade movement, this local obtained an increase in the wage scale of 10c per hour on April 1. The minimum scale is therefore 60c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. L. H. Smith, R. S.

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Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 883.—The trade movement of this local for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour effective April 1, has been completely successful and the new scale went into effect as scheduled. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. M. H. Leonard, R. S.

* * *

Rochester, Minn., L. U. 980.—At a meeting held recently with our local contractors we succeeded in obtaining 55c per hour as our minimum wage scale for journeymen from April 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919. The old scale was 45c per hour; working hours are nine per day. W. R. Currier, R. S.

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Ironton, O., L. U. 1111.—All the contractors in this city have signed the agreement with L. U. 1111 which gives us 60c per hour and an eight hour day. The old scale was 50c per hour with working hours nine per day and fifty per week. Trade conditions are good. John A. Mohr, R. S.

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Port Huron, Mich., L. U. 1220.—A five cent per hour increase was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Our new scale is 50c per hour. Working hours are nine per day. Trade conditions are good. Orson Young, R. S.

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Chester, Ill., L. U. 1362.—An increase in our scale from 40c to 50c per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are as heretofore nine per day. J. W. Heine, R. S.

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Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Our recent trade movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour and a 44 hour work week, to take effect April 1, has been successful. Earl Meixell, R. S.

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Rhinelander, Wis., L. U. 654.—Our trade movement for an increase in the scale from 50c to 60c per hour scheduled

for April 1, has been successful. Working hours are eight per day. C. K. Berg, R. S.

* * *

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—This local has satisfactorily signed up with the contractors for 65c per hour and an eight hour day for journeymen carpenters and a 5c per hour increase and a nine hour day in the mills. The old scale was 57½c per hour for journeymen and 30c per hour for millmen. The efforts of brother Schultz in helping to obtain this increase were appreciated by the members of the local. Wm. Streul, R. S.

* * *

Burlington, Vt., L. U. 683.—Our demand for an increase in the wage scale from 50c to 60c per hour to take effect April 1, was acceded to by the contractors and the new scale of $4.80 per day of eight hours is being paid. Working hours are 44 per week. F. N. Carpenter, R. S.

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Findlay, O., L. U. 822.—Our demand for 50c per hour, 50 hours a week and Saturday afternoons off, scheduled to take effect April 1, has been acceded to by the contractors. The old scale was 40c per hour and working hours nine per day. Fred Burnap, R. S.

* * *

Reynoldsville, Pa., L. U. 834.—Our trade movement to increase wages in this district from 50c per hour, old scale, to 62½c per hour was successful in every respect. Working hours are as heretofore eight per day. H. E. Swab, R. S.

* * *

Ridgway, Pa., L. U. 947.—The movement of this local far a minimum scale of 60c per hour, and eight hour day, with time and a half for overtime, to take effect May 1, has been successful. This affects the journeymen and not the millmen. J. J. Devoge, R. S.

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Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—No agreement has been signed with the contractors here but they have agreed to pay the scale of 60c per hour demanded, As regards hours, the contractors have accepted the eight hour working day according to our working rules. J. Wilhelm, R. S.

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Dover, N. J., L. U. 594.—Our demands scheduled to become operative on May 1, were satisfactorily granted and as a result our scale has been increased from 50c per hour to 65c. L. R. Pruden, R. S.

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Brownwood, Texas, L. U. 1363.—An increase in the wage scale from $4.00 to $5.00 per day of eight hours has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. C. A. Perkins, R. S.

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Mechanicsville, N. Y., L. U. 1576.—April 1, our wage scale was increased from 47½c to 55c per hour without trouble. J. L. Baker, R. S.

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Danville, Va., L. U. 1722.—As a result of our movement for better conditions we have succeeded in obtaining a change in working hours from ten to nine per day without reduction of pay. C. R. Dodson, R. S.

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Wood River, Ill., L. U. 1808.—An increase in wages from 55c per hour to 65c, with 70c per hour for foremen, was obtained as a result of our trade movement. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. W. A. Brien, R. S.

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Escanaba, Mich., L. U. 1832.—Our movement for an increase in wages from the old scale of 50c to 60c per hour was successful and the contractors are paying the new scale. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are good. C. K. Kimber, R. S.

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Bellville, Texas, L. U. 1865.—We have been successful in increasing the wage scale from $3.00 to $4.00 per day of eight hours. Trade conditions in the district are fair. O. T. Wolnitek.

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Buffalo, N. Y. District Council. As regards our recent trade movement, the demands of the outside men have been granted and all men are back at work; as regards the inside men the situation is well in hand. Charles Hahn, Secretary.

* * *

Johnston City, Ill. L. U. 1029. Our scale is now 62½ cents per hour having been increased from the old scale of 50 cents last Fall. Some of our men are now getting 75 cents. Work has been very good here this season. Geo. Thurston, R. S.

Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council. We have an understanding with the contractors whereby wages will be advanced 60 cents per day on June 1, together with double pay for all overtime. The present scale is 75 cents per hour for outside men and 50 cents per hour in mills and cabinet shops. D. O. Jacobs, R. S.

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Pottstown, Pa., L. U. 997. Our trade movement for an increase from the old scale of 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, nine hour day and Saturday half-holiday has been successful. Trade conditions are fairly good in the district. S. S. Rapp, R. S.

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Norristown, Pa., L. U. 897. The Builders' association have agreed to our demands for 60 cents per hour, an eight hour day and Saturday half-holiday. The old scale was 50 cents per hour and working hours 50 per week. W. C. Arnold, R. S.

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Salinas, Cal., L. U. 925. On March 1, our scale was changed from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of eight hours. Trade conditions in the district are very good. John Grau, R. S.

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Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., L. U. 46 A satisfactory settlement of our trade movement has resulted in an increase of 10 cents per hour. Wages are therefore 60 cents per hour and working hours eight per day until May 1, 1919. Wm. Stevens, R. S.

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Allentown, Pa., L. U. 1285. Our trade movement for a 5 cent per hour increase in wages was successful and current wages are 45 cents per hour. Working hours are 54 per week. A. G. Kline, R. S.

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Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518. Our movement to secure an increase of 10 cents per hour on May 1, was entirely successful. All union employers are now paying the scale of 60 cents per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. O. Level, R. S.

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Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741. All contractors have signed the agreement calling for 63½ cents per hour. Working hours are eight per day. The old scale was 47½c. W. Schlueter, R. S.

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Madill, Okla., L. U. 1827. The increase in our wage scale from 50 cents per hour to 60 cents became effective without difficulty. Trade conditions are good. J. B. Marble, R. S.

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Phoenixville, Pa., L. U. 1444. An increase in wages from the old scale of 40 cents per hour to 60 cents per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement and several jobs are paying 70 cents voluntarily. Working hours have been reduced from nine to eight per day. C. H. Richardson, R. S.

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Northfield, Vt., L. U. 1469. Our new scale of $3.00 per day of eight hours became effective May 1. The old scale was $2.50 per day. W. A. Thornton, R. S.

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Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734. Our trade movement became effective May 1, and resulted in our obtaining a minimum rate of 60 cents per hour for an eight hour day. The old scale was 50 cents per hour. New scale will remain effective until January 1, 1919. W. E. Armstrong, R. S.

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Sandusky, O., L. U. 940. As a result of our recent trade movement the contractors have agreed to the eight hour day, union shop conditions, and a sliding scale, 60 cents per hour being the minimum rate. J. C. Harmon, R. S.

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Kalispell, Mont., L. U. 911 . The scale in operation here calls for 75 cents per hour for all journeymen furnishing indemnity insurance and 80 cents per hour for all persons not furnishing such insurance. Working hours are eight per day. The previous scale was 62½ cents per hour. A. E. Mercer. R. S.

* * *

Chester, Pa., District Council of Delaware County. All our men here are now receiving 70 cents per hour for eight hours work which is the scale in this district. The old scale was 55 cents and 60 cents per hour. There is not much local building work at present but our men are all busy at the shipyards, steel mills and war industry, enlarging plants, etc. John Wolfender, R. S.

Casual Comment

Labor is not scarce.

* * *

Plenty are still available for industrial service.

* * *

Neither is there a ship labor shortage at present.

* * *

Organization is still the pressing need of the workers.

* * *

Let's keep up the good work and help both the U. B. and the U. S. A.

* * *

Remember that organization is to-day an essential of effective production.

* * *

Nothing increases the morale of working men and women so much as organization does.

* * *

It is as vital to the workers at home as it is to our fighting boys at the front.

* * *

Don't forget that our boys in the shipyards are making wonderful progress in production.

* * *

Each day sees our members better equipped and more powerful to help Uncle Sam swat the Kaiser.

* * *

The loyalty of American labor in time of national danger was never better exemplified than now.

* * *

But it is too much to hope that we shall hear no more of those who are fond of calling union men anarchists.

* * *

Verily, "old times are changed, old manners gone," fancy an A. F. of L. convention in the good old summer time?

* * *

And yet it has come to pass: labor's annual parliament is in session this month at St. Paul, the saintly city.

* * *

The thirty-eighth annual convention coming at such a critical time will no doubt be a subject of nationwide interest.

* * *

The cause for which the nation is fighting overseas is that for which the labor movement has stood since its inception—the cause of world democracy.

* * *

A swift victory for American arms and a speedy and just peace, in other words, a world made safe for democracy, is the hope that inspires all today.

* * *

The serious and perplexing problem of war production is in a sense simplified when one realizes the "win-the-war" spirit which inspires American trade unionists.

* * *

It is not too much to hope that every American trade union will by the time the war is over, embrace every worker in the trade over which its jurisdiction extends.

* * *

Such a consummation would undoubtedly place the workers on an eminently satisfactory footing to meet and cope with the problems of industrial readjustment which peace will bring.

* * *

The increase in the membership of the U. B. in recent months should at least prove an incentive to our members to undertake such a campaign—let us put forward an earnest effort to get 'em all in!

* * *

Don't let the warm weather cause the energy and pep and enthusiasm which marked your local union in the winter and early spring to run down; just keep everlastingly at it and the results will surprise you.

* * *

The brilliant victory gained by the Chicago packing house workers is an instance of what the persistent organizing spirit will do even in an industry which for more than twenty years opposed every effort in that direction.

* * *

The value of organization is widely known and accepted generally among the workers, what is needed most is the earnest, enthusiastic spirit which will balk at no obstacles but will press onward until victory is achieved.

From various well-informed sources throughout the country the sensible belief is expressed that necessary war production can in no wise be hampered by the carrying on of legitimate building operations at the present time.

* * *

A little thought should convince anyone that the curtailment of building is not a real war-time saving; on the contrary, the interruption of normal construction in various localities is more likely to have the opposite effect.

* * *

In the present war crisis everything that contributes to preserve poise and normal activity in business and industry is of value to the nation and building operations in this regard are of prime importance: let us be sure of our ground.

* * *

So much has this feeling affected building operations that a nationwide conference of builders and architects is being arranged in order to readjust the industry as far as possible to meet war conditions and the desires or needs of the government.

* * *

Recent weekly surveys of the U. S. employment service show up very clearly the hollowness of the labor shortage cry. For instance recently it was shown that there was a labor surplus in the building trades in 33 cities while normal conditions prevailed in 34 and a shortage in 4.

* * *

During the previous week a surplus of building labor, including numbers of carpenters, was shown in 37 cities, while 20 reported an exact balance of supply and demand, and eight cities a shortage. These figures we believe give a correct indication of skilled labor conditions generally.

* * *

We understand that the Label Trades' Department convention at St. Paul, Minn., prior to that of the A. F. of L., will lay plans to push the union label campaign among union men and the general public in a more vigorous fashion than has ever been attempted before.

* * *

Individual saving on the part of everybody is a national duty and a pressing need of the hour. By this means the production of non-essentials can be greatly curtailed and the production of war necessities facilitated. A little thought on the subject will show us many living incidentals we can do without.

* * *

While it is an absurdity to suggest that the workers have very much to squander in riotous living yet it is a fact that many are addicted to rather harmless minor luxuries, which, while they make existence more endurable, are by no means essential to our wellbeing and might easily be dispensed with during the war.

* * *

To all who feel deeply interested in the progress of the U. B.—and we know that applies to the great majority of our members—the upward numerical trend of the membership in recent months must come as a great source of gratification. Let it be our aim to double the strength of the organization by the end of the war.

* * *

In this issue of our Journal will be found the sixth installment of the honor roll of members who have joined the colors and who are in the army and navy either here or in France. Such a formidable roster is a credit to any organization and it reflect luster on the sterling patriotism of the U. B.

* * *

There is something more agitating the stream of national life today than what we used to call "labor unrest," though the latter is symptomatic of it and in a sense heralds it. Since the world war began there has been such a stirring of the heart of humanity as has never occurred before in the world's history.

* * *

All accustomed modes of thought have been challenged as a result of the developments arising from the great upheaval and the social bearings that in the past counted for so much now lack the customary sureness of direction. A return to humanitarian and altruistic ideals the world over is evident.

* * *

Dr. Charles B. Steinmetz, generally recognized as the nation's leading electrical scientist and the head of the greatest electrical concern in the world, the General Electric Company, is an ardent champion of the shorter work day. He

even believes the eight hour day far too long for manual work.

* * *

The Commission on Industrial Relations report says that "the most effectual course that can be pursued to bring about a general contentment among our people, based upon a human standard of living, is the promotion of labor organizations." Wartime "open shop" advocates should ponder well upon this.

* * *

"The most casual investigator," says the report, "will discover that in those lines of industry where organization is the strongest there is the least danger of industrial revolt that would endanged the fundamental principles of our government and the maintenance of a nation with respect for law and order."

* * *

Experience shows the truth of this daily for where organization is lacking there dangerous discontent is found, and there, as a rule, low wages and long hours—those forerunners of revolt—prevail. No provision is made for the legitimate grievances of such workers and sooner or later their discontent is bound to find an outlet.

* * *

Trade union influence on the other hand is well able to discipline such workers and through orderly channels obtain for them improved conditions. In an educational way its influences is also of great value for everywhere it leads to a higher and a better citizenship among the workers who embrace it.

* * *

Chicago staged a big union labor liberty loan parade recently and as might be expected from their standing in the "windy city" our members cut a big figure in it. Their sentiments were well shown in a placard carried in their ranks which read: "We are all ready to build the Kaiser's coffin."

* * *

The prevelance of illiteracy throughout the country has been brought strikingly into evidence by the application of compulsory military service for it has been found that fully 700,000 young men available for the new national army cannot read or write. This is certainly a deplorable situation.

* * *

Such a condition as this seriously reflects upon our vaunted progress as a nation in educational matters and needs an effective remedy. The census of 1910 showed that there were in the United States some 5,516,163 persons over ten years of age who could neither read nor write in any language, over 58 per cent of whom were white.

* * *

Contrary to a prevailing opinion the foreign-born citizens, notably southern Europeans, are not most conspicuous in this respect, for it has come to light at many army camps where draft eligibles were received that a surprisingly large number of illiterates came from the rural districts of the various states and were native born.

* * *

Americanization measures undertaken to stem or rather to stamp out illiteracy are altogether laudable and deserve universal support for illiteracy is a bar to national progress and efficiency, but while doing so plans should be made to reach all illiterates native as well as foreign born, one needs it to as great an extent as does the other.

* * *

The Chicago Federation of Labor recently took a step in the right direction in so far as the union label is concerned by resolving that every delegate admitted to its deliberations must be able to show the label on his wearing apparel. This should not be asking too much of any earnest-minded trade unionist who lives up to his obligations.

* * *

Each and all of us should make a strong effort to patronize and support with greater earnestness union-made goods and such places as display union shop and store cards. If we will but realize the necessity of doing our full duty in this direction we shall greatly help to extend the sphere of influence of trade unionism throughout the land.

* * *

The union label aspires to attain that might of influence when to vend unlabeled goods will brand the vendor as a dealer in contraband; a sweater; a business buccaneer; a Minotaur, fattening on the blood of women and children; a merchantile Ishmaelite whom society will cast out as a thing too unclean for touch by the hands of honest men.

Aims And Principles of A. F. of L.

Now that the thirty-eighth annual Convention of the A. F. of L. is in session at St. Paul, Minn., it may be well to draw attention once again to the economic platform upon which the American labor movement stands and in the furtherance of which it seeks the aid of all progressively-minded citizens. Its planks, in numerical order, are as follows:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all Federal, State or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man-suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interest for their own private gain.

Food Prices Jump

The United States bureau of labor statistics issues these interesting figures on the increased cost of food:

Between January 15 and February 15, 1918, the increase was 1 per cent.

From February 15, 1917, to February 15, 1918, food costs as a whole advanced 21 per cent.

From February, 1913, to February, 1918, food as a whole increased 66 per cent. During this five-year period corn meal advanced 138; lard, 113; potatoes, 109 and flour, 100 per cent. Milk, round steak, bread, ham, hens, pork chops, bacon, sugar and eggs show increases ranging from 51 per cent for milk to 95 per cent for eggs. The smallest changes are noted in sirloin steak, rib roast and butter, each of these increasing 40 per cent.

Army Units

Some knowledge of army facts and figures is almost essential now-a-days and it is well to know that

An army corps is 60,000 men.
An infantry division is 19,000 men.
An infantry brigade is 7,000 men.
A regiment of infantry is 3,000 men.
A battalion is 1,000 men.
A company is 250 men.
A platoon is 60 men.
A corporal's guard is 11 men.
A field battery has 195 men.
A supply train has 283 men.
A machine gun battalion has 296 men
An engineer's regiment has 1,098 men
An ambulance company has 66 men.
A field hospital has 55 men.
A major general heads field army and also each army corps.
A brigadier general heads each infantry brigade.
A colonel heads each regiment.
A lieutenant colonel is next in rank below a colonel.
A major heads each battalion.
A Captain heads each company.
A lieutenant heads a platoon.
A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.
A corporal is a squad officer.

Notice to all Local Unions

We, the officers and members of Local Union No. 64 of Louisville, Ky., desire to call your attention to the attitude of the manufacturers of office and store fixtures in this locality, particularly to the following firms:

R. Mansfeld & Son, The Louisville Fixture and Furniture Co., G. Bittner's Sons; Wirth, Lang & Borgel Co., and the Crescent Manufacturing Co.

All of the above mentioned firms employ non-union labor throughout, both in the factories and erection. They make a practice of sending work into other localities, and have work installed where it becomes necessary by members of the U. B., stating that they employ our men in this locality. This is misleading as they do not employ members of the U. B. in any capacity.

Only the other day it was brought to our attention here in our own city, that one of the above named firms stated emphatically that all of its men were union men.

These factories are operated on the 10 hour a day basis and pay their employes not over 40c, while our scale is 50c. We desire the brothers on learning that any of the above mentioned firms are doing work in their locality to immediately notify us, and in this manner, we believe we can induce the above named concerns to employ our men throughout; inasmuch also, as we have lately instituted a Millmen's Local in this locality, we are in a better position to handle their work.

Trusting that all the Officers and Business Agents of the U. B. will communicate with us on learning that any of the above named firms have been awarded contracts in their districts, we are

Fraternally yours,
J. H. GRIGSBY, President,
A. G. THURMAN, Rec. Sec.,
Local Union No. 64.

Death of Organizer Robison

We regret to announce the death, which occurred last February, of James Robison, the well-known U. B. organizer for the district of Vancouver, Victoria and Vicinity. Robison was a native of Motherwell, Scotland. When he came to Vancouver the fortunes of the U. B. and of the organized crafts in general were at low ebb there, but he set to work with a vim, however, and largely through his efforts, L. U. 617 became one of the most influential labor organizations of the city. He was assistant building inspector of Vancouver for some years prior to his appointment as a U. B. organizer. In the latter capacity he was a success from the first and won for himself a wide acquaintanceship among our members in the Pacific coast cities. Illhealth handicapped his efforts for some time prior to his death but no one expected that his career of usefulness would be cut short at the early age of 35 years. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss and we tender them our sincere sympathy.

Information Wanted

This is a photograph of John H. Ellico who, until his disappearance on January 26 last, was a prominent member of L. U. 79 of New Haven, Conn. He is about 68 years old and on the day of his disappearance wore a dark gray suit, black Derby hat and black overcoat with vel-

vet collar and black satin lining. On the inside coat pocket was embroidered the initials "W. E." When leaving home, he told his family he was going out to look for work and it is feared some mishap has befallen him. Any information shoud be sent to his wife, Mrs. J. H. Ellico, 92 Kensington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Joseph E. Gagnon, a former treasurer of L. U. 1102, (Millwrights) of Detroit, Mich., has been expelled and debarred from further membership in the U. B. Gagnon was charged with misappropriating funds of the local to the amount of $144.80.

Correspondence

Favors Six Hour Day After War

Editor, The Carpenter

At the last regular meeting of the District Council of Chicago and Vicinity, I was instructed to forward to you a copy of the following resolution which was drawn up and passed by Local Union 62 of this city, and which we endorsed.

Yours fraternally,
DANIEL GALVIN,
Sec.-Treas. Chicago, D. C.

We, members of L. U. 62, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, prompted by the fact that the ending of the present international war will bring about a general industrial and social readjustment and thereby make it necessary for the organized labor movement to readjust its standards in order to maintain its efficiency and purpose as a medium for securing for its rank and file as large a portion as is possible of the wealth they create, we submit the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the present international war has already caused an upheaval of those standards set up by the organized labor movement prior to the conflict;

WHEREAS, the ending of this world war means that an industrial readjustment will be necessary because of the millions of soldiers released from war duty and hundreds of thousands of workers will be thrown on the labor market because of the dismantling of munition plants;

WHEREAS, the ending of this world war will witness the retention of hundreds of thousands of women in those positions formerly held by men, into which they were inducted as a necessary war measure,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, Local 62 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular meeting assembled, April 9th, 1918, declare ourselves (and call upon the Organized Labor movement to do likewise) for the six hour day to be inaugurated throughout our jurisdiction immediately after this world conflict ends,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to our district body and central organization of the trades of Chicago; also to our International Office with the request to forward a copy of this resolution to all local and district bodies of the organization.

Signed,
M. B. PHILIP, President,
JAS. REX, Rec. Sec.
Endorsed by Chicago D. C.

L. U. 64 Felicitates Pres. Wilson

(The following communication has been forwarded to President Wilson by the members of L. U. 64 of Louisville, Kentucky.)

Louisville, Ky.
April 22, 1918.

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

We, as officers and members of Local Union 64, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, bid you greeting: We desire to extend to you our appreciation of the stand taken by yourself and Secretary Baker on the question of "Universal Military Training." As organized laboring men, we realize the opposition you are obliged to combat in the entrenched financial power of this country and we feel it our duty to support you in this fight with every ounce of energy we possess.

We hope to see continued the free American principle of a volunteer army, rather than a Prussianized compulsory training system.

We desire to further extend our appreciation of your investigation of the cases of Union Brothers in California, Brother Weinberg being a member of our own organization.

We have no patience with charges and

criticisms emanating from certain self-styled patriotic sources regarding "Inefficiency in the war department." When hundreds of our own numbers are feverishly engaged in construction work on Camp Taylor and Camp Bass, and we are seeing soldiers trained and turned out as rapidly as human endurance can stand right at our doors, we doubt the sincerity of such charges.

Sincerely your for a victory for democracy and freedom,

LOCAL UNION 64,
J. H. GRIGSBY, Pres.
A. G. THURMAN, Sec.

Butler, Pa. Unionists Buy Thrift Stamps

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the February issue of The Carpenter, I notice an article on the Thrift Stamp plan and I wish to say that organized labor here has taken up the work. There was one union man appointed on a general committee composed of bankers, lawyers and business men from all over our County. He accepted the appointment on condition that organized labor should receive credit for all the stamps they sold. He then appointed one committeeman from each Local and they appointed five from their respective Locals. This was some five weeks ago, and at our meeting on Feb. 3, 1918, a grand total of $7,165,50 was reported: How is that? There are about twenty Locals in our City. Local No. 500 has the largest membership, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers have not reported doing anything. The other Locals are small, ranging from 10 to 40 members. Our goal is $75,000 for the year and if work does not tighten down, I believe we will exceed that figure. Work is not bright, especially in carpentery work. We have quite a number of members out of work at present. Trusting this will be of some information as to what organized labor is doing in this City.

J. C. ELLIOTT,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 500, Butler, Pa.

The Labor Shortage

"People who insist that there is a labor shortage, do not know what they are talking about," is the blunt announcement of the United States Employment service, in a statement issued by Director General Densmore.

"At this time of reports of a great shortage of ship yard labor," he said, "it is important for the country to know that these reports do not emanate from the ship yards themselves but from those who have no knowledge of the war situation. With the exception of the original shipbuilding trades, such as ship carpenters, ship builders and caulkers, the yards are receiving all the men they need, and the United States employment service, through its 200 branch offices in the industrial districts and the registrants in the public service reserve, is able to fill all present and future requirements. Wild reports of great ship yard labor shortage are harmful and are causing men to quit jobs and go to yards only to find no openings for them.

"The ship yards are just about to begin calling for men of the trades. Four of the largest yards in the world are completing construction and soon will call for operatives. When these calls are received, skilled men will be obtained largely from the classified lists of the public service reserve, through the branch offices of the United States employment service."

Schwab in Charge of Ship Construction.

Charles M. Schwab, financier and shipbuilder, has been named Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The appointment, it is announced, is not intend to be the forerunner of any shake-up in the organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Schwab is an addition to the organization.

Mr. Schwab's efforts will be concentrated on the speeding up of the shipbuilding program. He is given unlimited powers to put through the vast building project already under way. The control of decisions as to the number of ships, their size and cargo, will remain with the Shipping Board, of which Mr. Hurley remains chairman. Mr. Hurley also remains president of the Fleet Corporation, in charge of policies, and Mr. Piez remains vice-president of the corporation.

Mr. Piez will attend to the administrative problems of construction and will continue in charge of the placing of contracts, while Mr. Schwab will organize and carry forward the work of putting the ships into the water.

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Article 5—Framing a Pentagonal or Five Sided Roof.

This is the roof of a supposed refreshment or band stand and has five planes, plates and sides terminating at the apex or top in a wooden finial, and as there are many summer houses, etc., built often on this plan it is worth making a study of.

In Fig. 1, I show the simplest and perhaps the most accurate method of laying out a pentagon geometrically. For example: If the length of one plate line as E-D Fig 1, be drawn to a scale on any plan, the carpenter can very readily lay out his working diagram either to large scale, half or full size as follows:

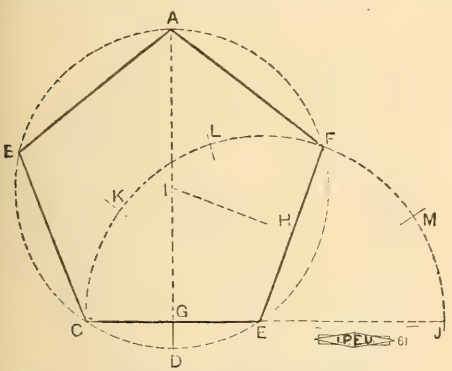


Fig. 1—Diagram of Layout for a Pentagonal Roof.

Let C-E Fig. 1, be any line made equal to E-D in Fig. 2. Divide C-E into two equal halves at G and produce C-G-E to the right as shown. Make E-J equal in length to C-E and with radius E-C describe the arc or semi-circle C-K-I-F-J. Divide this semi-circle into five equal parts, at the points K-L-F and M.

From the point G square up a line as G-I and join E and F. Next bisect the joining line E-F at H.

From H, then with the steel square, draw square out to the left, meeting the line G-I at I, so with I located as a center and radius I-F, A-B-C-D-E-F. Set a compass or trammel rod to the entire lengths C-E or E-F and space off all around the circle the points indicated and join them together by lines well marked in black pencil to complete the figure. Care must be exercised to have the spacing exact and equal or the figure will have unequal sides.

In order to lay out the five hips and jack rafters for a roof of this kind, proceed to Fig. 2, where the pentagonal plate outside line may be set out as just described, also with the compasses strike

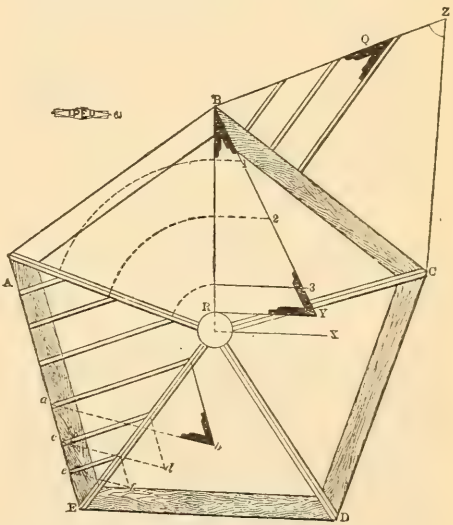


Fig. 2—Hips, Jacks and Plates for a Pentagon Roof.

out the base or finial in the center 4, 5 or 6 inches, whichever it may be, or if it to have five sides to correspond with the roof plan, make it five sided, as against this the top cuts of the hip rafters will rest, unless it is omitted, which is often the case, and layout each of the hip rafters as indicated in three lines, that in the center being the "backing" line and the two on either side constituting the full thickness. By "backing" is meant bevelling or sloping the top edges from the center to the sides of the rafters in order to obtain a

solid flat nailing for the roof boards, which otherwise would rest on the arris or corner of the timber; backing is very necessary in all roofs of steep or high pitch. The seats or positions and spacing of jack rafters are also laid out as represented.

To find the length of the hip rafters join the center of the pentagon or apex and B, Fig. 2. Square up from the apex to the right as X, equal in height to the pitch or rise of the roof to the finial. Join B and Y to gain the length of one hip with its apex and plate bevel cuts as illustrated fully in Fig. 2.

There will of course be five hip rafters of this length needed, and the length of each jack is found by squaring up from each jack's seat and setting off the pitch

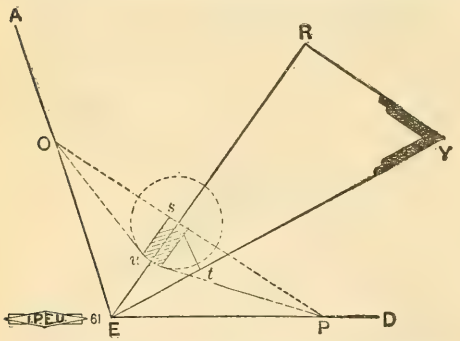


Fig. 3—Finding the Backing on Pentagonal Foof.

as seen on the left, thus detemining the length of B-Z-C, being the development of B-R-C. The side bevel will be as Q which must be reversed jacks on opposite sides of the hips. There will be five sets with a right hand bevel, and five with a left hand bevel.

To get the desired slope or angle for the backing, take any point in the center line of one hip as S in Fig. 3, and from this point square out a line on each side as S-O and S-P. From S let fall a line square to E-Y as S. T. and with S as center and S. T. as radius describe the circle S-T-U cutting R-E at U. Join U-P and U-O, then O-U-P will be the bevels for the backing for each of the five hip rafters.

Laying Out and Framing a Hexagonal, or Six Sided Roof.

Readers will see at Fig. 4, the top and side views of a roof of the above form, or one which covers a building with six side walls and wall plates, the top dotted lines denoting the vertical angle lines of the hexagonal elevation at the back.

The completed roof with the sheathing on will appear as on the bottom illustration.

In order to lay out and frame this roof properly the following system may be employed:

At Fig. 5, proceed to set down on a board or sheet of stiff manila drawing paper to a scale of 1½ or 3 inches to the foot, the plan or (outside) outline of the wall plates A-B-C-D-E-F and

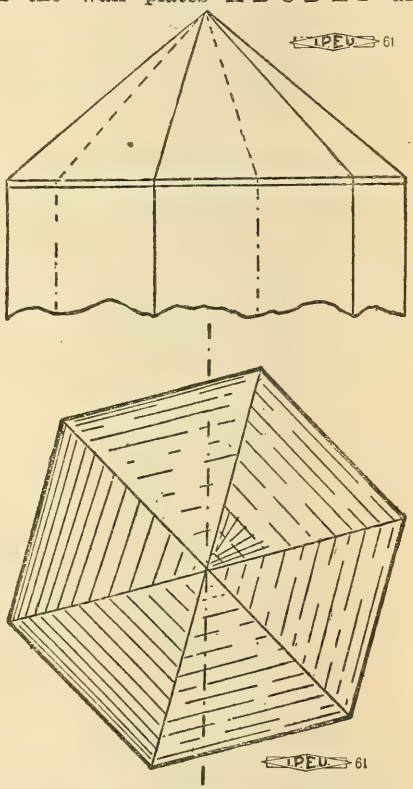


Fig. 4.

join the points or intersections of the opposite angles as A and D; B and E; also C and F which will all pass or cross at the center or apex G. This will give the seats or center lines of the six hip rafters, namely A-G. B-G, C-G, D-G, E-G and F-G, six altogether.

To find their neat length, square up from G to the left as G-J, and measure off the height of the rise in feet and inches as E-J. Join G and E which will be the exact length of all six hip rafters

as seen in the diagram with the proper bevels for the top and bottom cuts given at once and without uncertainty.

To determine the dimensions of the six common rafters to stand over H-G, set off the pitch G-I on G-C and join H-I for the length.

This rafter is not used on small roofs of this kind, only on those of large area, because only the jack are necessary and fulfill the requisite purposes, especially on modern frame houses where they seldom exceed 8 or 10 feet in width, thus needing short rafters, jack of which may be found as in the case of the pentagonal roof.

In order to develop this roof, sweep a circle outside the angles touching the same and enveloping the whole figure as in Fig. 5. Next with E as center and radius E-J sweep the arc J-M-L meeting

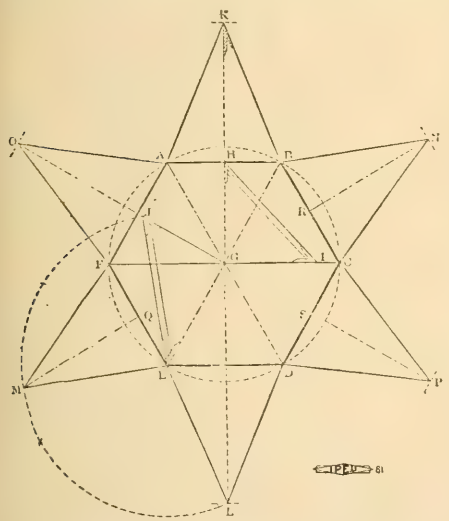


Fig. 5—Layout of a Hexagonal Roof.

the line H-G produced at L. Join E-L and D-L which will make the triangle E-L-D, which will be the covering on the pitch G-J over the plan E-G-D. Bisect or rather divide E-F into two equal lengths at Q Fig. 5. Square up from meeting the arc J-M-L at M. Join M-E and M-F so the triangle E-M-F will cover E-G-F.

The remaining four triangular developments or coverings can be found by the foregoing method by making J-O, H-K, R-N and S-P equal in length to Q-M. A simpler method would be to take G as center with G-M as radius, and describe short arcs cutting O-K-N and P, thus giving the exact length at once.

The side bevel at K, will make the top cuts on the jack rafters fitting against the sides of the hips, those on bottom at plate being as H.

Stucco Houses

(By John Upton)

To design and build a house that shall be modern and have up-to-date improvements and keep the price down so that the ordinary man can buy or rent it is some job. Unless built on a large scale (25 or 30 of one plan in one place) there is no use trying to make them strictly fire proof.

The problem has been worked out like this: The sills and frames are the ordinary balloon frame, the studding being bridged half way up on each story. This is painted outside with asphalt roofing paint.

The studding is then covered with heavy metal lath, fastened on with heavy wire fence staples and plenty of them. The ribs are put next to the studding so that the mortar has a chance to grip. This will make the frame solid.

For the roof, the rafters are dressed at the lower ends and a six inch board is cut between them to fill in, a six inch facia board is the only trim.

Matched boards, planed side down are used for the cornice, the rest of the roof may be covered with matched or rough lumber.

The best roofing for the money at the present is a slate surfaced asphalt roll roofing, which when properly applied makes a good roof. It can be had in red or green if desired.

The walls are to be plastered, three coats on the outside, with cement plaster having 10 per cent. hydrated lime. The inside is back plastered between the studding. This makes a solid wall some one and one half inches thick, which can be painted on the inside with asphalt paint to keep out dampness.

The front and rear porches should be of concrete. The floor may be of reinforced construction, using expanded metal. The steps should be of solid concrete. The porch columns should be lathed and plastered like the walls. The inside should be finished with plaster board or metal lath and plaster. The

best finish for the money is yellow pine. This makes a good floor at a fair price also.

A house, 28 feet square, having six rooms built after this idea, will cost about $2500. The nearly square house is the most economical to build. The farther we get from a square, the more wall is required for a given floor space, for a house of this size the cellar will cost from $200 to $300.

The labor of putting on the metal lath will be some fifteen cents per square yard. The plaster will cost for all four coats about ninety cents per yard.

The plumbing should cost about $200. A furnace will cost about $100.

These items taken from the $2500, leave some $1900 for the house proper.

The plan given will be found economical being square and compact and requiring no extra long material.

Houses have been built by this method at the above figures which is not more than the same size house will cost with clapboard walls, according to figures on one recently furnished.

How to Frame a Square Pyramid Roof

The roof described and illustrated in the following article is one which is built on many modern cottages, bungalows and houses, being a small tower roof on a square plan or, as they are sometimes termed, "pyramidal" roofs.

A-B-C-D Fig. 1, is a projected view in outline of the roof as raised and covered, A-C and D-B, Fig. 2, the plan of the roof on the wall plates; A-E, C-E, D-E and B-E being the four hip rafters which from the shape of the roof or seats over which A-F, C-F, D-F and E-F will stand when raised.

First, begin by finding the lengths of the hips and to do this draw E-B, Fig 2, indefinitely, which means any length. Next set off, measuring from E, the height of the peak to F and join A-F which joining line will be the exact length of each of the four hip rafters shown in Fig. 1.

When framing this roof it is best to let two opposite hips as B, G and H, C, Fig. 2, on the same line first be set up and abut against each other at the peak, and to cut off their thickness from the other two opposite hips, D, J and A,G. Thus, looking down on the plan inside on Fig. 2, if B-E and E-C be each two inches thick, then one inch will have to be sawn off the down peak, bevel cuts of A-E and D-E which rest against them at the apex E as in a similar manner to rafters resting against a ridge when half the thickness of the ridge must be sawn off each opposite rafter. The bevel at F in Fig. 2 is the saw cut for all four down cuts at the apex and that at A the bevel for all four hip plate cuts at the four corners.

Concerning the jack rafter the best way to determine their length is to set them off equally spaced 12, 16, or 20 inches as desired on each wall plate, as from A to C, Fig. 2, then to draw a line as H-E-G, through E parallel to A-C or B-D. With A as center and A-F as radius describe the arc F-G cutting the line

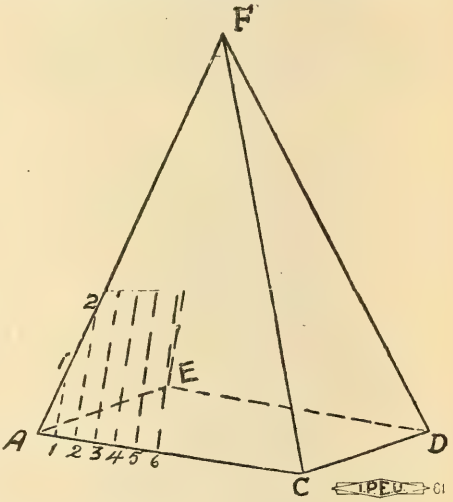


Fig. 1—General View of Pyramid Roof.

H-E-G at G. Join G-A and G-B. The triangle or more properly speaking, the triangular surface G-A-B will be the exact covering surface of the roof plane A-E-B.

From where the jack rafters come against the hip A-E, draw straight lines parallel to E-G, and square to A-B, cutting A-G as shown; then the lines reaching from the plan line A-B to A-G will be the exact jack rafters, and the bevel at K will be the side cut against the hip, with the bevel at F, the vertical saw cut and that at K the bottom or plate cut.

The development of the board covering as it were for the three remaining planes of this roof is found by drawing

the line I-J through E parallel to A-B or C-D, then with B as center and B-G as radius strike an arc intersecting E-J at J; join J-B and J-D. A similar laying out may be done to determine the points H and I, thus obtaining the four converging or needed planes.

To prove the truth and accuracy of this and the two previous roof problems described, in fact any geometrical roof problem, the plan as Fig. 2, should be laid down preferably to a large scale, say ¾ or 1½ inches to one foot, using an ordinary pocket rule on a sheet of card board or stiff paper and a model made if not of the whole roof at least of one side.

To do this after the geometrical lines are made as hereinbefore described with a sharp pocket knife or chisel, cut clean

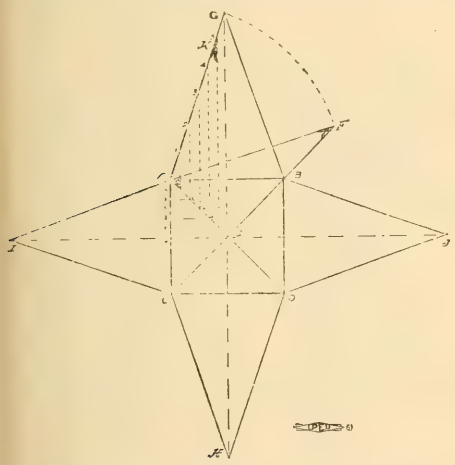


Fig. 2—Plan and Layout of Roof.

through the card board from A to G, from G to B, from B to J, from J to D, from D to H, from H to C, from C to I, and from I to A.

Next make a slit cut half way through from A to B, from B to D, from D to C, and from C to A; and proceed to fold the planes over and above the seats until they all join neatly at the edges, thereby making a complete model card board roof just like Fig. 1, and showing the hips, jacks, cuts bevels, etc., exact and true and coming into every place and position, they ought to.

Let me add that the time and patience spent on this study is well worth while and will be found very interesting to every carpenter who wishes to fully understand the geometrical science of this art.

The Right Angle Triangle

(By John Upton.)

There is one figure which we meet almost every day and yet we cannot become too well acquainted with it. The Right Angle Triangle plays a larger part in our lives than we are apt to realize unless we give it some study and thought.

The carpenter sees right angles everywhere, he carries one about with him and calls it a square and whenever he uses it to mark a board in any way except square across, he makes a right angle triangle with it and the edge of the board, or timber. When we measure across from a figure on the blade to one on the tongue to get the length of the rafter or brace we make use of the same figure and when we figure the length out by square foot, we use the old principles of geometry which dates away back to the days of ancient Greece which is: that the square of the hypothenuse or long side of a right angle triangle is equal to the sum of the square of the other two sides. which means simply that if we know the length of the three sides and multiply each one by itself, the product of the larger one will be equal to the sum of the products of the others, each multiplied by itself.

In squaring the sills for a building or in getting the lines for any square corner (right angle) we use this idea. Measure six and eight feet and get ten across the corner and 10x10 is equal to (6x6) plus (8x8). We should become familiar with this combination of figures and those of the same ratio as 3-4-5, 9-12-15, 18-24-30, but we must not get an idea that this is the only right angle to which the rule applies, for we have the example of 12 feet each way from a square corner and the resulting scant 17. (16.97) for getting the length of a common rafter at half pitch, or the run of a hip rafter as usually placed. Also the length of the brace with equal runs, as 36 inches, giving practically 51 inches, so we see that the two short sides of the right angle triangle may be equal or not. The rule works just the same, the square of the long side equals the squares of both the others and having

the length of any two sides, we may square them and get the other by adding or substracting and extracting the square root of this result. Here are a few examples of this which you may wish to work out:

First Side	Second Side	Long Side
20x20 is 400,	15x15 is 225,	25x25 is 625
15	36	39
?	48	52
21	28	?
45	?	53

Look at Fig. 1, and notice the numbers that show the length of the lines and by squaring them you will see that the rule works out in all cases, the 12-16-20 being the only one which comes out exactly even.

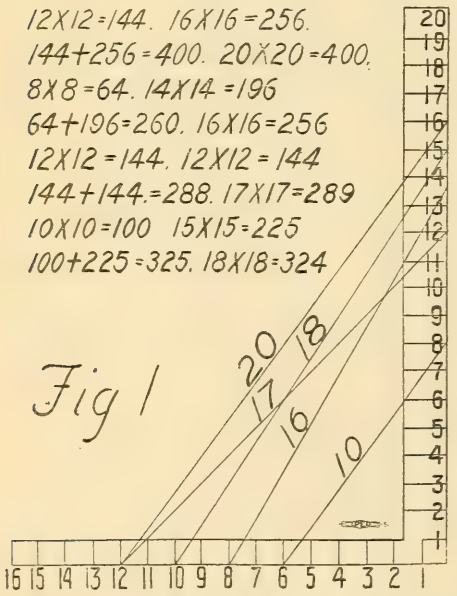


Fig 1

The 16 unit slant line starts at eight but does not go quite to 14 and the shortage on the 17 unit line from 12 to 12 being only .03 is too small to show. Perhaps you do not need to be told that this line with its ends equally distant from the corner is at an angle of 45 degrees, but have you figured it out that a line placed like the 16 unit is the same as a rafter having its run equal to one half its length and having a pitch of 60 degrees or if the figure is laid on its side the rise is one half the length and the pitch is 30 degrees. This may help you out in Gambrel roof problems.

There is another simple proof of the theorem which states that the square of the hypothenuse of a right triangle equals the sum of the squares of the other sides, which is as follows: Take your steel square or drawing instruments and make a square of any convenient size as A, B, C, D, (see Fig. 2.) Divide one side at any point W, then lay off A, X, B, Y,; C,Z, equal to W,D, which divides all four sides the same. Join W, X, Y, Z. The inclosed figure is a square on the hypothenuse on any of the four equal triangles. Then draw Z-I parallel to A-D and W-K parallel to A-B and join O and B.

The square A, I, O, W, is the square of the smallest side of the triangle and O-K-C-Z is the square on the second side and we are to show the sum of

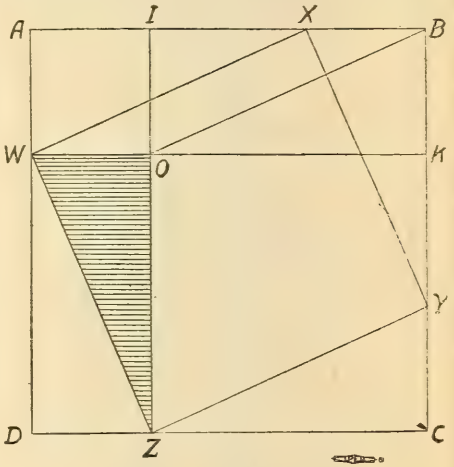
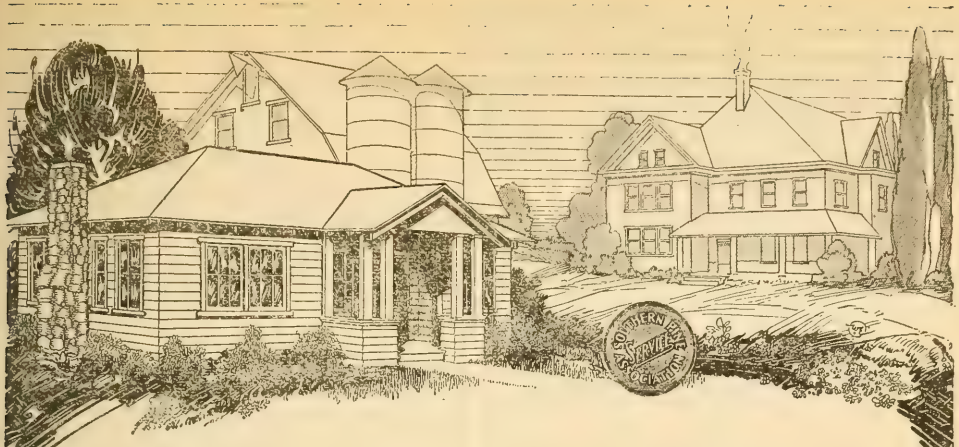


Fig. 2.

these two smaller squares is equal to W-X-Y-Z, the square on the hypothenuse. The whole figure is composed of the four triangles and this square W-X-Y-Z. It is also composed of the two smaller squares and two rectangles. Each rectangle containing two triangles the same size as the four which surround the square of the hypothenuse so we see that after taking these four triangles out of the figure we have left either the square of the hypothenuse or the squares of the other two sides, so they must be equal. Notice the figures showing the length of each line and the area of the squares and figure it out for yourself. For a still more practical proof, take scissors and cut out four triangles



Wartime Building

Whatever effect the war may have on building generally this season, there is no question but there will be a tremendous amount of new construction in the rural districts. Farmers must have new barns, cribs, granaries, silos, stock sheds,—improved and enlarged facilities that increased production and high prices for farm products have made necessary.

In meeting this demand for new farm structures it is well for builders in farm and country to keep in mind the fact that there is available today, in all forms and in adequate quantities, perfectly manufactured

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the size of those you have drawn and three squares which will match the three sides of each triangle and you will find that you can cover the figure with the four triangles and either the large square or the two smaller ones.

The principle that the two sides of a right angle triangle being known, the third side can be found, is used not only by carpenters in getting the length of rafters and other work, but by surveyors in getting the distances through impossible places, and can be used for laying out the lines for a house with octagonal bay windows, and all work where right angles are found.

In making window frames or any frames which are to have square corners, if you take a stick and measure diagonally across from corner to corner and then across from the opposite corners and the distances are the same the corners are square and the work is correct, both sides alike and ends alike, but you could make one corner square with the steel square and yet have one side and one end too long; but the triangle test gets it right.

In squaring up sills or laying out lines for square cornered work of any kind the line across from corner to corner will serve as a test to check up and prove the work.

To find the center of a board, or the front of a drawer to place the knob, or of a room to locate a light, one may draw a line each way from the corners and make use of the third line of the triangle.

Life and Labor as I Saw it in Russia

(By James Duncan.)

Russian life and labor, as I saw it recently, impressed me as being distinctively in a formative stage.

Workmen's councils in the industrial centers of Russia, more so than in Siberia, had really been the militant power which brought about the greatest human revolution in history. The revolution, however, had taken place so suddenly, and without the essential executive preparation, that voluntary ascent to civil order and domestic decorum were more in evidence than compliance with any fixed system of government or new constitutional regulations.

The dark forces of the old regime had not permitted education even of a primary nature to the masses, nor opportunities for the common people to demonstrate capabilities for the administration of local or of representative government. Consequently, until they can have a constitutional convention and an authorized election following it, they are doing the very best they can do, in a voluntary and formative way, to conduct local and national government.

The workmen's councils during the past twelve years, since the abrogation of the 1905 Duma, had disseminated literature and information wherever possible to the young peasants who shortly would be drafted into the army, showing that the army should be with the industrial workers in favor of democracy instead of supporting the tsar or any form of autocracy. This was good constructive work, for the army was the deciding force. If it was with the tsar, he won. If it went with the common people, they would win.

Many of those who wrote or who explained these glad tidings to the illiterate peasants paid for it by long terms in Siberian prisons, but as ten of these apostles of the good cause were thus put away, twelve others took their places and thereby kept up the vital and essentially revolutionary propaganda. Therefore, when the Duma, at the ides of March, 1917, replied to the tsar that notwithstanding his command abrogating the sittings, it would not dissolve, the workmen's councils having in these past twelve years secured an understanding with the peasants, who in the meantime had constituted the army, the two influences combined and declared the revolution. This was done suddenly, so that the Duma might not have the opportunity to change its position and to dissolve in accordance with the tsar's instructions.

These activities of the workers in New Russia, are, consequently, what brought about the great revolution, a revolution which will establish a powerful and permanent democracy.

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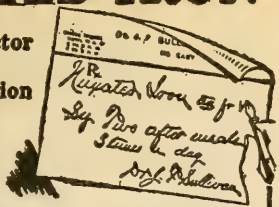

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event. Immediately it was successful, the revolutionists declared for woman suffrage co-equal with men; for an eight-hour work day; for better conditions of employment for men and women; for earlier closing of stores, and liberation from employment on Sundays.

In addition to these advance steps it was my privilege to recommend to them the elimination of the employment of boys and girls in factories, mills, etc., and the introduction, as soon as their constitutional government should be elected and assembled, of compulsory free education laws and free textbooks. In short, I recommended all the advantageous legislation we have in this country, including protection to both men and women in their several employments, and recognition of workmen's compensation for all employment injuries.

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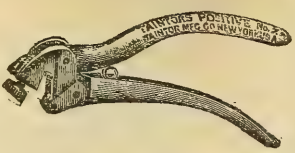

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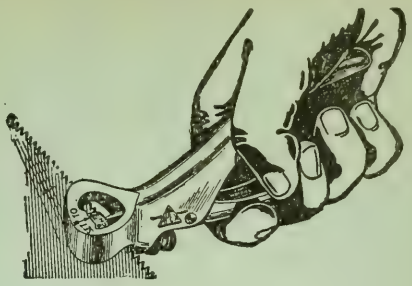

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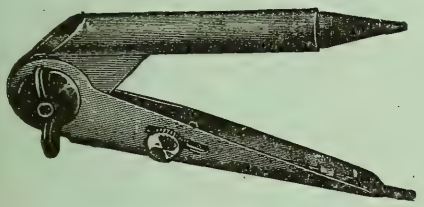

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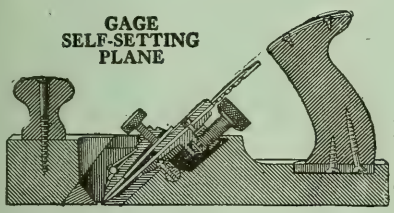

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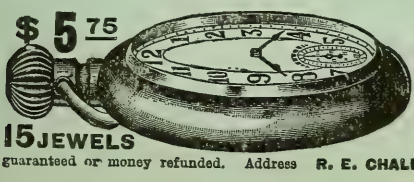

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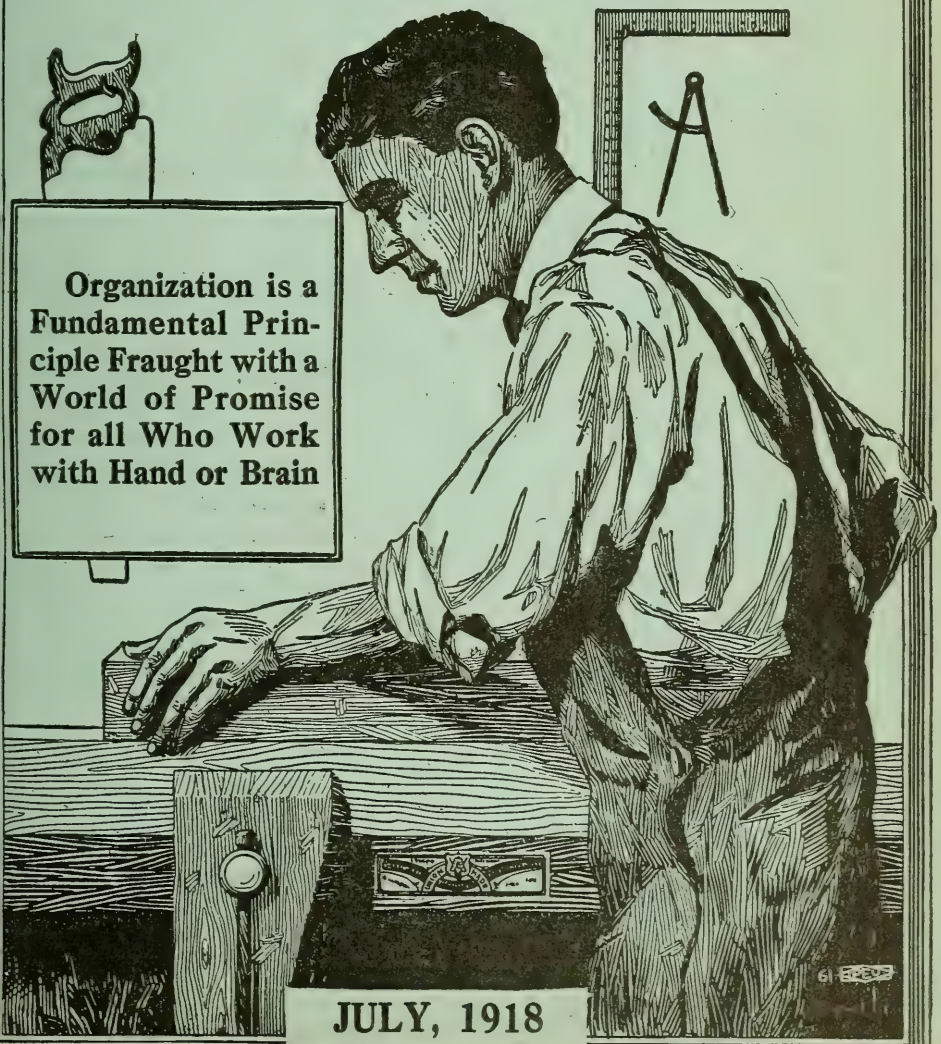

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JULY, 1918

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There is an obligation on all carpenters working on jobs for the Government or for contractors doing Army and Navy or other Government work to work their hardest and to work continuously.

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Those boys "Over there" are working for a dollar a day and sleeping in the mud and taking the chance of a bullet any minute. Back them up by doing your part to get the vitally necessary construction work "Over here" done as quickly as possible.

Work your full week and make every hour count.

We contribute this advertisement not to boost our Company but because on the Army Base and the Naval Base in South Brooklyn and the Washington Office Building job we employ a total of over two thousand carpenters and we know the importance of your understanding your part in this war work.

You are not working for the contractor except nominally. Uncle Sam is paying you your money and expects you to give Him your best. Forget our position in this and think only of the difference between yourself and the men in France and then go to it.

Turner Construction Company

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The merit of a product is attested by the demand.
The volume of demand is evidenced by the size of the works.
And when the works, steadily increasing, year after year attain immense proportions —

THEN is conclusively demonstrated the continued and absolute confidence of a vast army of users in the excellence, worth and reliability of the goods.

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXVIII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1918

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Open Road

Give to me the life I love,
Let the lave go by me;
Give the jolly heaven above
And the byway nigh me;
Bed in the bush with stars to see,
Bread I dip in the river—
There's the life for a man like me,
There's the life forever.

Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around
And the road before me.
Wealth I seek not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I seek the heaven above
And the road below me.

Or let autumn fall on me
Where afield I linger;
Silencing the bird on tree,
Biting the blue finger;
White as meal the frosty field—
Warm the fireside haven—
Not to autumn will I yield;
Not to winter, even!

Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around
And the road before me;
Wealth I ask not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I ask the heaven above
And the road below me.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

PATRIOTISM KEYNOTE AT ST. PAUL

WHEN the 38th annual parliament of the A. F. of L. convened at St. Paul, Minn., last month it was early demonstrated that the American labor movement was facing the most momentous problems in its history. The report which the Executive Council presented to the convention revealed this, for it indicated the changes in world affairs which had taken place since the Buffalo meeting and the manner in which the leaders of the federation were coping with the conditions which the continuance of the great war and our country's participance therein, had occasioned.

Dealing with the war and its effect on the labor movement, the Executive Council said:

"A crisis in world affairs has been reached. The battle lines of allies in France are menaced by the forces that represent autocratic government. Each day and hour of the coming months will hold in a fateful balance the destiny of the governments and the peoples representing the ideals which bring into being and maintain governments directed by the peoples themselves.

"America was drawn into this world war by the challenge of those autocratic forces which enthrone might as their chief aim. With the growth of achievements of our republic, this nation has stood as a beacon light to all the oppressed peoples of the earth. Our institutions have radiated to the utmost parts of the globe concepts of a government guided and maintained by the will of its people. It is a staggering thought to contemplate world dominion of autocracy and the destruction of opportunities we now enjoy and for which we have so valiantly contended. As a people imbued with the highest ideals of justice, the fact that the allied armies have their backs to the wall fighting the minions of autocracy, makes the present moment assume a ragged and dangerous front and moves us to the solemn duty of self-examination, to determine whether we are doing our full part.

"That grievous industrial wrongs exist no one can deny. The agency that has fought wrong, that has lifted men and women up to higher planes of life and work, that has stood between the oppressed and the oppressors, is the organized labor movement. It has accomplished this constructive remedial work through organized economic power.

"Use of our economic power has been tempered with such warmth of idealism that we have won the respect and confidence of those in places of responsibility and authority. The present administration, under the leadership of President Wilson, who has interpreted by word and act the spirit of democracy and humanity in a way that has made him the spokesman for world democracy, has recognized that only through labor has it been possible to fight this world war. The government has entered into contracts with organized labor and has provided agencies for dealing with problems that arise in production in which the government and workers are partners.

"Continuous, full power production depends upon the morale of the workers; that, in turn, is dependent upon a sense of justice.

"The workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force, the army and navy. They can not stop work without interfering with the whole program. The whole campaign from production to where munitions are used in the field must be so precise, so well articulated, that nothing shall interfere with any forward movement if we are to check and defeat the best organized war machine the world has ever seen. No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war.

"Organized labor, susceptible to every impulse and stimulus of right, must recognize in its impartial and exacting judgment that the hour has struck for it to emphasize and declare its purpose and attitude anew and to help meet the overpowering force of circumstances and necessities which confront our nation.

"'Organized labor, true to its traditions, has proffered its full and comprehensive support to the commander-in-chief, and it will not now be paralyzed by infirmity of purpose or action.

"Deeply impressed by the events upon the western battle fronts, we are constrained to place before our fellow-workmen a definite course of action. Yielding to no one in our determination to maintain for the working people of this country the right to work or not, to work

for a reason or for no reason, yet at a time when the destiny of the democratic institutions of the world are trembling in the balance (and still holding sacred the principles of the rights enunciated) we can well afford to waive their exercise in a patriotic desire that the issues of this war may result in a successful termination.

"Workers, reserving the right to strike, should submit all differences to the authorized agencies and in every way seek to adjust difficulties without cessation of work. No strike should be inaugurated which can not be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France.

"An equal responsibility and duty devolves on employers to do everything within their power to maintain continuous production. As the best surety for this purpose; we urge all employers to endeavor to adjust all grievances of employes, to establish and maintain equitable, humanitarian conditions of work. The workers of America wish to cooperate in winning the war. Employers should inaugurate no industry policy which can not be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line.

"Unsparing industry and attention, unswerving and unselfish fidelity is the talisman for an immense capacity for ceaseless progress, and we are sure that in acting upon the suggestions herein offered, the American labor movement will embody a prudence and discernment that will meet the approbation of the people of our own country, as well as the profound gratitude of the workmen of other countries engaged in this terrific struggle.

"We urge that our movement respond to the call (conscious that the future is involved in profound uncertainty), so that when the history of this great contest is written, the service performed by the workmen of America will comprise its most conspicuous feature."

On the question of the war aims of American labor and the peace terms satisfactory to it, the report said:

"The war is requiring tremendous sacrifices of all of the people. Because of their response in defense of principles of freedom, the people have earned the right to wipe out all vestiges of the idea that the government belongs to or constitutes a "governing class." In determining issues that will vitally affect the lives and welfare of millions of wage-earners, justice requires that they should have direct representation in the agency authorized to make such decisions.

"The Buffalo (1917) convention declared that the following essentially fundamental principles must underlie any peace treaty acceptable to them:

1. A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations.
2. No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.
3. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.
4. Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle, "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."
5. No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

"In addition to these basic principles which are based upon declarations of our President of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty that shall constitute the guide of nations in the new period and conditions into which we enter at the close of the war the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:

1. No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 have been employed or permitted to work.
2. It shall be declared that the basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.
3. Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.
4. Establishment of trial by jury.

"We are in accord with that program of world peace stated by the President of the United States in his address to Congress on January 8, 1918.

"As the result of experience, particularly as events have been disclosed since the beginning of the war, there has been demonstrated a total lack of effective organization of the forces among the peoples of all the countries to make for the maintenance of international peace and at the same time secure international justice. As an outgrowth of the war, new understandings and conceptions have developed to the causes of war and particularly of the present war; new conceptions of right of justice and an increased determination to secure and thereafter maintain the peace of the world founded upon a higher morale of the peoples of the world."

THE POSITION OF AMERICAN LABOR TODAY

(Address of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. at the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, at St. Paul, Minnesota.)

ONE OF the principal addresses delivered at the Building Trades Department Convention at St. Paul was that of President Gompers, of the A. F. of L. Speaking to the assembled delegates on Friday afternoon, June 7th, he said:

Mr. President and Fellow Unionists: I feel that it is not only a pleasure but a duty which I owe to the several departments of the American Federation of Labor to come to the seat of their conventions and, if nothing more, convey the fraternal greetings of the great labor movement of America and all that is implied by the movement and the high resolves which prompt our every action. And so I am here at your convention, not in a position of criticism, but rather as one of you and with you in the tremendous responsibilities devolving upon us.

There have been movements of the common people from time immemorial. The recorded events of the world's history, in so far as they affect the movements of the common people, are as naught in comparison with the struggles and the sacrifices through all the ages which no one has recorded.

From the time when in primitive life men worked that they might live, up to the transition when people were conquered and made slaves, up to the present European conflict there have been the most terrific contests. It has been my good fortune to have had an opportunity to delve into the almost forgotten and buried past, as well as to try to keep abreast of our modern labor movement, and through it all, throughout the ages there runs that one dominating fact, that the hewers of wood and the drawers of water have been compelled to give unrequited service to the masters and owners. And those who have dared to speak for and represent the great mass of the downtrodden through the varying stages of the human struggle to throw off the burdens of tyranny and injustice and for the establishment of better understanding and better relations of man to man—those who dared speak, or most of them, were condemned to the severest sacrifice, to the supreme sacrifice of being.

Perhaps my reading and understanding and interpretation of these struggles of the human family—and particularly of the workers—may be all wrong but if my judgment is not entirely wrong, to me it appears that never in the whole history of the human race, running back for ages, has there ever developed a time and circumstance where the representatives of the masses of labor occupied such a position of right and justice, carrying the battle scars of the human struggles, as have the workers of the past year. Never in the history of the whole world have the toilers occupied such a position of absolute self-reliance, independence and a determining policy that shall make for the recognition and the establishment of the relations between man and man—workers and all others—as in the year of grace 1918.

The workers of the past, in their docile position and attitude, are represented by the tremendously interesting and characteristic picture of "The Man with the Hoe." With bent back and receding forehead, typifying all the wrongs of the human race, with all the gruesome viciousness and outrage and wrong depicted upon the countenance, it is the composite picture of all the wrongs of the ages imposed upon the man of labor. Those who undertake to look upon the wage earners, the producers of wealth of our time, and regard us as exemplifying the same type of labor as "The Man with the Hoe," must understand that in our day the receding forehead has developed into a broadening mind, that the bent back is no longer maintained, but that the men of labor of our day stand erect, that they are intellectually endowed with as good an understanding of life and labor and the relations between man and man as any in any walk of life. Though it is quite true that all the workers of our country and our time are not members of our unions—and it is a pity that it is true—but whether they be members of our unions and of our movement or not we speak for them,

even though under pressure they may deny us the right to speak for them. The people and the government of the United States are now engaged in a world struggle for freedom, justice and democracy. We have sent over seas perhaps a million of the best blood and sinew and brain of our republic to fight against autocracy and imperialism. But we have not sent all the manhood and womanhood over there. The fighting forces which we have sent represent the whole people of the United States, and just so it is with the labor movement. The American labor movement is the fighting force for labor, whether all are members of our organization or not.

The expression of that thought comes to me when I have in mind some employers—and thanks to our lucky stars, or their lucky stars, there are few of them—as represented by two great employers in the telegraphic business. These companies have not assumed the position that other employers of labor have, that is to say, superficially, often falsely, that they are neutral, that they do not want to force their employes into the labor movement, that they conduct what might be known as open shops, with the right, as they declare, of workers to join or not join their union; but the representatives of the companies to which I have referred have declared that they will not permit the employment in their service of anyone who becomes a member of organized labor. The man who is in executive position as an employer who undertakes to deny the right of American citizens to become members of an organization for mutual protection and advancement is simply the embodiment of all that is understood by kaiserism in government. Such a position cannot be tolerated in a republic such as we have in the United States. I know of no one thing, I know of no one instance which has occurred within this past year that has so much disturbed my conscience and my understanding, no one thing that, in my judgment, has such a disturbing influence upon the morale of the great mass of our people as the assumption of imperialistic, autocratic conduct by the telegraphic companies.

I don't know whether there is any similar situation presented in any industry in the country. You and I have held—and are proud of that position—that the primary thing for which we are contending in this world war, in this struggle to which we are giving our sons and our best blood, is that the peoples and the countries of the world may have an opportunity of self-determination, of development, of freedom, of justice, of the cultivation of the best that is in us. And it is a worthy cause in which men are called upon to voluntarily concede the necessity, if it arises, to make the supreme sacrifice of life. We have insisted, and we insist and emphasize the fact, that while we are fighting against autocracy and militarism, while we are struggling for freedom and democracy abroad we propose to maintain freedom and democracy at home.

If a great principle were not involved in this situation I would not take up your time to even discuss it, however briefly; but we are in this war, and I know to some extent what it has meant to the men in the building trades. Despite your losses in many instances you are giving all over our land a service and a support second to no group or agency in America. May I take this opportunity to express to you as one of the representatives of this great labor movement of ours my deepest appreciation of the magnificent service you have rendered the Republic of the United States, the cause of organized labor, of our allied forces, of our fighting men and the great civilian population in this time of stress and storm. When I come to you today and find this magnificent gathering of the men in the building industry of America, a gathering as representative as could be brought together under any circumstances, and know of the work you have been doing in your own respective communities and throughout the country, when I find the wonderful service that has been performed by the Department in the interest of the men you represent here and the great cause in which our country is engaged, when I have frequent and always welcome conferences with the officers and the representatives of the Department in the offices of the American Federation of Labor, I cannot begin to tell you of its tremendous influence upon my mind.

The Building Trades Department was launched in the convention held in Norfolk, Va., in 1907, and grew out of a de-

sire, a hope that it would help in the development of co-operative effort to attain your own good, and you found it capable of great achievement by recognizing the common interests of the men in the building trades of our country. I see here in this assembly the representative men, I think I may say, of every building trade and partial building trade in this country. President Donlin, I want to say to you that it affords me such a deep sense of gratification that it is impossible for me to find words to express it. I want this Department, I want our other departments of the American Federation of Labor, to grow in numbers, in strength, in influence; I want the great movement of labor in America to take its place as an independent group of toilers that has the understanding and the grit to exist upon the proper plane and the definite relations existing between man and man and the workers of our country.

After all, what have you got, what have I got of the world's goods? The fact that we have given out efforts to help our fellow workers. You cannot leave much of a legacy to your children. You want to give and do give to your children the best education you can. You do not want them to become a class of idlers or professional parasites; you want them to give service to society. And what better legacy can the men of labor of our time leave to our children than a better organized labor movement that shall give protection and advance the interests of your sons and daughters?

If there be one thought that shall survive me even for an hour after I shall pass away, that shall say, "He strove that the workers of our country and of our time shall be made freer and that their lives shall be better, that their work shall be lighter and more congenial and happy," I shall believe that I have not lived and worked in vain. And that to me is the dominating thought of whatever I have been trying to do, with some degree of success and perhaps many failures. But whatever it may be, we are now in the time of the making of a new world, and the making of it, the shaping of it is in the hands of the masses of labor. Out of all the sacrifices that have been made by the manhood and the womanhood of outraged Belgium, or partially devastated France, of the struggles and sacrifices Britain, of the moans of the almost ruined Serbians and Roumanians, of all that you and I and our boys and men and women may be compelled to sacrifice and suffer, none of it will be in vain so long as we and they are true to the great cause for which we have entered into this world struggle.

I am conscious of what all this means, and sometimes apprehensive, but I feel deep down into my very being that with all the scientific planning for murder and conquest and world domination the spirit of liberty cannot be crushed. We read the history of men and movements that have undertaken the domination of the world, the crushing out of freedom. We know of the early years of civilized life and we know of the men and women and children who met terrific fates, going to their death with songs upon their lips and thrills and emotion in their hearts and minds. These men and women and children met their martyred death, and the dominating force of conquest believed itself safe; but the song of the innocent, the prayer of the hopeful, the aspiration for the beautiful—though done to death in their bodies their spirits lived—were taken up by the myriads of men who have carried the thought and the song and the hope and the aspiration along until the human race in all the civilized world is inspired by the song and the hope of human brotherhood.

And so the men and women who have sacrificed their all in the hope that liberty will prevail have a spirit that cannot be crushed out, it cannot be conquered. And so long as the labor movement maintains its position the men and women in our cause, willing to sacrifice, willing to fight, willing to do and dare, standing behind the great leaders of democratic thought and justice, the men who dared to lead and to bear whatever consequences come, if we are but true to them, true to ourselves and true to our great cause we shall conquer. We dare not fail in this world struggle. If we fail the lights of freedom will go out over the whole world.

Today's news cabled from the Western Front indicates the turn of the tide of battle. May this fervent prayer go to our men from the men of this convention: "Back from France, back from

Belgium, back from Roumania and Serbia into Germany, into your own country, you Huns who have dared overrun the homes of democratic, and peace-loving people. Back, back, and when you are back on your own territory, when you have no longer the power to outrage decency and civilization, when you are no longer the power that you thought you were to dominate the world, when you have learned the meaning of respect for your fellow men, when you understand that humility instead of browbeating and domineering policies is the term of mutual understanding and good will, then we will talk about peace with you, but by the gods not until then."

Somehow I think I have some understanding of the spirit of the men in the labor movement of our country, the men who have made the sacrifices they have that we and the great masses of labor shall occupy a position of dignity and command the respect of our fellow citizens. We cannot recede, we dare not. We are going to stand true. We want to see that the men of labor shall no longer be looked upon as though they occupy a lower standard of life and position. The men who want, who desire to obtain results for their fellows must be willing to make sacrifices. And our boys have been making them. I am proud of them. I suppose we would all love to have lived in the great past, and some of us have in our day dreams wished that we might go to sleep and wake up at some time, twenty, fifty, or one hundred years from now, and see what the world has done. But if I have some conception of the history and the development of the human race from the past to the present and the future, I think it is a great joy and a great privilege to have been permitted to live in the great now, to participate in the battle and the struggle, to help as best one could. It is a tremendous privilege.

Perhaps nothing helped more to develop the situation than the important conference that was held in Washington in March, 1917, which gave the assurance to our great President that, come what may, he need not fear what has happened in many countries of division and antagonism, for in America, whether in peace or in war, the men of labor would stand as a unit behind him as the interpreter and leader of the democracy of the world. And the result of that declaration gave him to understand that the masses of labor of America were not going to quibble, were not going to stand in opposed and hostile ranks. And I sometimes have the notion that, after all, it was one of the determining factors that led the President of the United States first to understand our unity, and his action to go before Congress and tell them the crisis by which our country was confronted.

Our movement is appreciated more than you and I and the great rank and file understand. We have done wonders. Wonders have been performed and in the making of the new life and the new relations during the war and immediately after the war is ended you cannot go back. The new dignity and position and power now understood and appreciated by the labor movement of America will not be thrown into the scrap heap. When our fighting boys come back with the crown of glory and victory upon their banners they will have this splendid tribute upon their lips—that the men of labor of America have been true to them and true to the common cause of justice. I want to live. I am not afraid to die, but I do hope to live at least until that time when our boys will come home in triumph; but I would rather pass now into eternal oblivion than to live when our boys would come back and ask us whether we have been faithful or otherwise to them and to their common cause.

May I say now in closing that I am more than grateful to you for your wonderful work, your success and for the cordiality of your reception to me while I have been addressing you this afternoon.

Value of Trade Unionism

"If I were a factory employee, a workingman on the railroads, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union." Theodore Roosevelt.

AS THE LUMBER MANUFACTURERS SEE US.

(By George H. Lakey.)

AT the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held at Chicago, May 20 to 22, some very interesting remarks were made relative to labor and labor's influence. For instance, let me quote one of the speakers:

"The plan we are here presenting means the education of the Congressman, by the man from home, whom he holds in respect and confidence. You complain of the influence of labor. Labor does not possess the influence that you possess, if you will organize it. Those engaged in occupations represented by labor organizations live in industrial centers. Most of the members of Congress do not come from such districts. Those who do, however, must naturally be expected to lean to labor as against you, because they represent that constituency and, therefore, feel constrained to listen to them. Those who are not so situated will listen to you and the farmer. Educate yourself, the farmer, and your representative in Congress, and preserve, in the only effectual way you can, this Nation, and in doing so perform your patriotic duty. Your failure to do so may bring distress to your family, when both property and law are destroyed."

If labor does not possess the influence the manufacturer does, then it is because labor is not awake to its possibilities. What a Congressman needs is votes and if labor has little influence with a Congressman, that fact ought to be made known when he seeks re-election, and this without regard to his party affiliation. The slogan should be: "vote for those who by their acts have proven their friendship for your cause." And your cause means better living conditions for the workers, a more equal division of the fruits of labor, which to you means better homes to live in, better education for your children, more respect and consideration for you on the job. If a Congressman is against those things and gets elected it is because you have not worked as you should and have allowed the influences mentioned in the quoted statement to prevail.

From the same speech at the same meeting let me quote again:

"We need in our organizations a better understanding of purpose; unity of action, with closer attention to working details. Labor organizations carry out their purposes more successfully than we do. Twenty per cent of union labor leads the other eighty per cent, and generally succeeds in its undertakings; this, because those who falter or fail are branded as "scabs," and their families are ostracized and covered with shame and ignominy. Would to God, we had some similar power to force our business men to such a successful cooperative effort for the common good! These men give freely of their time, which is their capital, as well as their money, giving many times more of both than their employers. Can't you see this is why labor wins? They put forth united effort. Are we less intelligent, or are we more selfish than they? We will not admit our lack of intelligence. We must concede our selfishness; but, if conceded, our acts do not display intelligent selfishness, because our interests lie in the results of the character of cooperation we do not fully accord. What is the answer?"

Though this will appear highly-colored to union men, yet the speaker gives us credit for unselfish effort and points to the very heart of the labor movement, the untiring, unselfish efforts of the leaders of labor, few of whom have been rewarded for the giving of the best years of their lives to the cause of labor. And as long as we can find men who are willing to do these things with unselfish motives, the labor movement will progress and prosper: Our prosperity lies in added numbers, the manufacturers in added profits. It sounds good, however, to note that they give us credit for being able to accomplish so much and to do it on the only capital we have, "unselfish effort."

Further the speaker says:

"No longer can we sit idly by and say that labor troubles are no concern of ours, because our industry is not involved. We are today, face to face, with the gravest conditions that have ever con-

fronted us; and what is more, if this war continues, we have only begun, and the end is not in sight. While the view here expressed may seem grave, in the light of the rapid progress of so-called public thought, if we pause and analyze the situation and determine where it is leading us, we can only reach the conclusion that a prolongation of the war will result, at its cessation, in a situation even more grave than we anticipate. The shortage of labor, caused by army drafts, war production, and normal demand, will doubtless encourage labor to greater demands and will tend to greater unrest and dissatisfaction. **Every demand of labor complied with only tends to increase its arrogance and to encourage it to greater ones. This situation will provide labor with an opportunity and an incentive to organize,** such as no other period in our history has offered, and if the war continues long enough, labor will probably be fully organized. When peace is declared, the armies will return, labor now employed in the war industries will seek to return to peace occupations, and there will be much competition for employment, resulting in declining wage scales. Between the close of the war and the time when the production of the farm can be increased, the cost of living in all probability will be considerably enhanced. The high cost of living, together with low-priced labor, will produce its own problems. This situation will be intensified if labor is unwisely led. The farmer may be slow to realize that his position and that of the industrial worker are not in harmony. The farmer naturally favors high-priced products, long hours of labor and low cost thereof; while labor desires cheap food products, short hours of employment, and high wages. If the farmer and the merchant do not and will not understand their position and labor is unwisely led, we may expect to see in this country something of the situation confronting Russia today."

We note with particular interest the statement "that every demand of labor complied with only tends to increase its arrogance and to encourage it to greater ones. This situation will provide labor with an opportunity and an incentive to organize."

Long have we preached the gospel of organization and in many ways pointed out as we thought the best way to do it. Judging from the tone of the speaker we have been successful, or why the lamentations? No wonder at times that we are accused of being unpatriotic when we have to strike to enforce demands for better wages to meet the rapidly rising market, when the employer contends that to grant us the increase would only encourage us to greater demands. So it is not the justice of our demands that stop him from giving, it is only the fear that we might ask more that causes the strike.

A LINK WITH THE PAST—BROKEN

(By Richard Hazelton.)

THE passing away, recently, of Gabriel Edmonston, that well-known veteran member of our organization and its first President, held an interest for us quite apart from the element of personal loss which it was only natural that all keenly interested in the affairs of our organization should feel, for his death, in a manner, marked a definite breaking with the past—or to be more precise, with that period when our organization was as yet unborn and the plight of the average journeyman carpenter in the world of American labor was comparable with that of one of the lost tribes of Israel.

Edmonston, picturesque figure that he was, in recent years, more and more appeared to stand out as one of the last links in the chain which bound us to the unorganized, or shall we say, the disorganized past, when the carpenter was almost a pariah wandering over the land, the victim of miserably low wages, excessively long hours of toil and wretched working conditions. One might say that in his later years he became a living testimonial to the efficacy of the instrumentality which brought about the amelioration and betterment of the carpenter's condition—and that instrumentality was organization.

This was due no less to the fact that he was prominent in trade union affairs

than that his life was fairly evenly divided between the two periods, the period prior to the organization of the U. B. and that which succeeded it, and few were better fitted then he to testify to the permanent value of organization and its immense power for good where the interests of the workers are concerned.

Some interesting reminiscences, now worth recalling, appeared from his pen in "The Carpenter" a few years ago, in which he told of having witnessed when quite a small boy the parade of the journeymen carpenters of the city of Washington who had been driven to go on strike to bring working hours down to a ten-hour minimum.

"Up to that time," he said, "the hours of labor were from sunrise to sunset. In the long hot days of summer the work was as hard and exhausting as that of a field hand in harvest, before the days of the reaper, with a lowhanging cloud just appearing above the horizon.

"The parade was unique and creditable both as to numbers and deportment. Each carpenter carried some tool that marked positively the distinctive character of the demonstration, broad axes (now obsolete,) saws, bench planes, adzes, augurs, hatchets, and a cabinet maker's bench mounted on a wagon drawn by two black horses chalk-lined fore and aft. On the wagon were carpenters making shavings that marked the line of march. The parade accomplished its object and ten hours became fixed as a day's work, but no union grew out of this peaceful victory."

But even this initial success did not force the value and efficacy of real organization upon them. Shortsightedly, they were satisfied with their measure of success and "failed to see any use for an organization that called for the payment of regular dues." Accordingly we learn that the benevolent orders, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and others "attracted the more provident and influential among them where the payment of sick and death benefits were the inducement, but in the main a general air of poverty pervaded the ranks of the journeymen carpenters. Only the practice of the most rigid economy enabled the married man to keep out of debt. The numbers of days employed during the year was about the same as at present. Piece work was introduced for a winter job when outdoor work was suspended. Nearly all well established bosses could make up a large stock of doors, sash and blinds of standard sizes for the next season's use. The prices were based on what an average hand could do in ten hours work. All work was by hand from the rough as labor-saving machinery had not been introduced to any great extent nor had it even been invented.

"A four panel door, raised panels both sides, for instance, was considered a day's work and brought the journeymen $1.25 for his labor, the lumber being furnished. Piece work was originally a help for the journeyman as it gave him employment at a time when he needed it most. It afterward became a menace to his livelihood when unscrupulous bosses cut the prices to the bone in order to gain an advantage over their competitors. Instead of being a winter job, piece work became the rule on a certain class of work the year round."

Such was the situation in the decade that immediately preceded the Civil War, and with it, as one may very well surmise, "there had grown up many abuses that had a tendency to humiliate both bosses and journeymen." The most serious of these was enumerated by Brother Edmonston as "the lack of a decent lien law which was an incentive to the dishonest contractor to adopt sharp practices. The poor journeyman was his chief victim, with the material man a close second. The scarcity of real money, the use of a depreciated currency and store orders as a medium of exchange were demoralizing. As regards liquor, the temptation to dissipation was accentuated by the fact that whiskey was only three cents a pint, while a cheaper grade could be had for twenty cents a gallon."

These demoralizing influences naturally bore hard on a class of workers that saw no future for themselves except incessant toil without sufficient remuneration for any better showing, so we can well imagine, from the words of the departed veteran, what the conditions in the trade were at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Touching on the effect of that great war on the industrial state of the country and particularly in regard to trade

unionism his reminiscences of the period are illuminating and are of an especial interest at this critical time.

"The outbreak of the war," he tells us, "and the call for volunteers so depleted the ranks of skilled labor that wages took a sharp upward turn and more than doubled. But at the close of the war the return of the soldiers to the trades caused the labor supply to exceed the demand and wages suffered a relapse to former conditions, which reached its lowest ebb in 1880. The rough school of army life had proven the value of organization and discipline which was applied to the industrial field not by the masters alone, but by the workers. The conditions became so bad that something had to be done to avoid anarchy. It was an easy task to convince carpenters in a personal chat that the fault lay with them, and their only hope was in union. The call for the journeymen carpenters to meet for the purpose of organization was a surprise. Instead of two or three dozen expected, the hall was crowded. The rest is the history of the Brotherhood."

Gabriel Edmonston lived to see a great change come over the status of the carpenter, a change almost revolutionary in its scope, and all of it thanks to constant and unremitting organization under the banner of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. He lived to see the organization he helped to found grow into an institution of great strength and influence. It has accomplished much since he became its first President, and will go farther in the future.

Before closing, it is well to draw attention to the last paragraph we have quoted from the deceased veteran's reminiscences regarding trade conditions at the close of the Civil War. Organized labor is strong today, a power to be reckoned with in the national life, but we shall soon have to face a situation somewhat analogous to that outlined by the late brother Edmonston, though we fervently hope, by no means as dark. Our boys now in the army and navy upholding the honor of America will come back when peace is declared and we must see to it that the release from military duty of the great numbers now in our national army is not allowed to demoralize industry as it did following the Civil War. The task in this direction is one the solution of which will tax the best thought of the labor movement and of our government. Let us give the utmost consideration to it now.

STATISTICS PROVE SHORTER WORKDAY GAINS FAVOR

THE activities of trade unionists in the domain of the shorter work day is a chapter of trade union history that is well defined. Trade unionists indubitably were pioneers in the field and they found it an arduous, uphill struggle to convince both employers and the public of the social and economic value of it. Today, however, the shorter work day, apparently, finds favor in quarters previously most hostile to it and numerous large employers are contantly finding out that its claims of economic justification, apart altogether from its social and humane values, are very well founded. All this is well reflected in the following article which we quote from a recent issue of The Survey:

The idea has widely prevailed for years that the tendency toward shorter hours of labor, and especially toward the eight-hour day, was constant and marked. Yet strange to say, the census figures have not justified such a belief. The 1910 census showed that in 1909 only about 8 per cent. of the 6,600,000 wage earners then engaged in manufacturing, worked forty-eight hours or less in a week. In the five-year period following, there was a slight improvement. In 1914 the number of wage earners was over 7,000,000 and those who worked forty-eight hours or less in a week represented nearly 12 per cent. of the total.

But a change came with the year 1914. Since then there has been a constant and rapid extension of the eight-hour day. Early in 1916 an attempt was made to measure its progress by checking up reports appearing in newspapers and elsewhere. After correspondence with many firms and trade unions, Ruth Pickering was able to estimate in the Survey for April 1, 1916, that in the previous ten months 100,000 men had achieved the

eight-hour day in the United States. At the end of that year, Dorothy Kirchwey Brown brought the study down to date by using the same methods. Writing in the Survey of January 9, 1917, she expressed the belief, based on figures which she presented, that in the year 1916, 400,000 wage earners had secured the eight-hour day.

Progress in Recent Years

Last fall a later and official statement appeared. In the Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for September, 1917, an estimate was made of the number of wage-earners securing the eight-hour day in 1915, 1916 and in the first six months of 1917. The information was taken from "leading trade union periodicals, labor papers, trade journals, daily papers published in various parts of the country, annual and other reports issued by officers of labor organizations, and replies to inquiries made by the bureau." On the basis of the information thus secured, the bureau reported a total of 1,051,703 employes as having secured the eight-hour day during the time covered.

Included in this number were 400,000 railway employes. It seems doubtful, however, whether these should be counted. There had been no investigation of railway practice. It was assumed, apparently, that the passage of the Adamson law gave the train crews an eight-hour day. This is not a safe assumption. But if the railroad men are left out there remains a total of 651,703—a greater number securing the eight-hour day in two and a half years than the total number in manufacturing industries who had it in 1909.

Causes of Movement

Undoubtedly this movement is due in large part to the scarcity of labor and the necessity of conciliating those workers who are available. Another consideration that must have had a great deal of weight, is the new knowledge that has been acquired since the outbreak of the war on the subject of fatigue and its relation to output. Probably nothing that has ever been published has had a more profound influence in this respect than the reports of the British Committee on the Health of Munition Workers. That England, in order to achieve her maximum efficiency and be in a position to carry on a war with the utmost vigor, should actually curtail working hours and frown upon overtime and Sunday work, is a fact of far too great significance to go unheeded.

But there has been a considerable amount of experience in this country which also has had its influence. The great increase in production at the plant of the Ford Motor Company, after working hours had been reduced from nine to eight, has been frequently pointed out. Other companies have been making experiments. The Cleveland Hardware Company, a concern employing several thousand men, had a regular working-day three years ago of nine hours. For years the company had experienced a busy season in the middle of the winter, during which it was customary to work one hour overtime. Three years ago when the time came for going on the ten-hour schedule, the management, which had been studying the matter, decided to run straight through the busy season on the old nine-hour schedule. Superintendents and foremen were horrified. They expressed the belief that the company would not be able to fill its orders. Nevertheless, the rule was adopted and overtime was abolished. At the end of the year when they checked up results, they found that it had been the year of largest production in the history of the company. The next year when the time for the busy season arrived, instead of trying to meet it with the regular working schedule, the management took an hour off, and the whole force went on the eight-hour day. Again, foremen and superintendents expressed their misgivings and again the workers produced more goods than ever before, exceeding their work of the previous year.

Experimenting With Six-Hour Day

Last winter the Cleveland Hardware Company carried its experiment one step further. There is a large steam hammer in the plant, which proved inadequate for the handling of all the work to be done. It was decided to install another hammer of similar type. While it was being installed the work was piling up and the men proposed that they work in shifts of six hours each, instead of eight. Only two men are employed on the hammer, so it was not an extensive

experiment. It is interesting to note, however that after taking two hours more from their working day, each team of men working six hours so greatly increased their efficiency that they were able to turn out very nearly as great a product in six hours as they had formerly done in eight.

From the men's point of view, the experiment was not entirely satisfactory, for on a piece-work basis their earnings were not quite as great as before. After the new hammer was installed, they went back to the eight-hour schedule. The experiment did show, however, that at least in that kind of work the maximum of human efficiency is to be expected in a working day somewhere between six and eight hours in length.

A similar experience has been that of the Commonwealth Steel Company, in an industry where it had not been supposed that the eight-hour day would lead to an increased output.

A Five-Day Working Week

At the Cloth Craft Shops of the Joseph and Feiss Company in Cleveland, the standard working day is eight hours, and the weekly hours up to January, 1917, were forty-four hours. At that time the management proposed to the employes that the shop shut down on Saturday altogether, and that the four hours formerly worked on Saturday be distributed through the other five days of the week. The idea was based on the known fact that the employes—or at any rate the girls, who are in the majority—frequently do housework in addition to their work in the factory and are, consequently, under an added physical strain. Some, even if they have no general housework to do, make their own clothes or do their own laundry work. It was believed under the circumstances that the full days of freedom from the factory would react favorably on individual efficiency in the shop.

The result has more than justified the expectation. It was not long before the workers were accomplishing as much in five days as they formerly did in five and one-half, and doing it within the eight-hour limit, too. Advantage can now be taken of the week-end as never before. Some of the employes go to the country on Friday night and return refreshed and invigorated late Sunday afternoon.

Movement Gathering Headway

That the movement toward an eight-hour day, and generally toward shorter hours of labor, is gathering headway and will continue on purely economic grounds, is indicated not only by the trend in the past months but by other evidences at hand. There is no industry where long hours of labor have more persistently been maintained than in steel-making. Yet I was told by a steel manufacturer last summer that he is convinced of the effectiveness of the eight-hour day, and that the only reason why he does not now install it is that he does not know where he could get the extra men. He told me that as soon as the war is over and men are easier to get, he will put in three shifts of men throughout the plant in place of the two-shift system now prevailing.

It is altogether likely now that the understanding of the necessity and value of the eight-hour day has become so general, that the movement will go of its own weight. But there are certain forces that will accelerate its movement. The unions stand as a unit for the eight-hour day. They mean to have it by whatever route it may come. In the past, the unions have been opposed to legislation for the shorter work day. Samuel Gompers has strenuously opposed it. The eight hours must come by union activity—by collective bargaining, not by law. Three times has a convention of the American Federation of Labor voted down a resolution favoring legislation as a means of securing eight hours. The radicals and the westerners were for it, the conservatives and the easterners were against it. But of late a change seems to have come about. Mr. Gompers worked hard for the passage of the Adamson law, to give the eight-hour day to the train crews. In neither of the last two conventions of the American Federation of Labor was the issue directly raised, but resolutions were adopted without debate that seemed to indicate a shifting from the traditional position.

Eight-Hour Day Legislation Favored

And now, within a month, the New York State Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution favoring legislation

not only for an eight-hour day but for a Saturday half-holiday.

With this shifting of the point of view of the unions, the new attitude of the courts on this question becomes of greater importance. For a dozen years, after the adverse decision in the Lochner case involving a ten-hour law for bakers in New York, it had been assumed that a law fixing a limit on the hours of labor of grown men would be unconstitutional. Mississippi was the first to challenge the bugaboo. A ten-hour law was passed there a few years ago. It went to the Supreme Court of the State and the law was sustained in a decision which laid down the principle of the "inalienable right to rest." This was encouraging, but the question remained in doubt, nevertheless, until last year, when the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Bunting vs. Oregon, definitely affirmed the right of a State to regulate hours of labor for men.

If the unions want to go ahead, then, and get eight-hour laws passed, they will not find the courts standing in the way. It is probable, though, that they will continue to make their gains, for the most part, through economic rather than legislative methods. But no matter which road they choose, the movement will be hastened by a constantly increasing weight of evidence of the wisdom of the eight-hour day. It is the weight of evidence which has not only enlisted on their side the greater part of the enlightened public, but is rapidly bringing into line the employers too.

WORKERS NOW REALIZE POWER OF UNITY.

(By John Mitchell.)

THE STUDENT of history and the close observer of events must feel a strong sense of hopefulness for the future when he compares the present conditions of life with those which obtained in the past. The contrast is not marked, of course, if yesterday is compared with today. As a matter of fact development and evolution among great masses of people are so slow as to be scarcely perceptible unless one generation is compared with another. And while at times we become restless and impatient for greater progress and are even discouraged by temporary setbacks, I feel sure that the permanent gains we make, the fuller and the growing recognition which is given to our efforts, justify the hope that advancement will be more rapid in the future that it has been in the past.

Now, as never before, the working men and women of our country recognize the potency of united effort and the real value and purpose of their trade unions. These unions have given the workingmen more money, more leisure, greater safety, and better conditions of work and life. The average workingman now leaves his work an hour or two earlier than formerly, there is more money in his pay envelope, and the mill or factory in which he toils is better lighted, better heated, better safe-guarded, and in every way better to work in.

All these things lie on the surface, however; there are other things deeper and more important. Man does not live by bread alone and the trade union has helped the workingman spiritually as well as physically. It has taught workingmen to act together, to unite for a common end, to make joint sacrifice, to abide by the will of the majority, to struggle against great odds for the sake of an ideal. It has taught workingmen that they are related to one another, and it has preached and practiced solidarity.

Workingmen are now united where they were once disunited; it is no longer, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost"; it is "Each for all and all for each." Ten thousand but as one because if the rights of the one are invaded the rights of all are invaded.

Trade unionism is not a thing which has sprung out of nothing and will end in nothing; it is not a thing which belongs only to this generation; it is a part of the evolution of the race.

There was a time when workingmen had nothing to say about wages, hours, or conditions of work; they were slaves, subject to the lash, and they worked when, where, and how their masters decreed. At another time they were serfs attached to the soil and disposed of with the land, like an old farm building. At another period they worked for

whom they wished and at what wages they could obtain, though even then it sometimes happened that the law forbade them to ask more than so and so many farthings for their day's work.

At the present time the trade union is necessary to the real freedom of the workingman. During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century there occurred one of the greatest revolutions in the history of the world. It was a silent movement; the newspapers did not speak of it and the wise men of the time did not even know that it was happening. This revolution changed manufacturing, introduced the steam engine, and transformed little workshops where the master had worked with his journeymen and apprentices at the same bench into huge factories where one man holds dominion over thousands of employes.

The employer can no longer know all the men in his employ and few, if any, of those men can hope or expect to become employers. Each workingman is dependent upon his employer for his job, but the employer can dispense with the services of any one of the thousand men in his establishment. If the workingmen are to be protected at all they can do so only by coming together in a union and by making a contract for all.

SCOPE OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITY ENUMERATED.

THE FOLLOWING concise enumeration of the scope of trade unionism has been so often quoted in the labor press that it appears to have lost its identity, or rather, the identity of the man who wrote it. We reproduce it in this issue at the request of one of our readers, adding that it admirably outlines many advantages, not usually recognized, which trade unionism affords:

There is no law limiting the scope of trade unions; neither is there any artificial barrier to check their usefulness their growth and development. Their functions and beneficence are as broad as the universe, and as protective as human ingenuity can devise. With growing intelligence and the elimination of narrow selfishness, the trade unions can fulfill a mission, overshadowing the best and noblest traits of human endeavor and character in the world's progress.

The scope of the trade unions is developing with the growth of organization on a permanent basis; the keystone to the arch of permanency are the protective and benevolent features. What we need is a wider scope, rising above petty selfishness and the apprehension of timid minds. A more perfect organization of labor on a trade union basis is the most stupendous work of modern times; it has no parallel in history. Prejudice, ignorance, selfishness and cowardice are some of the obstacles in the path of progress, which have to be removed.

The scope of a trade union, as constituted at present, embraces many valuable features:

It is a protective organization—It raises wages and prevents reductions; it equalizes wages for equal work performed; it endeavors to secure a living to all. It establishes a minimum wage for common work; it restricts cut-throat and unfair competition.

It is an insurance society—The cooperative insurance in cases of death and total disability is superior and less costly than the rate charged by the ordinary insurance company, with a class of high-salaried officials and agents, absorbing excessive premiums. It is mutual, safe and economical.

It is a savings bank—The trade union enables the worker with limited means, and not overburdened with thrift and the habit of saving for a rainy day, to deposit weekly small sums of money in the shape of dues and assessments, which are returned to him when most needed—when sick, out of work, traveling, etc. The deposits being scattered over a large territory, make them absolutely safe; the amount lost by the failure of a few banks does not exceed a fraction of one per cent. The deposits draw interest for the benefit of all members.

It is a legislative body—It plans, adopts and amends a constitution and local by-laws without any interference and advice from outside parties. Mistakes can be rectified speedily whenever necessary. There is no conflict of interests to any appreciable extent; local

differences can be adjusted in the interest of the general welfare, viewed from a broad standpoint.

It is a direct legislation league.—The initiative and referendum, which are the cardinal features in the structure of the constitution, enables a small number of unions to propose amendments and substitutes. They are submitted to a referendum vote, with or without any discussion, as the case may be, and approved or rejected. This form of legislation is simple, direct and effective.

It is a school of economics.—The Manchester school of political economy, from Adam Smith to the present day, has evolved a school of doctrines and critics of all shades and colors; it has evolved a system of speculative philosophy not based on concrete cases and facts. Numerous books have been issued on the functions of capital, the value of labor, the rate of wages, and profits, the laws of supply and demand, of exchange, finance, etc. The trade union has, in the attempt to improve the condition of the worker, exposed these economic fallacies. It is developing a new school, which is pure and simple, and based on facts and scientific investigation.

It is a debating club—The business of the union, be it of a routine character or of a more complicated nature, involving questions of vital import, requires discussion and deliberation. Points of order are raised which require careful decision; the motion under debate are amended and substituted. Parliamentary skill is brought into play; the natural abilities of the members as debaters and parliamentarians are developed by constant practice. The progress made in this direction in the course of years, is of vital influence in the affairs of the nation.

It is a trial court—The rules of the union require, for the management of its affairs, the enforcement of discipline and obedience to the laws enacted by the majority. Punishment as a deterrent, in the shape of fines, suspension and expulsion from membership, form a part of the laws. The right of trial and defense is accorded to every member, with the privilege of appeal from one court to another, reaching a final decision in the highest court by a referendum vote of the members.

It is an industrial democracy—The object of the trade union is primarily industrial. It aims to elevate the economic conditions which affect the welfare of the workers upon a higher standard of usefulness and efficiency. The ideal is equity based on a full measure of justice, compatible with the general welfare. From these objects it cannot depart, without destroying the foundation upon which its structure is reared.

UNION CO-OPERATION THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

YES, sir! I am a union man, and have been one for many years. I realize that if I had not sense enough to join with my fellows and demand decent treatment from the employers in my trade, that no consideration would have been given to my individual appeal for better wages and shorter hours of employment. Co-operation with my brothers has enabled me to improve my standard of living. I have also seen how other workers, engaged at other trades and callings have awoke to the necessity of organizing, so that they could collectively demand better treatment from their employers.

While I have told my fellow members that we were entitled to still more wages, to enable us to keep our homes and rear our families, and seeing what benefits we had obtained by joint action and what progress other callings had made by the workers co-operating, I have been from time to time impressed with the necessity of a still greater co-operation among the various organized branches of the Labor movement.

Every section of workers is entitled to a greater part of what they produce and because of that spirit of brotherhood which is essentially prevalent in the organized labor movement, I recognize that I and my fellow members in my trade, should at all times assist and co-operate with other trades and callings to better their conditions. As a worker, or as a wage slave if you will, I am necessarily a consumer of many commodities that have been produced by my brothers employed at other callings

and who have also been alive to the benefits of organization.

At a recent meeting of our union a committee of working girls reported that their employer, an overall manufacturer, had refused to recognize their union, recently organized, and had warned them that no union would run his business. The girls appealed to our members to buy the overalls made in another shop, where they were granted a union scale of wages and better working conditions generally. As purchasers of that article of wearing apparel, we were asked to patronize their union labor, because as union men we could not consistently support an employer opposed to unionism.

Here was our opportunity to show our union spirit. "Boys," I said, "let us help those girls to maintain their union; let us bind ourselves to buy only the union-made overalls." And our meeting passed a motion to that effect. Here was practical co-operation; here was the vindication of that union spirit that had induced my fellow members to organize. As purchasers of union-made overalls our members could demonstrate our practical unionism and at the same time render valuable assistance to the union women making those overalls. I was much impressed with this practical form of co-operation because it enabled my union to help other organized workers and if the other unions, whose members wore overalls, would only take the same action, by our united strength, we could drive the unfair employer out of business or make him toe the mark and pay his employees a decent wage.

"In union there is strength." By the active co-operation of many other unions in this and other cities and towns we soon brought that unfair overall manufacturer to his senses, the result being the women had another union factory and have now a strong organization and are able to demand even better wages than ever.

While walking down Hastings street one morning I met Bill Jones of the Barbers' union. "Well, Bill, how is the union getting on?" "Oh, we are making some progress; three more shops now display our union shop card, but there are still several shops to be brought into line, and we ask the union boys to patronize our union shops, and tell their friends to keep away from any barber shop that does not display the union shop card. We'll land those shops yet if we get the union men to co-operate with us." "Well, good luck, Bill; wish your union all success."

At the next block I met an old friend, of the Carpenters' union. "Hello, Bob," I said, "How goes it?" "Oh, can't complain much," he replies. "We got our new union scale adopted. Oh, by the way, I was just going to get a shave; come along and we will have a talk." A few doors up the street, Bob is about to enter a barber shop. I grabbed him by the arm: "Say, Bob, don't you know that is a non-union shop?" Bob gazed at me somewhat bewildered, then, with a smile, he says, "Damn it; I forgot all about that union shop card; glad you spoke, Tom, because I don't want to patronize any non-union barbers, when I expect to employ union carpenters."

After Bob had secured his union-shave and we were walking up the street, we happened to jump up against Fred Smith of the Machinists' union. "Hello, boys," says Fred, "I am just going to buy a pair of kicks. Come along; I want your advice." So we went into a Hastings street store where they employ union clerks. Have you noticed the union sign in the window? No; well, just take a look when you are passing. Union clerks are asking for the co-operation of all union men. Fred is shown several pairs of shoes by the clerk, and is about to select a dark tan when I said to Fred, "Have they got the Shoe Workers' union stamp on the sole?" After close examination we failed to find the union stamp. Fred looked at the union clerk and caught him smiling broadly. "You want union shoes, do you? Well, we've got them, you bet." Several styles of the union stamp variety were soon displayed, and Fred bought a pair. As we came out of the store, I remarked to Fred: "You see what union co-operation can do for the union clerks and for the Shoe Workers' union." "You're right, Tom; it's the proper thing to do and I am going to tell our members to co-operate with the other unions by buying union products whenever possible and patronizing union labor."

As the three of us walked along each was thinking hard of the possibilities of boosting unionism, if only each union

member would, as a consumer, demand the union label on what he buys, or look for the union shop card.

"Let's have a smoke boys." So we went in and asked for cigars. The cigar case contained a score of brands. Bob beat me to it; he hadn't forgot about that shoe purchase. "Give us one of those 'blue union label' cigars—yes; that's the brand; and it's made in Vancouver, too." "I haven't forgotten what that union man from the Cigar Makers' union told us about those cigars made by child labor in many parts of eastern Canada. Look for the blue union label on the cigar box! Yes, that's the advice he gave us, Tom; then we are not patronizing child labor." And, as we each puffed away at these cigars, we realized how easy it is to extend the hand of co-operation to our union brothers in other organizations, and what an added strength the Labor movement would have if each of us would always display our unionism.—D. W. Kennedy in The British Columbia Federationist.

THE TRUTH ABOUT U. S. SHIPBUILDING

EDWARD N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in an address in the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., recently, gave the following facts and figures relative to America's shipbuilding program and accomplishments in the present war:

On the 1st day of June, of this year, we had increased the American-built tonnage to over 3,500,000 deadweight tons of shipping. In the eleven months from July 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918, we constructed in American shipyards a tonnage equal to the total output of American yards during the entire previous four years. In short, the Shipping Board has added approximately 1,000,000 tons of new construction to American shipping in the last ten months, for it was not until August 3rd of last year that our commandeering order went into effect. We have also added 118 German and Austrian vessels, with a total deadweight tonnage of 730,176. We have requisitioned from the Dutch under the order of the President, 86 vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 526,532. In addition we have chartered from neutral countries 215 vessels with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 953,661. This tonnage, together with the vessels which we have been obliged to leave in the coastwise and Great Lakes trade, gives us a total of more than 1,400 ships with an approximate total deadweight of 7,000,000 tons now under the control of the United States Shipping Board.

In round numbers, and from all sources, we have added to the American flag since our war against Germany began, nearly 4,500,000 tons of shipping. We are adding to this tonnage rapidly and will continue to do so. It has taken us some time to apply to the shipbuilding industry of this country the principles of organization and progressive manufacturing which have made our other big institutions the marvel of the world.

Since January of the present year, when our new quantity production of ships may well be said to have just begun, we have steadily risen in our monthly output until in the month of May we turned out a total of 260,000 tons for that one month alone, making a total for the first five months of this year of 118 steel ships, aggregating 805,000 deadweight tons. Now, in the year ending July 1, 1915, the shipyards in this country built 186,700 deadweight tons of steel vessels of over 1,500 deadweight tons. Thus, in the month of May we produced 53,000 tons more than were produced in the entire year 1915. During the year ending July 1, 1916, 281,400 deadweight tons of steel vessels were delivered. Adding the 1915 tonnage with the 1916 tonnage gives a total of 468,100 tons. With a tonnage for the first five months of this year of 805,000 tons, we delivered in five months 336,900 tons more than was built in American shipyards in the year 1915 and 1916. I do not believe I am over optimistic in saying that our tonnage output will continue to increase until before this year closes we will be turning out a half million tons each month.

We have established a shipbuilding industry that will make us a great maritime nation. We have today under contract and construction 819 shipbuilding ways, including wood, steel and con-

(Continued On Page 52.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1918

The St. Paul Convention

A gathering of the forces of American labor in convention assembled is, at any time, an inspiring spectacle for the impression it gives of steady resolve, of high purpose and humanitarianism, and for the singleness of purpose with which those composing it approach questions of public moment which in any shape or form affect the condition and the lives of the toilers.

In this connection it is not too much to say that the great convention which was held last month in the city of St. Paul, came up to the highest expectations and that, in facing the weighty responsibilities of the crucial time in which we live, it made a record for our movement as a vital, constructive force in national affairs.

It is not our aim to sum up the actions taken at the convention, but one cannot fail to mark the harmonious character of the proceedings as a whole and the manner in which the deliberations fitted into the framework of constructive patriotism which formed the keynote of the great gathering.

It is safe to say that a convention of no other movement than the American labor movement could find itself more emphatically in unison with the real war aims of the nation as enunciated by our great President—for these aims are of the essence of true democracy, and are based upon the fundamentals of true liberty and the rights of all peoples to freedom from autocracy and oppression.

That president Wilson had something of the same thought in view may not inaptly be gathered from his message to the delegates, read at the opening session of the convention, in which he said:

"Please convey to the 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the war program of the nation in the past year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen.

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom, which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully esteemed."

This was a fine tribute to organized labor, a just tribute, and one which we are constrained to say is richly deserved.

Labor has cheerfully shouldered its share of the national burden, it is giving freely of its blood, its brawn and muscle, and even of its scant savings in these days of high prices. It is not complaining of the sacrifices asked of it and it finds a recompense in its vision of a new world of the future, when the clouds of war shall have rolled away, wherein the aims for which labor had long been striving will be attained.

Figures Show Progress

Last month in connection with the A. F. of L. Convention at St. Paul, Minn., the press of the country carried a report of the progress of organization in the seven months since the Buffalo convention that must certainly have sent a thrill of joy through every American trade unionist. The figures, of course, which indicated this record showing, were taken from the voluminous report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and especially from Secretary Morrison's report which formed a component part of it.

Since then the official circulation of the report, giving the figures in detail, allows one to form a better estimate of the large gains made in that comparatively short time.

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison indicates very clearly the wonderful growth and increase in the membership of the A. F. of L., being much more encouraging than the one he submitted to the Buffalo convention seven months previous. It will be recalled that at that convention it was determined to change the time of meeting, and June was substituted for Novemer. The phenomenal growth is indicated by the figures he submitted which show that on April 30, when his report closed, that the total membership was 2,726,478, an increase of 355,034, exceeding the figures given in his last report by 56,600, which covered twelve months. No other previous record compares with that in the history of the A. F. of L.

During the seven months ended April 30, there had been issued 323 charters to national, international, central, local trade and federal labor unions. Of this number three were granted to the following international unions, Railway Mail Association, International Association of Fire Fighters, and National Window Glass Workers, and also 35 central bodies. The report shows that the voting strength has increased from 24,973 to 28,375.

The total death benefits paid out during the past seven months is given at $1,989,623.16 by the various unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. The largest total paid was by the Street Railway Employes, being $317,594.25. Typographical union follows with $279,609.76; then comes the Carpenters with $237,975.02; the Cigarmakers, $210,000; Letter Carriers, $183,783.96, and Bricklayers and Masons, $150,042.62. Many of the local unions provide sick, death, and out-of-work benefits for their members in addition to the benefits paid by the international.

Total cost of strikes reported for the seven months under review is given at $1,295,131.07. These figures do not give the full sums expended for the purposes named, as many of the organizations do not furnish detailed data.

* * *

Affiliation Makes For Progress

The recent decision of the Locomotive Engineers at their convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, to affiliate themselves with the A. F. of L. and to become a full-fledged component part of the American trade union movement is a step in the right direction and one that earns the approbation of all who desire to see organized labor on this continent reach the highest state of development possible to it.

Now as never before is it necessary and essential to emphasize the complete unity of labor and to draw the bands of solidarity as close as circumstances will permit us. The Locomotive Engineers are a strong organization, both numerically and financially and while they have long cordially cooperated with the A. F. of L. still direct affiliation at this time should generate renewed strength which will benefit the affiliating organization and the labor movement as a whole.

We never have been quite able to fathom the reason heretofore strong in the minds of members of the railroad brotherhoods, that aloofness from the general stream of the labor movement—while in principle closely in harmony—was the best policy. But this desire for an aristocratic kind of aloofness is fast disappearing and no little of it is due to the great help and assistance which the labor movement accorded the railroad workers during their now celebrated controversy with the railroad managers. During that time all the machinery of the labor movement and all the power and influence at its command was marshalled on the side of the railroad workers. And even more recently, since the government has undertaken the great task of taking over and operating

the railroads for the period of the war, the American labor movement has been an indispensable ally of the railroad workers, helping to see that their interests are safeguarded and backing them up in their demands with the moral support of all organized American workers.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Locomotive Engineers became firmly convinced that direct affiliation in and with the American labor movement is the best policy, and a step which will mutually make for greater progress on the part of all organized workers. There is nothing arbitrary about the American labor movement, there is nothing compulsory about the A. F. of L. The basis of its strength is the voluntary co-operation of the various groups of workers in American industry, tacitly agreeing to work together and to co-operate in union when occasion requires it for mutual betterment. Affiliation does not mean the sacrificing of any inherent rights possessed by one group of workers. Complete autonomy in relation to their own affairs is accorded them and they lose no power to conduct their own affairs according to the desire of the membership. The only thing that is required is that they subscribe to the principles of the A. F. of L., those principles which express the best thought of the labor movement in shaping a general unification policy which will carry trade unionism to its fullest fruitition while at the same time giving each component organization the greatest latitude in the control of its own affairs.

* * *

Unions Stand for Law and Order

Slowly but surely the better sense of the nation is asserting itself and public men are speaking out strongly in condemnation of the wave of mob violence which in recent months has swept over portions of the country and which for a time threatened to become widespread. From the first, of course, the United States government was most emphatic in condemnation and it will be remembered that President Wilson took occasion during his speech at the Buffalo convention of the A. F. of L. to sound a note of warning, calling upon all citizens to set their faces sternly against lawlessness in the guise of riot, mob violence or intimidation, wherever it might raise its head.

It is encouraging in this connection to reflect that the brutal lynching of the miner, Prager, at Collinsville, Ill., was universally condemned throughout the country and brought forth strong denunciation. Speaking to the American Bar Association a short time ago and having the Prager case in mind, Attorney General Gregory urged a nation-wide campaign, educational and legal, against such symptoms of mob madness.

"We must," he said, "set our faces against lawlessness within our own borders. * * * * For us to tolerate lynching is to do the same thing that we are condemning in the Germans. Lynch law is the most cowardly of crimes. Invariably the victim is unarmed, while the men who lynch are armed and large in numbers. It is a deplorable thing under any circumstances, but at this time above all others it creates an extremely dangerous condition."

Trade unionists generally will agree with Attorney General Gregory, especially with his remark that mob violence at this critical time—if, indeed, there could be an excuse for it at any time — is fraught with dangerous possibilities. In many instances in recent months, take for example the Bisbee, Ariz., deportations, lawless violence of the nature indicated was wreaked upon innocent men as the result of personal hatred and private vengence. Trade unionists are law-abiding and believe in constitutional methods, but it requires no stretch of the imagination to see how easy it would be for malignant enemies of our cause, under cover of stimulated patriotism, to incite attacks on trades unionists and union officials.

* * *

Big Labor Turnover

In its quarterly report, the Massachusetts bureau of statistics refers to the abnormally high rate of labor turnover. Attention is called to the statement that during a period of four months the Fore River Shipbuilding company hired over 5,000 employes in order to add 2,500 to its force, and that the eastern railroads, during a period of nine months, hired over one million new men, or about three men for each vacant position, this being about double the normal turnover. In some other lines of work even higher turnover rates were reported.

The Child Labor Law Decision

Once again the United States Supreme Court has shown itself completely out of touch with progressive thought and aspirations by reason of its recent unexpected action in declaring the child labor law invalid. The court affirmed the decision of the Federal District Court of North Carolina which declared the act unconstitutional and issued restraining orders preventing its enforcement.

This opinion, written by Justice Day, was concurred in by Chief Justice White and Justices McReynolds, Vandeventer and Pitney while Justices McKenna, Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke took a diametrically opposite view and forcefully presented it in a dissenting opinion. Thus it will be seen that the Supreme Court divided on this very important question on the very slender margin of five to four.

In rendering the ruling opinion, deciding the case, Justice Day said:

"Over interstate transportation or its incidents, the regulatory power of Congress is ample, but the production of articles intended for interstate commerce is a matter of local regulation.

"If it were otherwise, all manufacture intended for interstate shipment would be brought under federal control to the practical exclusion of the authority of the states, a result certainly not contemplated by the framers of the constitution when they vested in Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the states.

"That there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories in the interest of their own and the public welfare, all will admit."

The court then went further into the question of the right of states to regulate what it termed "their purely internal affairs" and said that to sustain the Federal child labor statute would not be a recognition of the lawful exertion of congressional authority over interstate commerce, but would sanction an invasion by the Federal power of the control of a matter purely local in its character and over which no authority had been delegated to Congress in directing the power to regulate commerce among the states.

Reasoning along this line the court found the law "repugnant to the constitution" and said that "if Congress can thus regulate matters entrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and the power of the states over local matters may be eliminated and thus our system of government be practically destroyed."

Thus we see that just as the court enunciated the "freedom of contract" doctrine in the Hinchman decision where the right to organize was in question, here it bolsters its argument with the phrase "freedom of contract."

Sharp issue with the states rights argument was taken in the dissenting opinion in which Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke joined, and which said:

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no constitution and no Congress their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the constitution such commerce belongs not to the states, but to Congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the state.

"The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. The national welfare, as understood by Congress, may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

The latter opinion will appear by far the most cogent and forceful to all fair-minded, forward looking citizens who have long desired to see the inhuman evil of child labor which today disgraces some of the southern states abolished for all time and who by no stretch of the imagination would see in its extermination under a comprehensive Federal statute any danger to the constitution or legitimate trade relations between the states.

The action of the majority of the court will not, however, prevent the public mind and conscience from striving for a comprehensive law which shall outlaw products tainted with the sweated labor of children. Steps have already

been taken to obtain a rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court, a petition to that effect having been filed. This plan is favored by the national child labor committee and other agencies as in more than one instance the court has reversed itself upon such a hearing. Should it fail another child labor law of a totally different character will be introduced and its enactment sought.

* * *

Home Owners Decreasing In Ohio

The state health and old age pension committee, created by the Ohio legislature to investigate different questions, reports that 51.2 per cent. of the homes in Ohio are owned by residents, and of these 34.6 per cent. are free from debt. The percentage of Ohio home owners is gradually decreasing. In the twenty-year period from 1890 to 1910 there was a decline from 54.3 to 51.2 per cent. This is a greater decrease than in the United States as a whole. Farmers, with 71.8 per cent., show a larger per cent. of home owners, and of this number 51.2 per cent. are owned outright.

* * *

Want a Minimum Wage

A fight to secure a minimum wage of $13.30 a week for women and minors in Wisconsin was opened before the Wisconsin industrial commission recently with the filing of a petition for the fixing of this wage. The petition was filed in the name of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, the consumers' league of Wisconsin and central council of social agencies, Milwaukee.

Four years ago an investigation was made by the Wisconsin industrial commission and others, and it was found that $9.50 would then be a living wage for women and minors in Milwaukee. No order was issued, because the validity of the law was then being tested in a case from the state of Oregon. The United States Supreme Court, over a year ago sustained the validity of the law. Nevertheless the Wisconsin industrial commission has made no effort to put a living wage into effect.

* * *

Loans to Farmers

During April $13,988,619 was paid out to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks on long-time, first mortgage loans.

On May 1 the total amount of money paid out to farmers since the establishment of the Federal land banks was $91,951,886, covering 40,451 loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to May 1 was $229,948,835, representing 126,630 applicants. There are in process of closing loans to the amount of $174,858,616, which are awaiting abstracts of title, release of mortgages, or other formalities.

The grand total of loans closed is divided by the Federal land bank districts as follows:

Springfield, $2,876,045; Baltimore, $3,407,750; Columbia, $3,192,775; Louisville, $5,407,600; New Orleans, $6,091,315; St. Louis, $5,128,935; St. Paul, $15,424,900; Omaha, $11,438,390; Wichita, $11,191,700; Houston, $7,775,-791; Berkeley, $5,806,900; Spokane, $14,229,785.

* * *

Seaman Insurance

More than 60,000 masters, officers, and seamen on American merchant vessels traversing the war zone have been insured by the United States government. This insurance totals more than $115,000,000. Claims under the insurance are so far a little more than $180,-000.

This insurance as to vessels traversing the war zone is compulsory, though it is not required that the insurance be taken through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. However, virtually the entire personnel of the merchant marine is insured by the bureau, the government rate being only 25c for each $100 of insurance.

Since the American fleet has been patrolling the seas the rate has been reduced from 50c for each $100 of insurance.

If the owner of a vessel traversing the war zone fails to insure the masters, officers, and crew, the Secretary of the Treasury may take out the insurance for them with the bureau and, further, fine the owner not more than $1,000.

The insurance affords protection for disability or death resulting from war perils and provides for compensation during detention following capture. One American captain's wife has been receiving a monthly check for $337.50 since her husband was captured.

A man may now enlist in the merchant-marine service with full assurance that in case of death, disability, or detention in prison his dependents and loved ones will be provided for.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 128 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed herewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Unions Chartered in May

Eastland, Texas.
Port Henry, N. Y.
Chandler, Okla.
Lusk, Wyo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Antioch, Cal.
Rapid City, S. D.
Manistique, Mich.
Ranger, Texas.
Collinwood, Tenn.
Laredo, Texas.
Belen, New Mexico.
Army City, Kansas.
Auburn, Ill.
Dundas, Ont. Can.
Hattiesburg, Miss.
Bryant, Ill.
Mobile, Ala. (Millmen.)
South Side, Omaha, Neb. (Packinghouse carpenters, millwrights and boxmakers.)
Seattle and Vicinity, Wash. (Ship fasteners.)
New York, N. Y. (Reed and rattan workers.)
Lowell, Mass., (Millwrights.)
Beaumont, Texas. (Caulkers.)
Portland and Vicinity, Ore. (Ship fasteners.)
Savannah, Ga. (Ship carpenters and caulkers) (Colored)
Ville-Lauzon, P. Q. Can.
New York, N. Y. (Furniture workers.)
Noauk, Conn. (Ship carpenters, joiners and caulkers.)
Houston, Texas. (Fasteners.)
San Pedro and Wilmington, Cal. (Ship fasteners.)
Toledo, Ohio, (Ship carpenters, Joiners and caulkers.)

Total, 32 Local Unions.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the present whereabouts of F. H. R. Smith, a member of the U. B. who left his home at Augusta, Ga., on August 4, 1917. He has brown hair and eyes, a brown stubby mustache and weighed about 165 pounds. He has two gold upper teeth.

His original home was in Pittsburgh. His son J. C. Smith died since he left and his wife is anxious to locate him. Address communications to Mrs. F. H. R. Smith, 549 Watkins Street, Augusta, Georgia.

The present whereabouts is desired of Harry E. Waterbury who about four years ago was a union carpenter in Los Angeles. He later left for Stockton and went from there to Richmond. He is about five feet, six inches tall; his complexion is fair and he has blue eyes. Send particulars to Mrs. N. Connell, 1833 Webster Avenue, Fresno, Cal.

Particulars are wanted as to Peter Nelson, who was a member of L. U. 425 of El Paso, Texas. He left that city in August, 1917, for Oklahoma. Anyone knowing of his present address would confer a favor by writing H. Nelson, 116 Eighth Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Wanted: information as to whereabouts of Fred and Joseph Annis, beneficiaries of W. E. Annis, who was killed on January 23, 1918 near Fort Steele, Wyo. Brother Annis was sixty years old and joined the U. B. at Pratt, Kansas, on November 30, 1915, afterward transferring to locals at Lawton, Okla., Oklahoma City, Ada, Okla., Durant, Okla., San Antonio, Tex., Parsons, Kan., and Scottsbluff, Neb. Information should be sent to A. C. Leonard, F. S., L. U. 1608, Box 950, Scottsbluff, Neb.

Expulsions

Rudolph Wlach, former secretary of L. U. 1180 of Cleveland, Ohio has been expelled from that local following the preferment of charges of embezzlement and misconduct against him. Wlach misappropriated funds of the local and fled to Chicago with the wife of a brother member who was the mother of two young children. Julius Dombrady, R. S., L. U. 1180.

Why Merchants Should Favor Unions

The following from "The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterers" puts into definite form a query that often enters the minds of trade unionists. Editor Maas reasons this way:

"When a workingman gets a dollar a day he cannot possibly be a two-dollar customer at the grocery, the dry goods store, the shoe store or any place of business. High wages help the merchant every time. Trade unions tend to raise wages and therefore make the mechanic and laborer a better customer. Labor unions also have a tendency to materially shorten the hours of labor, thereby giving employment to a larger number of operatives. The man of business who fails to realize the truth of these assertions is behind the times and should read up. Long hours and small wages are among the causes of panics and hard times. The trade union is unalterably opposed to both these evils.

"The merchant who expects to do a good business on a starvation rate of wages is on a par with the farmer who would expect a good crop without planting any seed. Intelligent storekeepers are beginning to realize that the question of their prosperity is in a large measure bound in the welfare of the wage-earning class. Whatever will advance the welfare of the one will just as certainly advance the welfare of the other also.

"Merchants and business men who are antagonistic to the trade union movement are antagonistic to their own best interests. There is no theory or sentiyqment about this; it is straight out and out matter of fact. Just think it out, you who are interested.

"Don't forget that in localities where labor is well organized wages are always higher than in those places where it is poorly organized.

"Which class would you prefer to do business with?

"The trade union and good wages go hand in hand.

"Candidly, now, it doesn't need a sledgehammer to drive this home, does it?"

Comment is scarcely needed here, for the truth of it is self-evident. Yet strange to say the great majority of merchants, big town and small town alike, scarcely ever realize it. It should be our duty as trade unionists to bring it to their attention whenever the opportunity offers.

The buyer is usually in a position to dictate terms; speak up to the merchant!

Pledge yourself to save the utmost and to buy a definite amount of War Savings Stamps each month.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31675	Mollie Merowitz	264	1	8	Pleurisy	$25.00
31676	Ida Pischansky	264	1	10	Pneumonia	25.00
31677	Wilhelmina Johanson	434	10	11	Pneumonia	75.00
31678	Adolph E. Fehleison	515	11	..	Pneumonia	125.00
31679	Mary Werner	522	7	10	Cancer	75.00
31680	Michael McSweeney	522	26	7	Heart disease	300.00
31681	Jacobina A. Forbes	617	5	9	Heart disease	75.00
31682	Clem Ikemire	1108	9	5	Influenza	300.00
31683	James Dowman	1148	1	4	Fracture of spine	50.00
31684	Samuel C. Sommers	1193	8	2	Murdered	300.00
31685	C. J. Fox	1207	8	1	Pneumonia	300.00
31686	Charles H. Judd	1254	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
31687	Elizabeth Stempnievsky	1	23	11	Cancer	75.00
31688	Rudolph Gross	11	2	5	Heart disease	25.00
31689	Ezra Greenfield	26	10	8	Erysipelas	300.00
31690	Barbara Haines	26	10	6	Anemia	75.00
31691	Sadie M. Glenn	61	13	5	Brights disease	75.00
31692	Timothy M. Cagney	61	15	..	Cancer	125.00
31693	H. P. A. Bosworth	61	18	9	Pneumonia	125.00
31694	Nora A. Jones	64	5	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31695	Mary J. Carson	122	3	..	Pneumonia	75.00
31696	George T. Bert	171	25	7	Nephritis	300.00
31697	Christ Stangel	195	18	1	Cancer	125.00
31698	A. H. Taylor	259	8	..	Softening of brain	300.00
31699	Charles A. Hausotte	306	16	9	Automobile accident	300.00
31700	Walton E. Champion	335	4	4	Fracture of spine	200.00
31701	John A. Smith	366	18	4	Railroad accident	300.00
31702	James Mangin	366	28	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
31703	John A. Carlson	429	17	3	Drowning	300.00
31704	James T. Wilson	522	5	2	Pneumonia	75.00
31705	John T. McBurney	620	17	10	Apoplexy	300.00
31706	Theodore McCall	626	14	2	Nephritis	125.00
31707	Warner M. Davis	626	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
31708	A. W. Tutton	898	8	6	Cancer	75.00
31709	Marie Carlson	1082	9	1	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
31710	Clara E. Rauch	1373	1	9	Nephritis	25.00
31711	May V. Ballard	1412	4	10	Nephritis	75.00
31712	Martha S. Hawks	1457	4	2	Septic infection	75.00
31713	W. E. Annis	1608	2	2	Railroad accident	25.00
31714	Clements Neithardt	1784	19	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31715	Edward Hallivan	117	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
31716	Sadie Chatterton	213	2	6	Nephritis	50.00
31717	George H. Miller	1009	11	11	Pneumonia	300.00
31718	Otto C. Holter	7	19	11	Influenza	300.00
31719	Mary J. McKinney	132	3	6	Measles	75.00
31720	Willoughby S. Kern	492	14	10	Pneumonia	125.00
31721	Mary A. Van Iderstine	938	8	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31722	Loring W. Powers	23	17	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31723	Joseph Stoll	28	8	10	Operation for gastric ulcer	300.00
31724	Mary Banks	55	32	1	Pneumonia	75.00
31725	Daisy F. Althoff	84	1	10	Heart disease	25.00
31726	Robert Warnke	271	10	3	Cancer	125.00
31727	William B. Graham	288	14	7	Angina pectoris	125.00
31728	Arthur Nelson	454	1	6	Accident	50.00
31729	Ellen Williston	517	4	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31730	Adolph W. E. Bremer	759	18	11	Hypermephus of kidneys	300.00
31731	Robert Murdoch	759	1	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31732	James S. Rankin	759	5	7	Myocarditis	300.00
31733	Kenneth McKenzie	759	1	5	Fall	50.00
31734	Archibald A. Black	787	27	2	Fall	300.00
31735	Susan J. Holden	822	16	10	Nephritis	75.00
31736	Mary Sandler	823	7	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31737	Davis Astanowitzky	823	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
31738	Charles Conlon	950	6	4	Apoplexy	75.00
31739	George Vielmader, (Dis.)	1051	11	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
31740	Howard Tompkins	1155	15	5	Septemia	300.00
31741	John Olsen, (Bal.)	1367	..	..	———	139.30
31742	Arthur McCormick	1526	4	10	Pneumonia	200.00
31743	Anton Sturm, (Dis.)	1784	9	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
31744	Charles E. Griffith	15	5	10	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
31745	Walter Winiarskl, (Dis.)	322	11	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
31746	John McEntee	791	30	11	Nephritis	300.00
31747	Walter Kivinsky	11	2	4	Septemia	100.00
31748	James Bell	42	17	11	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31749	Katherine Strobel	42	17	8	Heart disease	75.00
31750	August Swanson, (Bal.)	43	..	..	————	69.00
31751	Mary E. Pittman	75	8	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31752	Albert Paul	83	15	7	Accident	300.00
31753	Clarence T. Johnston	230	3	9	Fall	50.00
31754	Ruth S. Oliver	260	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
31755	L. H. Goble	281	6	4	Heart disease	75.00
31756	George Warrick	301	27	..	Fracture of skull	300.00
31757	Margaret Hoffman	306	8	3	Endocarditis	75.00
31758	Geo. C. Whiting	322	12	10	Pneumonia	300.00
31759	Matilda Schuttler	325	16	7	Myocarditis	75.00
31760	August DeRose	325	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
31761	Rosanna Bernard	390	17	10	Pneumonia	75.00
31762	John D. Lohr	402	3	5	Pneumonia	200.00
31763	Somers S. Steelman	432	12	2	Pneumonia	125.00
31764	Emma Nelson	503	5	7	Colitis	75.00
31765	Olaf Haggland	507	10	11	Peritonitis	300.00
31766	Stephen Vlader	612	8	11	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
31767	Anton Szeblewski	697	16	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31768	Laura M. S. Stone	708	6	7	Myocarditis	75.00
31769	Frank Damude	713	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
31770	Charles S. Tonkin	813	12	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31771	Mary A. Gunderson	874	4	3	Angina pectoris	75.00
31772	John Christian	985	12	..	Nephritis	300.00
31773	John B. Breig	1051	16	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31774	Michael Roedel	1143	2	7	Nephritis	100.00
31775	William C. Simpson	1243	13	9	Suicide	300.00
31776	Antoni Pielkewicz, (Dis.)	1317	1	6	Accidental injuries	50.00
31777	Mary Montgomery	1367	10	8	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
31778	Joe Elstain	1367	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31779	Edith J. Coffin	1325	7	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31780	Bernard Beck	1596	1	5	Diabetes	50.00
31781	Ingeborg Johnson	62	2	..	Suicide	50.00
31782	John R. Bookout	74	3	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
31783	Gus Benson	80	17	3	Myocarditis	300.00
31784	Theodore Hanke	87	15	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
31785	Marie Letter	182	16	..	Cancer	75.00
31786	Henry F. Urtel	369	6	4	Suicide	75.00
31787	Caroline Powers	432	13	3	Nephritis	75.00
31788	Patrick J. Murphy	554	39	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31789	George H. McLaughlin	591	17	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31790	J. R. Fothergill	610	2	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
31791	Honore Bergeron	730	5	6	Shot during riot	300.00
31792	Adolph Stephan	1053	12	4	Suicide	300.00
31793	George Nelson	1105	15	10	Heart disease	125.00
31794	Chas. Foster	1582	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31795	Emmet C. Roberts	1712	11	..	Pyema	300.00
31796	Elof Nelson	1715	1	9	Fall	50.00
31797	Elizabeth Boltz	1856	4	2	Cancer	75.00
31798	Elsie J. Grant	11	4	10	Operation for tumor	75.00
31799	Jacob Smith, (Dis.)	13	20	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
31800	Chas. Hildebrandt	14	2	3	Aneurism	100.00
31801	Fred J. Weber	47	25	7	Cancer	300.00
31802	Agnes Cerne	105	1	7	Pneumonia	25.00
31803	Dora C. Nielsen	181	9	8	Pneumonia	75.00
31804	Lena G. Wiley	365	4	9	Tuberculosis of hip	75.00
31805	John Freeley	380	10	2	Heart disease	300.00
31806	David Garrison	393	28	4	Heart disease	300.00
31807	Pietro Palatini	490	3	6	Thrombosis of brain	200.00
31808	John Ward	737	6	9	Cancer	300 00
31809	Michael Elsbett	808	21	2	Myocarditis	300.00
31810	Rebecca Haimowitz	808	12	1	Myocarditis	75.00
31811	Jennie Carr	1318	12	11	Paralysis	75.00
31812	Joseph Yuna	1410	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31813	Edmond Wood	33	9	6	Mitral & Aortic regurgitation	300.00
31814	Frederich Schaper	264	15	1	Influenza	125.00
31815	Robert J Balous	308	12	11	Suicide	300.00
31816	Eugene Poitras	623	12	6	Pneumonia	75.00
31817	Gertrude Mattson	808	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31818	Marion Yule	35	5	5	Mushroom poisoning	75.00
31819	George F. Stone	117	4	10	Pneumonia	200.00
31820	Bessie Ladd	132	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31821	Theodore La Barre	174	11	8	Nephritis	300.00
31822	Catherina Muller	266	13	3	Cancer	75.00
31823	Esther Sovitsky	317	7	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31824	John F. Maslin	322	8	1	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
31825	Anna Postini	539	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31826	George Simms	595	16	11	Pneumonia	300.00
31827	Michel Holy	697	8	7	Cardiac insufficiency	300.00
31828	Annie M. Nelson	701	12	4	Cancer	75.00
31829	Angus Beaton	759	5	..	Fall	300.00
31830	A. M. Hammond	921	15	1	Fall	300.00
31831	William Buckley	1446	8	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31832	Lewis Hoppes	1721	8	2	Apoplexy	75.00
31833	Frank Bedard	1784	19	11	Cardiac asthma	300.00
31834	Carmelo Abbate	1164	3	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31835	Mary B. McKay	1773	2	6	Cancer	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31836	Robert Edgoose	1	17	1	Fall	300.00
31837	Berry Hooker	1	10	5	Nephritis	125.00
31838	Anna H. White	75	1	..	Mitral insufficiency	25.00
31839	Sophie Maciejewski	341	7	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31840	Lulu M. Payne	386	18	3	Endocarditis	75.00
31841	Weston B. Clark	459	15	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31842	Carrie L. Rogers	561	1	6	Puerperal fever	25.00
31843	Michael J. O'Brien	747	7	11	General paralysis	300.00
31844	Sivert Asbjeld	7	12	10	Mastoiditis	300.00
31845	Emily F. Van Wyck	203	30	5	Heart disease	300.00
31846	Frederick Schwartz	238	15	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
31847	M. F. Wilson	296	16	1	Pneumonia	300.00
31848	Guy Rhodes	417	11	3	Aortic stenosis	300.00
31849	L. E. Anderson	483	13	8	Cancer	300.00
31850	Geo. H. Barnes	1207	4	8	Pneumonia	200.00
31851	Catherine Graham	1516	13	5	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
31852	Henrietta Cramer	78	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
31853	Delia House	184	14	11	Influenza	75.00
31854	Ellice Herreid	314	13	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31855	Wm. J. Farrell	517	11	11	Myocarditis	125.00
31856	Edgar C. Ten Broeck	532	11	5	Murdered	300.00
31857	Isidor Bomberg	1073	4	11	Auto accident	200.00
31858	Mary Tull	1211	7	8	Myocarditis	75.00
31859	Henry J. Heyns	1596	10	9	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
31860	Peter J. Herman	1721	7	10	Cancer	300.00
31861	Eliza Gale	75	28	11	Cancer	75.00
31862	Frank Spes	105	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
31863	Peter Rudd	166	16	9	Pneumonia	300.00
31864	Albert A. Smith	297	1	1	Suicide	50.00
31865	Max Staffe	643	6	10	Myocarditis	300.00
31866	George Hardy	941	13	9	Apoplexy	125.00
31867	J. R. Skinner	1526	2	2	Dropsy	25.00
31868	Max Loeser	1748	12	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31869	Thomas Buchanan	13	7	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
31870	Henry Funk	16	9	4	Endocarditis	75.00
31871	Edward Lahey	42	10	6	Empyema	300.00
31872	Amelia Honer	43	17	9	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
31873	Emil Kaptulla	43	13	10	Nephritis	125.00
31874	John R Skinner	47	1	..	Angina pectoris	50.00
31875	Margaret Gallagher	78	11	9	Pulmonary oedema	75.00
31876	Anna B. Hesketh	81	3	1	Endocarditis	75.00
31877	Arthur T. Jackson	112	7	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31878	Garda Johnson	112	11	..	Cholecystectomy	75.00
31879	George S. Heider	132	14	10	Heart disease	300.00
31880	L. A. Harris	256	7	11	Heart disease	75.00
31881	Mary Manger	306	18	..	Myocarditis	75.00
31882	Kate Wagner	317	23	2	Uraemia	75.00
31883	Mary McMillen	322	14	1	Myocarditis	75.00
31884	Gustav Eklund	34	16	5	Auto accident	300.00
31885	Hilda M. Nelson	349	11	3	Cancer	75.00
31886	William Johnson	488	1	8	Cancer	50.00
31887	Axel Nylund	488	26	..	Paretic convulsions	300.00
31888	S. G. Norman, (Dis.)	690	16	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
31889	Chas. Rumpler	692	35	..	Nephritis	300.00
31890	Louis Mollberg	697	16	11	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
31891	Patrick Dooley	996	8	5	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
31892	John Cunningham	1297	8	10	Pneumonia	75.00
31893	John E. Hynes	10	15	1	Nephritis	125.00
31894	Manie L. Boily	134	5	8	———	75.00
31895	Alexander Dombo	1365	1	10	Cancer	50.00
31896	W. E. Lockman, (Bal.)	185	..	..	———	175.00
31897	Fred Smith	11	5	1	Pneumonia	300.00
31898	Vaclav Tesar	54	17	2	Nephritis	300.00
31899	Anna Johnson	58	15	7	Cancer	75.00
31900	Fritz Boehm	148	18	10	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
31901	Margaret Croup	211	19	7	Operation for tumor	75.00
31902	Wm. A. Cunningham	276	8	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31903	Charles T. Jager	502	8	5	Cancer	75.00
31904	Joseph Rousseau	859	11	11	Nephritis	300.00
31905	Conrad Schneider	1051	16	1	Pneumonia	125.00
31906	John Piper	1626	14	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31907	F. C. Stewart	1725	2	7	Uraemia	25.00
31908	Hattie F. Bussard	1875	10	6	Heart disease	75.00
31909	Ellen D. Adams	284	8	2	Pneumonia	75.00
31910	Charles K. Johnson	284	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
31911	Fred Vollmar	303	8	..	Apoplexy	300.00
31912	George McClellan	554	15	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
31913	Caroline E. Williams	742	6	4	Pneumonia	75.00
31914	Ottilia Scholl	808	9	1	Pneumonia	75.00
31915	Julia Bokenyi	1180	4	6	Childbirth	75.00
31916	Amelia Hoffman	1670	13	10	Liver and stomach trouble	75.00
31917	Anna V. Hill	1712	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31918	Louis W. Neindorff	298	2	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
31919	Francis M. Dunaway	1103	6	5	Brights disease	75.00
31920	Emil Dorow	1401	7	..	Cholecystitis	300.00
31921	Henry Roloff	1	15	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31922	Charles Schalnsky	1	15	8	Uraemia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31923	Mary Miller	1	9	3	Cerebral thrombosis	75.00
31924	Louis Rusch	539	2	4	Hemorrhage	100.00
31925	Rebecca Maron	539	8	11	Cardiac decompensation	75.00
31926	Emma G. Allison	680	14	10	Cancer	75.00
31927	Nils M. Nilson	787	12	3	General paralysis	300.00
31928	Fred E. Brotherton	898	8	6	Nephritis	300.00
31929	Pearl M. Coatney	943	5	9	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
31930	August Reimann	1051	16	..	Myocarditis	300.00
31931	Morris Lazanov	1073	1	10	Cardiac dilitation	50 00
31932	Herbert S. Bristol	72	26	10	Edema of lungs	300.00
31933	Peter Osbloom	87	22	8	Mitral stenosis	300.00
31934	Bernard Jakobouski	97	3	9	Heart disease	50.00
31935	John G. Hemmeter	101	7	1	Suicide	300.00
31936	Peter Weiss	137	17	10	Cancer	300.00
31937	Roy T. Pfau	171	2	8	Typhoid	100.00
31938	Lida B. Giles	171	8	5	Operation	75.00
31939	Susan E. Ringer	202	17	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31940	Joeamm Jackson	208	1	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
31941	Florence M. Garrett	208	3	7	Peritonitis	75.00
31942	Geo. W. Stalker	231	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31943	Henry Schmidt	242	29	10	Pneumonia	300.00
31944	Rudolph Fieroh	242	16	7	Heart disease	300.00
31945	John Mason	242	8	9	General paralysis of insane	75.00
31946	Joseph Ruze	242	11	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31947	Walter R. Talbot	260	16	9	Brights disease	125.00
31948	George W. Deidrick	328	29	11	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
31949	W. W. Alexander	345	19	1	Cancer	300.00
31950	John W. Faughn	803	14	3	Endocarditis	125.00
31951	Milo B. Lyman	867	9	5	Cancer	75.00
31952	Theodore D. Ward	983	5	6	Cancer	75.00
31953	Georgianna Bergeron	994	7	5	Pneumonia	75.00
31954	Harry Milkins	1073	1	10	Operation	50.00
31955	Martin A. Ames	1561	4	11	Nephritis	50.00
31956	Joseph Bolduc	656	5	7	Asphyxiation	75.00
31957	John B. Wright	182	5	6	Endocarditis	75.00
31958	P. B. Bolding	185	21	10	Suicide	300.00
31959	Mae E. Alcorn	112	7	11	Paresis	75.00
31960	Blanche Orr	112	4	9	Cerebral embolism	75.00
31961	Thomas Flanagan	261	12	2	Pneumonia	300.00
31962	Roy L. Kitch	308	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
31963	Emil A. Kahn	330	8	8	Auto accident	300.00
31964	Frank H. Jenkins	481	17	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
31965	Emile Gutzwiller, (Dis.)	739	13	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
31966	Olive M. Sanders	1438	10	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
31967	Rosina D. Dupond	1793	7	6	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
31968	Adolph Plourd	1896	1	2	Typhoid fever	50.00
31969	Elizabeth Gross	158	1	2	Murdered	25.00
					Total	$49,433.30

147 Full beneficial claims	$36,433.30
94 Wife claims	6,400.00
46 Semi-beneficial claims	4,150.00
7 Disability	2,450.00
Total	$49,433.30

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3314	Sarah C. Kerr	1186	5	9	Semi-beneficial. Not entitled to wife donation	75.00
3315	Rebecca Fischer	569	1	8	Three months arrears	25.00
3316	Anna Anderson	697	4	5	Three months arrears	75.00
3317	John E. Rice	1229	..	10	Not 1 yr. a member	
3318	Mathilde Anderson	485	1	9	Three months arrears	25.00
3319						
3320	George Schmitz, (Dis.)	47	13	7	Not filed within two years	400.00
3321	Elva C. Marbury	345	1	1	Sick when husband initiated	25.00
3322	Flora Banks	345	4	2	Sick when married	75.00
3323	Kate S. Newman	1533	5	8	Semi-beneficial. Not entitled to wife donation	75.00
3324	Louis Tuereano	1929	1	9	Semi-ben. Not 2 yr. a member	50.00
3325	Jeremiah C. Leary	277	3	1	Honorary member	50.00
3326	Johanna Burgwald	11	21	9	Semi-beneficial. Not entitled to wife donation	75.00

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Appleton, Wis., L. U. 955.—A settlement of our strike was effected on May 29, the employers acceding to the men's demand for an eight-hour working day and a minimum scale of 55c per hour. Wm. Campshire, R. S.

* * *

Macon, Ga., L. U. 144.—Our trade movement for a minimum wage of 45c per hour and a nine-hour day went into effect successfully on February 1. We have almost succeeded in completely unionizing this vicinity. The majority of our members are getting 50c and over per hour. F. B. Breedlove, R. S.

* * *

Greenville, Tex., L. U. 856.—Our trade movement for an increase in the scale from 50c to 60c per hour has been successful, our members agreeing to finish all work uncompleted by May 1 at the old scale. Working hours are eight per day. A. R. Sartan, R. S.

* * *

Bridgeport, Conn., District Council.—Our wage dispute with the contractors has been settled on a compromise basis of 70c per hour. T. Law, secretary.

* * *

Pomeroy, O., L. U. 650.—Our trade demand for an increase in wages from the old scale of $4.00 to $5.00 per day of eight hours has been successful. All our members are working at the latter figure. J. W. McIntosh, R. S.

* * *

New York, N. Y. (Furniture Workers District Council.) —A settlement has been arrived at with the employers who previously refused to agree to the terms of the spring trade movement calling for a minimum scale of $24.75 per week of 44 hours. All members are now working under provisions of new working agreement. Barnett Suppin, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—Our recent trade movement increased the scale here from 55c to 65c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. All members are working. F. B. McCombs, R. S.

* * *

Summit, N. J., District Council.—Our trade movement has been adjusted on a compromise scale of 62½c per hour for one year and all employers have signed up accordingly. The old scale was 50c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. George Allen, R. S.

* * *

Greensburg, Pa., L. U. 462. — An agreement has been drawn up between the members of this local and the contractors stipulating a minimum wage of 70c per hour until July 20, same to be increased to 80c per hour thereafter. J. M. Errett, R. S.

* * *

Durango, Colo., L. U. 1646. — Our trade demand for an increase in wages from 62½c per hour to 75c per hour was successful, same becoming operative June 1, as per schedule without trouble. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. J. A. Fernstrom, R. S.

* * *

Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council.—After our cabinet and planing mill hands had been out three and a half days, during which time all cabinet and planing mills closed down except one which complied with our demand, our men were put back to work at a minimum wage of 62½c per hour, eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday. This brought $1.00 per day increase in wages in compliance with our trade demand. D. O. Jacobs, secretary.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal. District Council.—The wage demands of our millmen for $5.00 per day in the sash and door departments of the planing mills and for $6.00 per day on millwork and cabinet work was granted by the planing mill owners and the cabinet and furniture shops, beginning June 1. N. H. McLean, secretary.

* * *

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—As

a result of a trade movement our wage scale was increased from 40c to 50c per hour on April 1. W. H. Hubble, R. S.

* * *

Ashland, Pa. (Lower Anthracite Region D. C.)—Our trade movement for an increase from 45c to 55c per hour, effective June 1, was successful without any trouble. Working hours are eight per day, 44 per week and Saturday half-holiday. John Vollmer, Secretary, D. C.

* * *

Paragould, Ark., L. U. 1103.—Our trade movement for an increase from 50c to 62½c per hour has been successful. Leigh Hampton, R. S.

* * *

Iowa City, Ia., L. U. 1260.—We obtained an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour on May 1. Wm. L. Zager, R. S.

* * *

Wellsville, O., L. U. 405.—We have obtained a signed agreement with all the contractors here conceding a minimum scale of 75c per hour which is an advance of 18¾c per hour; also eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday if one-half of the men working for any contractor so desire, otherwise working hours to be seven per day. Edmund L. Graham, R. S.

* * *

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—An increase in wages from $5.50 to $6.50 per day of eight hours was granted on June 4. E. G. Norman, R. S.

* * *

Marysville, Cal., L. U. 1570. — Am glad to report scale for journeymen in this district was increased from $5.00 to $6.00 per day with Saturday half-holiday and that complete harmony now prevails. George E. Gee, R. S.

* * *

Cleveland, O. (Cuyahoga County D. C.)—Trouble with the millmen has been settled on the basis of new agreement which concedes eight-hour day, 44-hour week and 60c per hour, or an increase of 10c per hour over last year. The outside carpenters also received a 10c per hour increase over old scale. Geo. L. Weaver, secretary.

* * *

Emporium, Pa., L. U. 584.—Our trade movement has resulted in an increase of 5c per hour with time and a half for overtime. Henry Pettitt, R. S.

* * *

North Adams, Mass. (Berkshire County D. C.)—Our movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, inaugurated April 29, has been successful. The latter figure is now the minimum rate throughout the whole of Berkshire County, with a 44-hour week. Organizer W. J. Shields was with us for a week and aided materially in the final settlement. S. H. Crum, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Hackensack, N. J., L. U. 752.—All bosses and contractors here are now paying 65c per hour with the exception of Camp Merritt. Wm. Baden, R. S.

* * *

Binghampton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—All our members who went out on May 1 are now at work and though there are some four or five contractors belonging to the Master Builders' Association who have not signed up, the other contractors who are paying the scale of 60c per hour are able to use our men. In this connection we thank the General Office for sending in General Organizer Botterill who rendered efficient service. A. L. Meeker, R. S.

* * *

Newton, Ia., L. U. 1133.—All contractors are now paying the minimum scale of 55c per hour demanded by our recent trade movement. The previous scale was 45c per hour. A written agreement has since been entered into with the contractors. Charles Croll, R. S.

* * *

Richmond, Va., L. U. 388.—Our recent trade movement was a complete success and wages have been increased thereby from the old scale of 50c per hour to 62½c. Working hours are eight per day. W. H. Bohannon, R. S.

* * *

Rice Lake, Wis., L. U. 1199.—Our recent trade movement was successful and wages were increased from the old scale of 40c to 50c per hour. Working hours are nine per day. All our members are working. Ed. Falstad, R. S.

* * *

Trenton, N. J., L. U. 31.—Our trade movement became effective May 1, and brought us an increase in wages from the old scale of 56¼c per hour to 62½c, together with double time for all overtime. An agreement to this effect was drawn up with the Master Carpenter Builders' Association. A similar advance was also granted on all government work. J. E. James, R. S.

(Continued On Page 41.)

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Seventh installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Herman Busse, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
John Koberman, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
S. A. Sandy, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Albert Kappler, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Thos. Keim, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Arthur Smith, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
James Cody, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
Arthur Fink, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo., Aero Corps
John W. Galway, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Aero Corps
Emil Seleski, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Inantry
Max Bortnik, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Chas. E. Lang, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
J. G. McNamara, L. U. 20, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., Naval Reserve
Attilio Boffa, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Harold J. Dart, L. U. 24, Batavia, N. Y., Inantry
R. W. Gidlow, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
J. H. Thompson, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
Moses Robinson, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
E. Fairhead, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
R. A. Granger, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
Norman Simpson, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
J. H. Ferguson, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
Geo. Amy, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Infantry
Chas. Robinson, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., Aero Corps
Edgar F. Lewis, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Daniel Higley, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Howard Zenker, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Morris Fisher, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
H. C. Miller, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Peter Roberts, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Naval Reserve
Leo G. Childs, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Artillery
Joseph Stipek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
W. E. Longsdale, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Phil Adam, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Carl Sheil, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
R. C. Weaver, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Iid., Infantry
W. M. Stevens, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Paul Lucas, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Scott Kirkpatrick, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Lamont Bauman, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
C. H. Frantzrel, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
John Parsons, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Geo. Milletts, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Wm. Gutzwiller, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
F. J. Hogan, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Infantry
Jas. Rainey, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur K. Reilley, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Infantry
Alred Young, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. Michelson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Hilding Johnson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Crear, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. Schlueter, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
F. N. Schroeder, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Clarence Froberg, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Otto Swanson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
S. H. Hofflander, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Arthur Budke, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
Alcide Belanger, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
M. Lafrancis, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
A. J. Martel, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
H. Belanger, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
A. Letendre, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Arthur Little, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., Infantry
Edw. Reboulet, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio, Signal Corps
James Riley, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Gerard Knapp, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Miller, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
John Zink, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Falbush, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Howard Worth, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Bonnville, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Theo. Fletcher, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Bush, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
L. Van Houten, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
John Zimmer, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Grumbley, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Francis McGuire, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Lester Hatcher, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
John Gleason, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Engineers
Harry Connors, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Engineers
John Ertel, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Navy
Reuben Jackson, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Navy
Jos. Geitel, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Navy
John Gentry, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Aero Corps
Thos. Thyer, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y., Aero Corps

Jos. McKenna, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
R. C. Buchanan, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
F. S. Fister, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy Aero Corps
R. A. Rittenhouse, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Naval Reserve, Drowned 8-24-17
D. R. Clower, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Naval Reserve
Elmer G. Kniveton, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Howard Medd, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
H. H. Churchill, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Andrew Shields, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Mickel Lyons, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. V. Magarity, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John Adams, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Frank L. Reed, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. N. Armstrong, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John McKenna, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. D. Ralston, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Fr. H. Wright, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John Sibel, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. H. Brownlee, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. J. Wade, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. J. Millar, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Dennis A. Ring, Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
A. C. Mollenkof, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
J. T. Simpson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Edwin Steel, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Geo. W. Rumpf, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
John Wimmer, Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Samuel Best, Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Clayton, Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia. Pa., Infantry
E. R. Heppner, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
T. F. Bradley, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Maurice Sharp, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
E. F. Fussell, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Roland Saxer, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Clyde E. Roush, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
R. A. Williams, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers.
Frank Linck, Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Leo F. Supper, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Frank R. Yake, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
J. Broomhead, Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
F. L. Kessler, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
L. G. Schreppel, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Artillery
Wm. H. Wilson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Cavalry
Chas. Ritterson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Signal Corps
J. J. Campbell, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
F. W. Bothwick, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Hospital Corps
John Sibel, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Clarence Avery, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
M. O. Anderson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
H. L. Burke, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Samuel Burch, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
R. M. Byrd, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
C. W. Beach, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. O. Blackney, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. J. Barbed, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
C. W. Boyd, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
L. A. Blundon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Francis Q. Carr, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. A. Cord, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. G. Cornwell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. P. Dayton, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
P. R. Deshong, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Alex Fiddesop, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
C. W. Fowler, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. A. Fairall, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
R. R. Gresham, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
M. Gwisdalla, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. Hillemus, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Ed. F. Havener, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Geo. L. Herman, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
H. W. Huddleson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Lawrence Judge, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. B. Jungham, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Otto Kelly, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
I. L. Kenyon, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Wm. Kononan, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
John Leisch, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
John E. Lindsay, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. R. Larcombe, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
H. Moeldrup, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Wm. A. Morgan, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. P. Minot, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Gus Mason, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
H. C. Martin, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
B. F. McKenney, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Jos. E. Nash, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. O. Munday, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
T. W. Powell, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Wm. Reiley, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
L. F. Rupertus, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry

C. L. Snyder, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Benj. Segal, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. W. Taylor, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. G. Toone, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Geo. Snader, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Vere Wine, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
R. Ward, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
R. D. Wine, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Ford Wathen, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
J. P. Johnson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Leroy Poole, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Leroy Towne, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
Wm. Hobbs, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
W. Greenwall, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
John Thomson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Engineers
David Volland, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Aero Corps
M. H. Ryan, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Aero Corps
R. E. Padgett, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Aero Corps
J. Mastbrook, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Aero Corps
C. W. Dunkley, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Aero Corps
J. A. Branson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Naval Aero Corps
V. P. Fuschini, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Quartermaster Corps
W. E. Barker, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Hospital Corps
F. T. Crowder, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Hospital Corps
E. S. Haislip, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Hospital Corps
Wm. Riggles, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Hospital Corps
K. L. Krump, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Navy
Allan M. Chase, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Navy
R. F. DuFrane, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Navy
C. D. Hobbs, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Navy
J. G. Riddle, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Navy
M. F. Dobson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Signal Corps
Walter Davy, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Naval Aero Corps
C. D. Gibson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Naval Reserve
E. B. Souder, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., Infantry
R. A. Bucklin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
H. R. Christie, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
R. C. Fraseur, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
W. J. Kirwin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
A. M. Barclay, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
Peter Powelson, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
R. E. Wooden, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Aero Corps
Jack F. Little, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Navy
W. H. Sayles, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Balloon Signal Corps
Otto H. Van Dolan, L. U. 159, Summerville, S. C., Infantry
W. H. Merrett, L. U. 159, Summerville, S. C., Infantry
L. F. Tomkins, L. U. 159, Sommerville, S. C., Aero Corps
W. C. Crawford, L. U. 159, Sommerville, S. C., Aero Corps
H. D. Masters, L. U. 159, Sommerville, S. C., Aero Corps
A. J. Appel, L. U. 159, Sommerville, S. C., Aero Corps
Edgar Tubbs, L. U. 159, Sommerville, S. C., Aero Corps
Edwin J. McCall, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
H. C. Huckenstein, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Frank Orlando, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
George Inglir, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Harry C. Love, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
E. A. Reichard, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
F. Nolkemper, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
B. Eherle, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
A. Schuette, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
A. Sexauer, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Aero Corps
W. Hagemann, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Aero Corps
George Vahle, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Navy
P. B. Rinehard, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
H. L. Tyson, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
Charles Green, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
Albert Voght, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Aero Corps
George Morgan, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
George Schroeder, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Russel A. Ramage, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Jas. J. Gilroy, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Daniel Couple, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Arthur Strien, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Paul Rossi, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Fred Emick, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
P. J. Nealon, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Andrew Niland, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Eilhardt, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
George Dempko, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
C. McLean, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Robt. Mayer, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Wallace Frantz, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Andrew Hreha, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
George Hreha, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Champagne, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
Robt. L. Derockers, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Infantry
J. P. Jackson, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Infantry
J. E. Heller, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Infantry
Joe Human, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Canadian Army
W. H. Robinson, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Aero Corps
O. L. Osborne, L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, Okla., Navy
Wm. Champaigne, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
Robert L. Derochers, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Engineers
Alphonse Champaign, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry
Armand Oullet, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry

L. R. Pollins, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
R. K. Allen, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
H. M. Clark, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
Chas. E. Petska, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
F. C. Hungerford, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Theo. Fischback, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Engineers
Leonard Lantz, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Engineers
Morris Bean, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Navy
George Voraka, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Infantry
Edw. Cunningham, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
D. A. Williams, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Edward Lass, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Harvey Hutson, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
R. R. Brink, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. L. Brown, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Hugh Maes, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur Simerson, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Robert Muir, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Herman May, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Schwenk, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Ambulance Corps
Wm. Kelberer, L. U. 322, Niagara Fals, N. Y., Ambulance Corps
Carl Lass, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Ambulance Corps
Howard Simpkins, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Artillery
Fr. Ambrose, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Artillery
Fred Allen, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Navy
John W. Mohr, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Navy
H. Calladine, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Signal Corps
Albert Harmer, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Signal Corps
Wm. Potter, L. U. 322, Niagara Fals, N. Y., Aero Signal Corps
Carl J. Seeger, L. U. 322, Niagara Fals, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Roy E. Marr, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md., Infantry
J. W. Johnson, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md., Infantry
R. E. Scheigh, L. U. 340, Hagerstown, Md., Infantry
Chas. Mickey, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
Chas. Hay, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Engineers
Chris. Sherry, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Engineers
Ralph Brown, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Navy
Thos. Burns, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Navy
G. McKeown, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
Harry Pflug, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
G. Schieldknecht, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
C. Heiman, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
Lawrence Mayer, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
Fred Reber, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
A. M. McCullogh, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
Frank Feneck, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
Edgar Hickens, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
A. McChesney, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
P. S. Thompson, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
A. Leavengutte, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., Infantry
R. F. Irvine, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
W. E. Parker, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
J. Flanagan, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
T. J. Brennan, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Robert Smith, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. M. Rosa, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Fordora, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Fr. Franzago, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Fr. Jos. Hennessey, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Infantry
Archie Robertson, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Canadian Army
Chas. Bedford, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Tank Corps
Wm. Grah, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Navy
Jas. J. Murphy, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Navy
Joseph Fleming, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Navy
Philip Dillon, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Navy
R. W. Thomas, L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Edw. Raynor, L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Ruben Lindholm, L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Chris. McCarthy, L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Henry Farley, L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
Thos. Sindler, L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y., Infantry
U. B. Humphrey, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
A. M. Crozier L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. F. King, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
T. Torgensen, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. R. Thompson, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
J. E. Kurts, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Ryzonca, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. W. Maynes, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. Schwartz. L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Harvey Gerhardt, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Wm. B. Eisenhardt, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Roy Repsher, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Charles Gork, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Infantry
Theo. Sigmund, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fr. Christopher, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Louis Doctor, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Frank Dold, L. U. 433, Belleville,, Ill., Infantry
Edgar Fritz, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Jos. Grosspitch, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Hilpert, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Otto Hauck, L. U. 433, Belleville, N. Y., Infantry
Ralph Hassel, L. U. 433, Belleville, N. Y., nIfantry
Geo. Schamoni, L. U. 433, Belleville, N. Y., In fantry

Alonzo Stander, L. U. 433, Belleville, N. Y., Infantry
Louis Fiemann, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Infantry
Albert Reimerts, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Beenisterfoer, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Bernard Schneider, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
F. A. Seeley, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Marcus French, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
Ernest Cairns, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
J. McDonald, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Naval Reserve
Thos. Joyce, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Naval Reserve
Albert Kehpal, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Naval Reserve
Ivan Deveau, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Naval Reserve
E. R. McGilliway, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Navy
H. O. Stacy, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Signal Corps
Donald Jenkins, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
Axel Benson, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Aero Corps
Fred Foster, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Ambulance Corps
Chas. King, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Alfred Fry. L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
G. M. Gaylord, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
E. T. Haarberg, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
Andrew Ransford, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
Matt Ronne, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
Cahs Wrigsted, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Infantry
T. H. Algeo, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Navy
Oscar Haaland, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Aero Corps
Chas. L. Simmons, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Aero Corps
John Semple, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky., Infantry
Harry Holt, L. U. 481, Barre, Vt., Aero Signal Corps
Adrian Deurloo, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
G. Van Houten, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
John Molner, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
H. Landon, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
R. Malavase, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
C. Pasqualine, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
L. Kolinsky, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
W. Howling, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
J. Manapole, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
M. A. Kamentcky, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
E. M. Fredrickson, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Frank DeNeger, L U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
C. Cockstra, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
John Kalman, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J., Infantry
Fred Burkhardt, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
E. C. Beams, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
Albert Carr, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
John Eberle, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Gumbman, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
Vito Meola, L. U. 519, Rutherord, N. J., Infantry
Harry Pryor, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
F. Stetzemuller, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
Erick Dehlin, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
Chas. St. George, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Infantry
Frank Kuhn, L. U. 519, Rutherford, N. J., Artillery
Albin Larson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
David Saignir, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Gus Fisher, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Andrew Lang, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. McKenna, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Michael Romeo, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Fillippe Raus, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Donato Romano, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Thos. Daly, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Navy
Jas. J. Connors, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
J. J. Allaire, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Stanley Dennis, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Percy Dennis, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Jos. Lawless, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Angus McLennan, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
R. E. Smith, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Erwin Doughtery, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
N. Geoffrion, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
J. R. Garrigan, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Dennis Quinland, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Leo Foster, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Earl Porter, L. U. 540, Waltham, Mass., Infantry
Leon Wakeman, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
C. E. Woodrug, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
A. E. Rockafeller, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
Wilbur Gould, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. O. Woodruff, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
Ernest Moshier, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. A. McKane, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
P. F. Cockelet, L. U. 577, Middletown, N. Y., Infantry
Clarence Lee, L. U. 581, Herrin, Ill., Infantry
Albert Johnstone, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Nixon, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y., Infantry
Leroy Seals, L. U. 594, Dover, N Y., Infantry
Raymond Elg, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y., Infantry
Nels Berg, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y., Engineers
Fred Paulson, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y., Aero Corps
Leon Zeliff, L. U. 594, Dover, N. Y., Ambulance Corps
Walter Brown, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas, Infantry
W. T. Woodlock, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas, Artillery
Claude Jenkins, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas, Artillery
Floyd Hamilton, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas, Aero Corps

B. C. Hook, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., Engineers
Wm. T. Smart, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Engineers
George Angne, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Wm. Grabenstetter, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Wm. F. Seyfried, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
M. Seyfried, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Robert Beiderman, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Louis Grandenberger, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Aero Corps
Fred Schmitt, L. U. 628, Cincinnati, Ohio, Navy
J. B. Peters, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Navy
John Eklund, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Wm. Olson, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Carl Olson, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Walter Gilbert, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Wm. Sprick, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Chas. Widell, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Harvey Darling, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Thos. Davidson, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
Oscar H. Peters, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
H. W. Walcott, L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Infantry
George E. Wulff, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
John Hansen, L. U. 643, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Arthur Cihla, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Navy
Lonie Larsen, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Engineers
Walter Fenska, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Infantry
Geo. Cihlahave, L. U. 654, Rhinelander, Wis., Infantry
Joseph Borlin, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
John Connors, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
Fred Bluemer, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
James Moody, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
Earl Provost, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
Frank Shea, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
Henry Goebel, L. U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
George Martin, L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., Infantry
John Thumm, L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., Infantry
Ward Crantz, L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., Infantry
Anthony Miller, L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., Infantry
Herman Vey, L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., Aero Corps
Roy E. Gipson, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., Infantry
N. C. Peterson, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., Quartermaster Department
Felix Testa, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
T. A. Strattin, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Aero Corps
F. A. Blanco, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Aero Corps
L. E. Creasey, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal., Aero Corps
W. E. Smith, L. U. 753, Beaumont, Texas, Infantry
Arthur Anderson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
Louis Johnson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
Joe Johnson, L. U. 755 ,Superior, Wis., Infantry
John Anderson, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
Conrad Fredricks, L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., Infantry
J. C. Hart, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
R. E. Hutson, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
W. M. Hall, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
E. C. Monkhouse, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
Lee McConnell, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
S. T. Collier, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
J. M. Stathem, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La., Infantry
Bruce Hall, L. U. 772, Clinton, Iowa, Navy
Walter Wallenberg, L. U. 782, Fond du Lac, Wis,. Navy
Ernest Coon, L. U. 782, Fond du Lac, Wis., Aero Corps
August Bush, L. U. 782, Fond du Lac, Wis., Infantry
H. A. Haslun, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
M. J. Brown, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Engineers
Morgan Patten, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Engineers
L. J. Dirlam, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Hospital Corps
Louis Rubinstein, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Morris Cohen, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Paul Mackokwick, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Samual Levine, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Hyman Garlick, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Bailey, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Louis Gold, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Benny Stotlev, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
M. Sassalsky, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Louis Rudolphsky, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Alex Levine, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Abie Wiessman, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Max Goldberg, L. U. 823, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
J. De Biasa, L. U. 827, Closter, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Golden, L. U. 827, Closter, N. J., Infantry
Samuel Crawford, L. U. 827, Closter, N. J., Infantry
John Sorensen, L. U. 827, Closter, N. J., Engineers
Eugene Weiss, L. U. 827, Closter, N. J., Navy
Otto Lein, Jr., L. U. 827, Closter, N. J., Quartermaster Corps
Roy H. Witmer, L. U. 845, Clifton, Heights, Pa., Ambulance Corps
Andrew Asplund, L. U. 848, San Bruno, Cal., Quartermaster Corps
Lee J. Sink, L. U. 864, St. Augustine, Fla., Aero Corps
Alva Hunter, L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Edw. Cooper, L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., Engineers
George Zurhardt, L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., Ambulance Corps
Earl M. Pope, L. U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., Engineers
Levi Driesbach, Jr., L. U. 905, Freeland, Pa., Engineers
A. L. Steward, L. U. 905, Freeland, Pa., Infantry
Lewis Wetzle, L. U. 905, Freeland, Pa., Infantry
Alfred Briggs, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Infantry
J. T. Hough, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Taske, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Aero Corps

Norbert Wieber, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn., Infantry
Sidney Norman, L. U. 968, DeKalb, Ill., Navy
Andrew Holgren, L. U. 918, DeKalb, Ill., Infantry
Lester Spring, L. U. 980, Rochester, Minn., Infantry
Edw. L. Schultz, L. U. 994, Bennington, Vt., Infantry
Arthur Weir, L. U. 1006, Worcester, Mass., Killed in France
L. M. St. Dennis, L. U. 1006, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
Elmer Johnson, L. U. 1006, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
F. Moreau, L. U. 1006, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
H. E. Dow, L. U. 1006, Worcester, Mass., Infantry
F. H. Beneshich, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Infantry
Frank Taylor, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Infantry
Jas. Campbell, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Infantry
Joe Schneider, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Infantry
Jas. A. Quick, L U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Artillery
F. W. King, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Navy
James Liberty, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., Navy
John J. Koheer, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Infantry
Geo. K. Reeder, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Infantry
B. H. Taylor, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Infantry
Carl Schwitters, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Infantry
Jack Gilmore, L. U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., Infantry
Walter Johanson, L. U. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., Infantry
Amund Nelson, L. U. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., Navy
Geo. F. Bowie, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Navy
H. L. Chisholm, L. U. 1113, Springfield, N. J., Artillery
David S. Rand, L. U. 1149, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Infantry
J. L. Roberts, L. U. 1149, Cocoanut Grove, Fla., Aero Signal Corps
Dewitt Ramsey, L. U. 1149, Cocoanut Grove,. Fla, Engineers
Leo Baker, L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill., Engineers
Fred Class, L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill., Engineers
Ray Kindlespire, L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill., Engineers
Osmund Berge, L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill., Artillery
W. W. Barkwell, L. U. 1171, Marion, Iowa, Aero Corps
Geo. O. Brekke, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. D., Infantry
Paul Patock, L. U. 1206, Milwaukee, Wis., Infantry
Richard Carey, L. U. 1206, Milwaukee, Wis., Hospital Corps
Hugo Denler, L. U. 1206, Milwaukee, Wis., Navy
H. Claveau, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Cavalry
Thos. F. Kislin, L. U. 1211, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
W. J. Abbott, L. U. 1211, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
John G. Voter, L. U. 1215, Bridgeport, Conn., Aero Corps
A. O. Mitchell, L. U. 1215, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Russell Ellison, L. U. 1221, Carmichaels, Pa., Infantry
Harry Wilson, L. U. 1221, Carmichaels, Pa., Infantry
G. C. Burkhardt, L. U. 1221, Carmichaels, Pa., Infantry
Wm. E. Beity, L. U. 1224, Emporia, Kan., Infantry
Bernard V. Schultz, L. U. 1233, Detroit, Mich., Infantry
C. E. Anderson, L. U. 1241, Thermopolis, Wyo., Marines
W. H. McMillen, L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., Engineers
Axel Borg, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
J. C. Peterson, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Ralph W. Lind, L. U. 1278, Omaha, Neb., Navy
Wm. F. Miller, L. U. 1279, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur Rabe, L. U. 1293, Michigan City, Ind., Infantry
Geo. Maginsky, L. U. 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Areo Corps
John Berglund, L. U. 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Coast Artillery
Harry Horning, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Getters, L. U. 1367, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Cornelius Lynch, L. U. 1367, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Daniel Getters, L. U. 1367, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Harry Lurchin, L. U. 1367, Leominster, Mass.,
F. K. Marrah, L. U. 1367, Leominster, Mass., Infantry
Israel Malchnan, L. U. 1367, Leominster, Mass., Naval Reserve
Earl Carlson, L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Infantry
J. Van Blitherzwk, L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Infantry
Leroy May, L. U. 1392, Sayville, N. Y, Infantry
Max Jensen, L. U. 1395, Fremont, Neb., Infantry
Ed. Larson, L. U. 1395, Fremont, Neb., Infantry
James Curry, L. U. 1395, Fremont, Neb., Infantry
Art Softly, L. U. 1395, Fremont, Neb., Quartermaster Corps
Harold Morse, L. U. 1479, Walpole, Mass., Infantry
Harry Angus, L. U. 1479, Walpole, Mass., Infantry
Thos. Gorman, L. U. 1479, Walpole, Mass., Infantry
Geo. Thompson, L. U. 1524, Miles City, Mont., Aero Corps
Walter B. Hansen, L. U. 1547, Ludington, Mich., Signal Corps
J. H. Mornster, L. U. 1560, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Aage Mathisen, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Infantry
Harry W. Jensen, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Infantry
Arthur Pelletier, L. U. 1583, Beverly, Mass., Artillery
H. Christenson, L. U. 1593, Concord, Mass., Infantry
Edw. J. O'Dowd, L. U. 1593, Concord, Mass., Infantry
Robert Garner, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Edw. Meyers, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Walter Zoller, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio, Infantry
Frank Musil, L. U. 1613, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
Frank Holan, L. U. 1613, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
John Hodous, L. U. 1613, Cleveland, Ohio, Infantry
John Dugan, L. U. 1626, Wallingford, Conn., Infantry
Raymond Cushman, L. U. 1626, Walingford, Conn., Navy
Wm. Driver, L. U. 1626, Wallingford, Conn., Navy
Ed. Ruble, L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., Navy
Arthur Oleson, L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
John Stephenson, L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Andrew Nilson, L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., Infantry
Helmar Nelson, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Infantry

G. O. Simonds, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Navy
S. W. Mingus, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Navy
Clarence Session, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Navy
L. B. Holt, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Navy
L. Donnelly, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Infantry
J. K. Schoeppel, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Infantry
Victor Jaccard, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Infantry
Oscar Paulson, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz., Infantry
L. F. Mansfield, L. U. 1653, N. Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
Victor E. Nelson, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
T. Mangeameli, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
J. E. Yike, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Jos. A. Wright, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
E. G. V. Gustafson, L. U. 1737, Mattaan, Mass., Infantry
Chas. Gustafson, L. U. 1737, Mattapan, Mass., Coast Artilery
Jos. Whall, L. U. 1737, Mattapan, Mass., Naval Reserve
Henry Sullivan, L. U. 1737, Mattapan, Mass., Quartermaster Dept.
Edw. Gerlach, L. U. 1757, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
Leon Gerlach, L. U. 1757, Buffalo, N. Y., Infantry
James Svab, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Victor J. Payne, L. U. 1942, Winston-Salem, N. C., Infantry
E. Cawthon, L. U. 1959, Florence, Ala., Infantry
Wm. Kreiter, L. U. 1970, Aberdeen, S. D., Infantry
H. Klein, L. U. 2504, Buffalo, N. Y., Navy
C. L. Smith, L. U. 2504, Buffalo, N. Y., Navy
Frank Berkner, 2515, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Lowrey, L. U. 2541, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

Successful Trade Movements

(Continued From Page 33.)

Tarentum, Pa., L. U. 1430.—Practically all the contractors here signed up in connection with our spring trade movement. Wages are now 65c per hour instead of 56¼c as formerly. Working hours are eight per day. Wm. Fair, R. S.

* * *

Havre, Mont., L. U. 718.—As a result of our recent trade movement we have obtained a minimum scale of $6.60 per day of eight hours, to remain effective, as per agreement, for one year. All members are working and some are receiving $7.00 per day. The old scale was $6.00 per day. John Aaberg, R. S.

* * *

San Jose, Cal. (Santa Clara Valley District Council.)—The trade movement of the millmen in this jurisdiction became effective on June 3 and journeymen mill planers, sash and door layout men, also bench hands working on veneered and hardwood sash and doors are now receiving $6.00 per day; journeymen working on sash and doors receive a minimum of $5.00 per day. Bert P. Ward, secretary.

* * *

Petaluma, Cal., L. U. 891.—As a result of our trade movement outside carpenters have received an increase of 50c per day, beginning June 1 on all new work, work contracted for previously to be completed at old scale of $5.00 per day. The millmen received an increase of 25c per day, effective June 1, and another increase of 25c per day on and after July 1. John H. Frahm, Jr., R. S.

* * *

Paducah, Ky., L. U. 559.—All contractors have signed our new working agreement for one year and wages are $5.20 per day or 65c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. The old scale was 50c per hour. J. E. Raney, R. S.

* * *

Waterbury, Conn., L. U. 260.—Our spring trade movement has been satisfactorily adjusted on the basis of 62½c per hour or $5.00 per day. Wages heretofore were $3.50 per day or 43¾c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. Thomas C. Quinn, R. S.

* * *

Canton, O., L. U. 143.—Our May trade movement was a success in every way and as a result wages were increased from the old scale of 60c to 75c per hour. Working hours are eight per day. W. E. Lerch, R. S.

* * *

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. 771.—Our trade movement raising wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of eight hours became effective April 15, without trouble. H. G. Walker, R. S.

* * *

Skowhegan, Maine, L. U. 786.—An increase in the wage scale from $3.25 to $4.00 per day of eight hours was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Anson Savage, R. S.

Casual Comment

Organization is winning—

* * *

All along the line gains are being made.

* * *

The St. Paul A. F. of L. Convention emphasizes that fact.

* * *

Seven months has shown an average increase of 355,044 members.

* * *

This brings the paid-up, reported membership of the A. F. of L. to 2,726,478.

* * *

The figures furnish definite proof of the progress the American labor movement is making.

* * *

At such a rate, the close of the year 1918 should see the A. F. of L. well across the 3,000,000 mark.

* * *

The St. Paul Convention also emphasized the loyal co-operation which labor is giving our Government in this critical time.

* * *

The loyalty and patriotism of American labor today furnishes inspiring evidence of the unity which actuates the American people.

* * *

The Building Trades Convention also held at St. Paul last month was fruitful of much well-considered action for the advancement of the affiliated crafts.

* * *

The spirit of Americanism is making itself felt in the world today just as it did in 1776—it points out that in true democracy lies the security of mankind.

* * *

Labor in all lands is the Hercules that is bearing on its burdened shoulders the great weight of the world conflagration which the ambitions of kings and emperors brought about.

* * *

Labor is in the present war—in this country—to give Kaiserism its deathblow and to spread the gospel of real, genuine democrary over all the earth, and in every land.

The letters "U. S." splendidly typify the united spirit which actuates Americans with regard to winning the war—industrially and otherwise the nation's forces are focused toward one aim.

* * *

Editors of labor papers met at St. Paul last month for the annual convention of the Labor Press of America and discussed ways and means of giving the news of the labor world greater publicity.

* * *

A motto on the wall of the office of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board at Washington reads: "Noah was 60 years old before he knew how to build an ark. Don't lose your grip."

* * *

The nullification of the Federal child labor law by the Supreme Court last month was a sad blow to forward-looking citizens who were in hopes that the inhuman evil of child labor would no longer exist in this country.

* * *

Such a decision, by a vote of the court of five to four, based on the threadbare doctrine of "states' rights" will not easily satisfy the mind and the conscience of millions of citizens who are anxious to see the evil abolished.

* * *

To justify the exploitation of child labor in the southern states, a majority of the court coined a new legal concept, namely, "freedom of commerce." Legal phrase-making of a reactionary tinge seems to be the chief occupation of the court nowadays.

* * *

In the Hinchman case it was "freedom of contract" and in this instance "freedom of commerce" and all, alas, in the interest of greedy union-hating employers and exploiters of the labor of little children. Truly, it may be said we live in strange times.

* * *

Such a decision causes one to wonder whether the ultra-conservative majority on the bench realizes that we are fighting today "to make the world safe for democracy," for a world in which au-

tocracy, privilege, greed and all forms of expoitation must vanish in the air of the newer freedom.

* * *

The American trade union mission to Europe came back with the message that the British workers are solid to the core. That is true. The British workers entertain no illusions about their future but intend to work out their own salvation on the basis of their own aims.

* * *

It is the duty of all today—particularly of the forces of labor—to preserve a clearness of vision and a sanity of outlook, despite the whirling perplexities of the time in which we live, and to see that while engaged in the great task of crushing Prussian autocracy, we allow no pale imitations of it in existence anywhere.

* * *

Frank L. Rist, the editor and owner of the Cincinnati Chronicle, one of the leading labor papers of the country, died on May 20, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a well-known member of the Typographical Union and was well and favorably known in labor circles generally throughout the country.

* * *

Now it appears that Walter Douglas, president of the Phelps-Dodge corporation, is among those indicted in the Federal District Court for participation in the Bisbee, Ariz., outrage of last July, when 1,200 miners were deported. Douglas was in Bisbee on the day of the deportations.

* * *

It has been well said that those workers who remain outside the pale of trade unionism are like a rudderless ship at sea. As a rule they tack along resistless wherever the wind of necessity blows them and usually run aground on the reefs of low wages.

* * *

The Mooney case has long ago become a farce in the eyes of people of other nationalities but in the eyes of thinking Americans it is a tragic farce. Should Mooney be executed next August—which in our eyes is unthinkable—the case will go into history as one of the most consciously glaring miscarriages of justice in history.

As might be expected it turned out that a "big business" executive proved to be the first to run counter to the new national labor policy as defined by the National War Labor Board, and, consequently, President Carleton of the Western Union Telegraph Company finds himself a candidate for the role of "undesirable citizen."

* * *

We are confident that the weight of public opinion, which at the present time is in no mood to temporize with recalcitrant employers of labor, will force a settlement of the case of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and their employes. The long struggle of the telegraph employes for the right to organize will, as it eventually must, end in victory.

* * *

The extraordinary volume of successful trade movements which are still being received at the General Office furnishes a most encouraging evidence of the growing strength of our organization which today stands at the highest point in its history as regards effectiveness in bettering the condition of all who avail of membership in its ranks.

* * *

The National Labor Board's policy regarding the right to organize is plain and explicit and admits of no misconstruction such as reactionary, union-hating employers would like to place upon it. Such persons will find that obstruction of the national war labor program will not be tolerated.

* * *

Here are the words of the Labor Board on the subject of the right to organize: "The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever."

* * *

A similar right was granted employers to organize but this is quite beside the point for trade unionists have never seriously questioned the propriety of employers organizing among themselves; in fact such organizations already exist in every industry. Trade unionists insist merely that what's sauce for the goose be sauce for the gander.

Now that the labor movement has reached the highest point in its history as a result of natural growth, the tremendous war activities of today and the steady employment of labor everywhere, let us not be satisfied with any attained set mark but let us steadily push onward until all workers in all industries and corporations are unionized.

* * *

Seattle, Wash., now has the distinction of having a genuine labor "daily," the "Seattle Union Record," financed exclusively by members of organized labor having entered the field in that city. Previously "The Record" was published weekly and has always been a vigorous exponent and champion of trade union principles. We wish it great success in its new field.

* * *

The daily "Union Record" is now eight pages in size and carries the full leased wire service of the United Press and is in every respect up-to-date, bright and newsy. At the end of its first week the paper claimed a daily circulation of 30,000 copies. E. B. Ault, as formerly, is editor and manager of the paper. Floyd C. Kaylor is managing editor.

* * *

The launching of a daily paper in our large cities is no small undertaking and such a project should be entered upon with a full and clear understanding of everything involved, but granting that, the proposition is a live one that should receive attention from individual unions and central bodies as a daily labor press is becoming more and more a need of the labor movement.

* * *

As we go to press Governor Stephens of California has announced that he has received the second message of President Wilson requesting a pardon for Thomas J. Mooney, but has refused to state what action he will take. Politics, we understand, is entering largely into the final aspects of the case, but it is scarcely believable that President Wilson's request will be denied.

* * *

Weighty reasons are doubtless back of our president's second request for the freedom of Mooney but the main one which should satisfy all reasonable men is the grave doubt as to his guilt, a doubt entertained and given expression to by the trial judge himself. As the "New York World" says: "To hang a man on such a doubt is precisely something which neither this nation nor any state in the nation can afford to do."

* * *

Nowadays it would seem that in the western states whenever labor makes a determined stand for its rights it is tarred with the I. W. W. brush by many misrepresentation agencies in an endeavor to place it in a false light before the public. There as everywhere else profiteering patriots are back of much of the industrial unrest but it is reassuring to know that the Government agencies are getting wise to that kind of game.

* * *

One out of every seven men in Alabama who are between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one and subject to draft in the National Army are unable to sign their names. Many of them cannot read. These facts have been brought out by the return of questionnaires. The state department of education is working out a gigantic plan to teach illiterates to read and write before they are called for service. Schools will be opened throughout the state.

* * *

Any member of the organization possessing data on early organization in the carpentry craft in this country would do well to forward it or communicate the substance of it to General Secretary Duffy who is at present engaged in compiling a detailed history of the United Brotherhood for the use of the membership as authorized by the Fort Worth Convention.

Not Entitled To Use Label

The Western Casket Co., of Chicago, Ill., who for a number of years past have been widely advertised, and been known as the only producers of union-made caskets in the Middle West, because of the fact that they employed members of organized labor in all departments, and used the labels of the respective trades on their products, have recently adopted the "open-shop" policy and are no longer entitled to the use of our label, therefore, the caskets made by this company should no longer be recognized as union-made or entitled to the support of organized labor.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; secretary, W. C. Daily, 824 E. Platte St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cocmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison st., Hammond, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, J. G. Maloney, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord st., Montreal, P. Q. Can., secretary-treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q. Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border st., Cleburne, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

News Notes

Stratford, Ont., Can., L. U. 1990.—This local is making very satisfactory progress since its organization March 25, last, fifty new members being initiated during May. The local started with 76 members which was increased to 102 by the end of April, and the month of May showed a further increase to 152. J. I. Cosens, F. S.

* * *

Belleville, Ill., L. U. 433.—It was inadvertently stated in a previous issue of "The Carpenter" that the new wage scale of this local was 75c per hour. This should have been 70c per hour. E. J. Fellner, R. S.

L. U. 132 Loses Old Member

In addition to the death of Gabriel Edmonston last month the Washington, D. C. membership suffered another bereavement in the death of Edward B. Byrnes, a prominent member of L. U. 132. The deceased filled the office of secretary of the Washington District Council for a number of terms and that body, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution of condolence regretting "the death of one of its foremost founders and indefatigable promoters."

Building Operations In March

Building operations for March were $40,000,000 compared with $30,000,000 the month before and $88,000,000 a year ago. All but forty-four of the principal cities of the country showed material decreases as compared with a year ago.

The lumber cut for March totaled 1,104 million feet compared with 1,180 million feet a year ago and shipments were 1,042 million feet compared with 1,108 million feet a year ago.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. H. P. Sexton, widow of Henry P. Sexton, of L. U. 554, San Francisco, Cal., wishes to thank the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for the payment of death claim in the month of March. Mr. Sexton had been a member of his local union for 39 years and three months and had always been a firm friend to his fellow workmen and to the union. His death has been much regretted by all who knew him.

When you buy War Savings Stamps you do not give—you receive.

Foreign Labor News

British Industrial Unrest

The full report of the British Commission of Inquiry into Industrial Unrest has just been reproduced in a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The commission was appointed June 12, 1917, and the complete report was submitted July 17, 1917, emphasizing as the leading cause of industrial unrest the fact that the cost of living had increased disproportionately to the advance in wages and that food distribution was unequal. Another cause regarded as particularly serious was the restriction of personal freedom under the Munitions of War Acts, by which workmen were tied up to particular factories and thus unable to obtain wages in proportion to their skill; in many cases the skilled man's wages being less than those of the unskilled. Dilution of labor and lack of confidence in the Government growing out of the surrender of trade-union customs and the fear that promises regarding the restoration of prewar conditions would not be kept, were given special attention. Besides the more general causes of industrial unrest certain causes, such as inadequate housing, liquor restrictions, and industrial fatigue were mentioned as acute in some districts. Mention is also made of lack of proper organization among the unions, inconsiderate treatment of women as regards wages, delay in granting pensions to soldiers, and inadequacy of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

With regard to the recommendations made by the commission: The first is that there should be an immediate reduction in food prices, the increased cost of food to be borne to some extent by the Government, and that there should be a better system of distribution. The necessity of reducing hours, readjusting wages to a fairer basis for skilled as against unskilled workmen, the fuller use of trade-union machinery, and renewal by the Government of the declaration that trade-union rights and privileges which have been interfered with on account of the war shall be restored after the war, are insisted upon. The commissioners strongly urge the adoption of the principle of the Whitley report for the establishment of industrial councils for each of the organized trades, such councils to be composed equally of employers and employees. Regarding the settlement of disputes various suggestions are offered, to the effect that one central authority should be constituted, that local arbitration tribunals should be formed, that local commissioners with technical knowledge to settle disputes should be appointed, and that workshop committees should be established. Other recommendations are that compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be increased, that announcement should be made of the Government's policy as regards housing, that pensions committees should have larger discretion in their treatment of men discharged from the army, that the recruiting system should have most careful handling, that the work of Government departments dealing with labor should be more thoroughly coordinated, and that when an agreement is drawn up between representatives of employers' federations and trade-unions it should be binding on all in the trade concerned.

War Debts of The Nation

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britain at 5,678,600,000 pounds ($27,636,000,000.)

The French minister of finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,166,058,000 francs ($22,227,000,000.)

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000,000,000 lire ($6,676,000,000.)

The debts of the central powers are estimated as follows: Germany, $25,-

408,000,000; Austria, $13,314,000,000; and Hungary, $5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around $8,000,000,000, but more than half of this amount has been loaned to our allies and will be repaid us. It is estimated that of the total net exenditures of the United States for the fiscal year of 1918, exclusive of our advances to our allies, more than one-half will be defrayed by taxation.

President Wilson and the W. S. S.

President Wilson, in his recent statement called upon every man, woman, and child to pledge themselves to save constantly and to buy regularly the securities of the government so that all may be enlisted in patriotic work.

As the president points out, "This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

Our nation, not our army and navy only, is at war. And that means that all of us not actually fighting must do our part.

That part consists in giving the army and the navy all the support of which we are capable. To do that each one of us must first of all be a producer to our maximum ability and a consumer of necessities only, for every bit of man power and every particle of material is necessary for use of the army and navy and for the making of the things essential to our citizens.

As a maximum producer and as a consumer of necessities only, each one of us will be an accumulator of savings. And these savings can be invested in War Savings Stamps with benefit both to the government and ourselves.

Locomotive Engineers Affiliate With A. F. of L.

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held at Cleveland during the month of May, it was unanimously decided to affiliate with the A. F. of L. Replying to a telegram from W. S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood, notifying him of the action taken by the convention, President Gompers wrote:

"Your telegram was read to our executive council, in regular session, and I was directed to, and take pleasure in, conveying to you, and through you to the delegates and membership of your great brotherhood, our heartiest congratulations and that our new and closer relations may redound to the greater protection and welfare of all the workers of America and make for the unity of all our people and the triumph of our republic in the great enterprise in which she is engaged for freedom, justice and democracy."

Labor Opposes the Taylor System

The basis of the opposition of labor to modern efficiency innovations of the Taylor order is correctly outlined in the following paragraph taken from The Public of New York:

Organized labor is fully justified in opposing the Taylor system with its ruthless pitting of man against man and its tendency to force the average worker to the limit of his nervous and physical energy if he is to earn a living wage, until representatives of the workers are conceded the right to a vote in determining time studies and rates. Until the commodity theory of labor is effectually repudiated in practice, until private employers cease that curtainment of production which Dr. Veblen, calls 'capitalistic sabotage,' until the worker has greater freedom of opportunity, he does well to use his organized power to protect himself from the dangers of scientific management. He feels rightly enough that our demand for greater productively might well take other forms—the form, for instance, of a demand that natural resources be freed from private monopoly control, that no man be permitted to hold them out of use."

A Striking Truth

I painfully reflect that in almost every political controversy of the last fifty years the leisured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today.—W. E. Gladstone.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

ENGINEERING DIVISION NEEDS SKILLED MEN

At the request of the government committee on public information and of First Lieutenant H. L. Havens, of the Replacement Regiment of Engineers and its publicity officer, we herewith publish the following information to acquaint our membership with the needs of the engineering regiments for skilled tradesmen of all kinds.

Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

FROM: Commanding Officer.
TO: "The Carpenter, Indianapolis, Ind.
SUBJECT: Need for automobile mechanics in the Army.

1. The Government is calling for mechanics, men skilled in various trades, those especially set forth in attached Form No. 2. They are needed at once to take care of the vast wear and tear on motor transportation in this war.

2. Will you aid this shop in securing mechanics for this purpose?

3. This is a real call for a real need, and your assistance and earnest co-operation is needed in view of the influence you exert in your locality.

4. There is attached herewith, copy of an interview recently held with Major Mark L. Ireland, commanding this shop, and Captain Ned Horton, executive officer. Also other information explained in full.

By Direction:

IRVING SCHWARTZ,
2nd Lieut., Q. M. Corps, N. A.
Asst. Personal Officer.

Mechanics Urgently Needed At Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

1. According to a statement made by Major Mark L. Ireland, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., who is in command of the extensive automobile repair shops at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the great need in the present war is motor transportation, and the greater problem arising in connection with motor transportation is to keep it available at all times for service. In order to accomplish this, the Government is in actual need at this time of hundreds of automobile mechanics and men possessing qualifications making them serviceable in and about automobile repair industries.

2. The repair shops at Fort Sam Houston are designated by the War Department to take care of the motor transportation south of Kansas and west of the Mississippi River, which means that the great number of motor driven vehicles involved in service within the confines of the territory mentioned are dependent upon the repair shops at Fort Sam Houston for overhauling.

3. The education and training of men for this class of service with the Army is one of the principle factors of the shops located at Fort Sam Houston. Adequate instruction is given the men to qualify for service with mechanical units for service in this country and abroad. A large percentage of Americans in this section of the country are somewhat surprised to know that such an organization exists at Fort Sam Houston, where men are daily being received for training in the particular duties connected with motors and motor transportation.

4. There exists at this time urgent need of men who have experience in the following trades:

Auto Repairer.
Battery Repairmen.
Blacksmith.
Carpenter.
Harness Maker.
Helper, Harness Maker.
Helper, Auto Repair Mechanic.
Inspector, Motor Vehicle.
Machine Tool Inspector.
Machinist.
Machinist Helper.
Magneto Repairer.
Cook.
Mechanical Engineer.
Mechanical Auto Repairer.
Mechanical Wood Worker.
Motorcycle Repairer.
Painter.
Sheet Metal Worker.
Plumber.
Tire Repairer.
Tool Maker.
Trimmer, Automobile.
Welder.
Wheelwright.

5. Captain Ned Horton, Q. M. R. C., Executive Officer of Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, at Fort Sam Houston, who is well known in and about the Brownsville District, when interviewed stated that the opportunities open to men for service in this shop are beyond comprehension of civilians. While it is well known that the Navy has had in operation training schools for a number of years past, the Army has never before operated training institutions such as the one in existence at Fort Sam Houston, for the reason that the requirements of the Army in the past have been adequately made by adjunctive departments attached to corps or regiments. In the present emergency it has been recognized by the higher officials that the methods pursued in the past could no longer meet the exigencies of the service, and as a consequence the great repair shops have sprung into existence, with the end in view of providing mechanical education and training for suitable men.

6. The Government has been extremely generous in the apportionment of non-commissioned grades, and a large percentage of the officers now serving with the shops have been promoted to commissioned officers from the ranks of enlisted personnel. An instance of advancement is Lieut. Ira A. Tedder, well known in the Brownsville District. Lieut. Tedder offered his services to the Government as an enlisted man; within a short time his ability was recognized and he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, and is at this time in charge of one of the principal departments of the shops. The instance cited is but one of many where men of energy and ability have been promoted to administrative positions in the shops.

7. Any man, whether within the draft age, or otherwise, who has had experience along the lines above indicated, is requested to write without delay to the Commanding Officer, of Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., who will furnish

full particulars concerning pay, Government allowances, and other subject matter indicating opportunities that are open to men possessing qualifications making them desirable for duty with this organization.

Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

To Any Man of Draft Age Who Can Qualify In Any of the Trades Listed On Form No. 2

1. If you are of the draft age, a recent ruling made by the War Department, will enable you to enter the service with ease and with very little delay. You will be sent directly from your home to your regular station at San Antonio, Tex.

2. If you can qualify under any of the above trades, the Government has an opening for you where you can serve your country most efficiently in that line of work with which you are experienced. If you are an experienced foreman, knowing your work thoroughly, and knowing how to handle men, with a good general education, there is room for you as a COMMISSIONED OFFICER. If you are an expert at your trade there is rapid promotion to the higher non-commissioned grades. If you are not qualified as an expert there are other non-commissioned grades open, (depending upon your efficiency and aptitude) and schools of mechanical instruction in which you can become proficient.

3. The Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., has room for men of any of these types, and offers the greatest advantages to competent mechanics who wish to advance themselves, and serve the country to the best of their capabilities.

4. Certain physical defects which do not affect a man's ability or productiveness as a mechanic, can be waived. Such as affections of the ear, nose and throat, of the feet (flat feet), of operable defects, such as small hernia.

5. If you are of the draft age and desire to enter the service for duty in this shop, fill out the attached form, and with at least two letters of recommendation, relative to character, aptitude and skill, return to the Commanding Officer, Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., who will take the necessary action with the Quartermaster General. That office will then mail you authority for induction in this shop in triplicate to be presented to your local board, which will then complete papers, and send you directly to duty in this shop.

MARK L. IRELAND,
Major, Q. M. Corps, U. S. A.
Commanding.

.....191....

FROM: .....

.....

(Full Name.) (Address.)

TO: Commanding Officer, Q. M., Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

SUBJECT: Request for special induction for shop duty.

1. It is my desire to be immediately inducted into the service for duty with the Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. My Local Board is No. ..... at .....
Age ..... years. Date of birth .....

2. Set in column, preceding vocation, the number of years (or months) you have worked at same. If you are an expert at any of these trades underline it.

Years	Months	
.....		Auto Repairer.
.....		Battery Repairman.
.....		Blacksmith.
.....		Carpenter.
.....		Cook.
.....		Harness Maker.
.....		Helper, Harness Maker.
.....		Helper, Auto Repair Mechanic.
.....		Inspector, Motor Vehicle.
.....		Machine Tool Inspector.
.....		Machinist.
.....		Machinist Helper.
.....		Magneto Repairer.
.....		Mechanical Engineer.
.....		Mechanical Auto Repair.
.....		Mechanical Wood Worker.
.....		Motorcycle Repairer.
.....		Painter.
.....		Sheet Metal Worker.
.....		Plumber.
.....		Tire Repairer, Rubber.
.....		Tool Maker.
.....		Trimmer, Automobile.
.....		Welder.
.....		Wheelwright.

3. Fill in information below to indicate your experience in handling men, or degree of expertness in trade.

Designation of position held, as foreman, manager.

.....
.....
.....

Name and address of employer.

.....
.....

Yrs. Mos. Pay Per Week.

....

Number of men under your orders at one time

.....

Machine on which you are skilled operator.

.....

Manufacturing or Repair.

.....

(Indicate check, which.)

.....

4. State what physical defects, (if any), you have.

.....

(Signature, full name.)

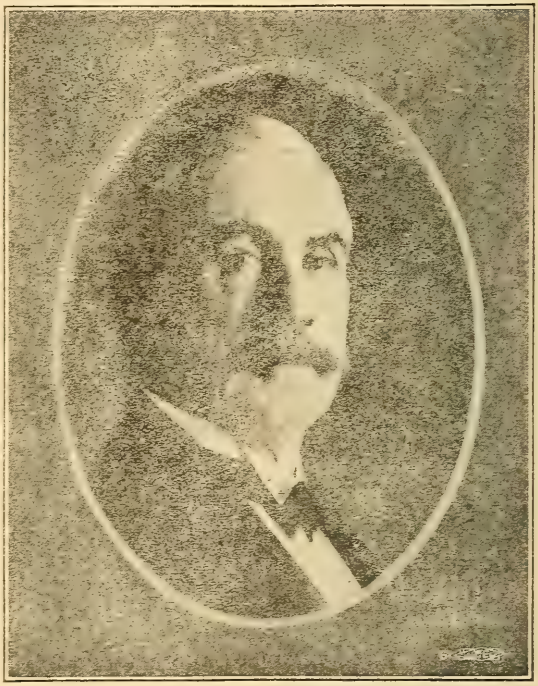
1. Pay of various grades, Quartermaster Corps.

Private	$ 30.00
Private First Class	33.00
Corporal	36.00
Sergeant	44.00
Sergeant First Class	51.00
Quartermaster Sergeant	51.00
Quartermaster Sergeant Sr. Grade	81.00

(Continued On Page 61.)

GABRIEL EDMONSTON LAID TO REST.

Members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. generally will regret to learn of the death at his home in Washington, D. C., during the month of May, of the veteran trade unionist, Gabriel Edmonston, who was our first General President and whose name is intimately associated with the uphill struggles which marked the early years of the organization. Brother Edmonston was apparently in the best of health until Wednesday night, May 15, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he did not recover.



Gabriel Edmonston, U. B. President, 1881-1882

He was born in Washington on March 29, 1839, and was the son of Nathan Edmonston and Rebecca Follin. He received his early education in the public schools of the city, learned the trade of carpenter and was long a prominent craftsman. During the Civil War he served in the Virginia infantry, Longstreet's corps of the Confederate army, and was taken a prisoner on four different occasions during the war and was twice wounded. At the close of the war he returned to civil pursuits and became convinced that the only manner in which tradesmen could better themselves and overcome the demoralization in their ranks was through organization. He became an ardent advocate of trade unionism and was one of the two delegates from Washington, D. C. to the convention held at the old Trades' Assembly Hall, in Chicago, in August 1881, at which the U. B. was organized. He was honored by the delegates with the office of President which position he filled until the Philadelphia convention in the following year. On his retirement, he was tendered a vote of thanks by acclamation "for his efficient services as President during the past year." He was succeeded by John D. Allen of Philadelphia.

At the 1882 convention, he was elected by acclamation a delegate from the U. B. to the Cleveland Labor Congress which met the following November and in the deliberations of which he took a prominent part. In fact all through that early and critical period in the history of American trade unionism he took a leading part and was one of the small band whose energy and farsightedness placed the modern labor movement on a firm foundation. In 1884 Mr. Edmonston was elected Secretary of the A. F. of L. at the Chicago convention, holding the office for a year. In 1888 as a tribute of respect and an acknowledgemen of his leadership he was elected Treasurer of the Federation. He held this office also for one term, again retiring at his own request.

Throughout his association with the labor movement, the U. B. held first place in Gabriel Edmonston's affections and he followed its rapid extension in growth and influence with keen interest. He was a familiar figure at our General Conventions and enjoyed a large acquaintanceship among the members.

Mr. Edmonston is survived by his wife, Mrs. William A. Miller, a daughter, and Mrs. Marcelia Waters and Mrs. Emma Clapp, sisters, living in Washington.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of

L. then in session at Washington attended the funeral services of the veteran trade unionist and there were present officials and members of the U. B. and of the Confederate Veterans. Honorary pallbearers were Col. W. W. Chamberlaine, Capt. D. C. Grayson, Col. Lovick Peirce, Col. Lee Crandell, Capt. S. W. E. Pegues and Capt. Fred Beall from the Confederate Veterans, and W. Adamson, Harry Hollohan, Patrick O'Brien, L. W. Matter, Jacob Nussbaum and James Ryan. General Secretary Duffy in Washington to attend the Executive Council A. F. of L. representing the U. B.

Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L. with whom brother Edmonston had been long associated, paid a stirring tribute to the deceased at the funeral and said that during the first years of the Federation of Labor when he had learned to know Gabriel Edmonston it became clearly manifest to him that he understood the fundamental principles of the cause for which the toilers of the country were contending, and that he had the militant spirit, the aggressive spirit to press them home upon unbelievers and opponents.

Speaking of his work for the labor movement, President Gompers mentioned that it was due to the efforts of Gabriel Edmonston that the Blair investigation into the causes of industrial unrest in the "middle eighties" was brought about. This investigation proved a triumph for the cause of labor and the facts ascertained by it were made the basis for legislation of an ameliorative and helpful character.

He also spoke of the assistance lent P. J. McGuire in the establishment of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. "No member of that great fraternity," he said, "stood higher in the esteem of the great membership of that organization in the United States and Canada than did Gabriel Edmonston. His name, his picture adorns the home of the Brotherhood as its first President."

In 1884, President Gompers said, Edmonston as delegate from the U. B. was in attendance at the Federation of Labor convention held in Chicago and there introduced a series of preambles and resolutions, the result of which was that the convention adopted overwhelmingly, with but two dissenting votes, a resolution that on May 1, 1886, a general effort should be made by all the workers of the country to place industry and the workday upon an eight hour basis. "Indeed," he said, "in so far as the modern eight hour movement for the workers is concerned, the leadership must be conceded to Gabriel Edmonston."

President Gompers also spoke feelingly of Edmonston's civil war record and ended his tribute to the memory of the deceased as follows:

"And now just this one word more. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in session this week learned with the deepest sense of loss and regret and sympathy, of the passing away of our old officer, our old comrade, our old fellow member. We decided, as we have carried out, to come in our official capacity, as well as personal friends, to come here in this house, his late home, to pay our respects and the last tribute of our affection to his work and to his memory. Gabriel Edmonston was a man. Throughout his whole life he was a workman, and he was a master workman. There has never been anything of a mechanical character that Gabriel Edmonston ever turned his mind and hand to but what was driven into it his heart and his idealism to make it a perfect mechanism. Indeed as a workman he was an artist, and as an artist he was a workman. He worked at the production of something useful or beautiful nearly every day of his life, and the day that he met with the fatal accident he was working. It was due in part to the work he met with the accident which caused after a few hours his passing away. Gabriel Edmonston was stout hearted, strong and determined, kind and sympathetic. The whole great fund of natural humor was his. He never was in any company of two or more but what he illumined the company with his intelligence and his understanding, with his humor and his whole heart full of compassion for the human race. To his dear wife, to his daughter, to the other members of his family, we tender our heartfelt sympathy. The work that Gabriel Edmonston performed during his great life lives. It cannot die. He worked for the right. He aimed for the right. He helped in the establishment of right, and though he and all that is mortal of him has passed away, his work, his heart, his conscience, and his spirit lives and will live so long as time shall last."

The Truth About U. S. Shipbuilding

(Continued From Page 20.)

crete, which is twice as many shipbuilding ways as there are in all the rest of the shipyards of the world combined. Our program for the future should appeal to the pride of all loyal and patriotic Americans. In the early part of May the members of the Shipping Board appeared before the Appropriation Committee of Congress with a request for additional funds for our extended program.

Our program calls for the building of 1,856 passenger, cargo, refrigerator ships and tankers, ranging from 500 to 12,000 tons each, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 13,000,000. We are also contracting for 200 wooden barges, 50 concrete barges, 100 concrete oil carrying barges and 150 steel, wood and concrete tugs of 1,000 horsepower for ocean and harbor service, which aggregate a total deadweight tonage of 850,000.

Exclusive of the above, we have 245 commandeered vessels, taken over from foreign and domestic owners, which are being completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These will average 7,000 tons each and aggregate a total deadweight tonnage of 1,715,000.

This makes a total of 2,101 vessels exclusive of tugs and barges which are being built and will be put on the seas by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the course of carrying out the present program, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 14,715,000.

Five billion dollars will be required to finish our program for 1918, 1919 and 1920, but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world—a fleet which I predict will serve all humanity loyally and unselfishly upon the same principles of liberty and justice which brought about the establishment of this free republic. The expenditure of the enormous sum will give America a merchant fleet aggregating 25,000,000 tons of shipping.

American workmen have made the expansion of recent months possible and they will make possible the successful conclusion of the whole program. On July 1, 1917, there were in the United States not quite 45,000 men engaged in the shipbuilding yards. Today we have a force of 300,000 men in the yards, and 250,000 men engaged in allied trades. This force will be continuously increased. From all present expectations it is likely that by 1920 we shall have close to a million men working on American merchant ships and their equipment.

Due Books Stolen

George Payne and Edgar W. Deadman, members of L. U. 742, Decatur, Ill., had their due books stolen a short time ago.

William Mays of 804 Second St., Portsmouth, O., desires to notify the membership that he lost a due book and clearance card at Portsmouth recently. The clearance card was issued from L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O.

Walter F. Louden of L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., lost his due book which was being sent by express with his clothes from Camden, N. J., to Atlantic City on January 5.

The due book and clearance card of Pinkney Parratt of L. U. 1770 of Cape Girardeau, Mo., has been lost.

Harvey Brewer, of L. U. 214 of Galion, O., has had his pocket book stolen. Same contained money, papers and his union working card.

Information Wanted

The wife of Frank Dutton of L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., is anxious to locate her husband who was last known to be working at Bristol, Pa., and whom she has not heard from for more than six weeks. Send information to William J. Thom, R. S., L. U. 791, St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of a shipwright named Alex (Sandy) Wilson, a Belfast, Ireland, man who was known to have worked in San Francisco several years ago. It was heard that he had left on the barque, "British Yeoman" but believe he came back with her to the Pacific coast. His uncle died in Belfast some time ago and any information regarding him will be appreciated by his sister, Mrs. Letty Scott, 80 Fifty-Eighth Ave., East, South Vancouver, B. C. or by C. and J. Black, solicitors, 13 Donegal Square North, Belfast, Ireland.

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame And Raise Roofs

Article No. 6

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Conical Roofs

In this article we will proceed to treat of roofs of circular or semi-circular towers many of which are built every day all over the country, if not the world.

Let us suppose A-B-C-D-E-F-G and H to be the outside line of the circular wall plate which can be struck with a trammel rod or compass to any radius, on a board or floor. Let us for actual practice, say in this example, 6 or 8 feet in diameter from C to G, or from A to E which would need a 3 and 4 foot radius rod; O-L being the pitch or height. To be more explicit I will take it for granted the carpenter has a roof to frame and raise with a plan like A-B etc., of 6 feet and 9 feet of rise or pitch, so commence by laying it out carefully, making sure that the fixed center is so certain that the ends of the circle will join to make a true continuous curve, or in other words "a perfect circle" as shown, although if it be desired the roof may be laid down to scale as I explained in the first article, and I might say that readers should preserve their copies of "The Carpenter" in order that these articles may be referred to if the information they contain may in the future be required.

It is always better in the real practice of carpentry to lay out all work possible, full actual size to prevent mistakes, get exact measurements and make neat mechanical joints and there is no excuse for the open incorrect workmanship one sees in many roofs, as it is just as cheap to do a job right as in a bungling uncertain fashion.

To proceed after having set down the wall plates draw two lines through the center square to or at right angles to each other as A-E and C-G also to run at an angle of 45 degrees as D-H and F-B, and taking these as center or middle lines on each side of them, and parallel to each draw the thickness of the rafters, 1 in. for 2 in. stuff and 1½ in. for 3 in. timbers, half thickness on each side.

Now, draw a horizontal straight line as J-K directly over the circular layout, divide it in two at O and from O draw a vertical line O-L and on it measure off to a hair the pitch or height which we will make, say 9 feet. Join L-J and L-K for the lengths of two opposite rafters as seen in the upper diagram. Next draw up from the plan below dot-

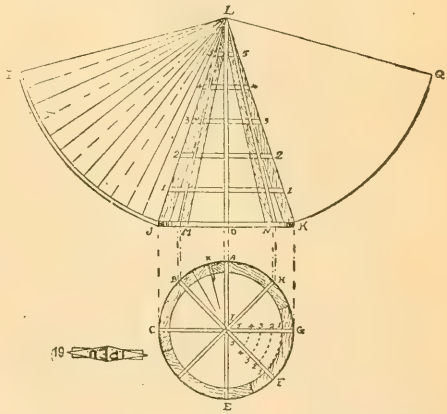


Fig. 1. Layout of a Cone Shaped Roof.

ted lines cutting the horizontal plate line at J-M-O-N and K and layout the rafters as represented in Fig. 2, where there will be seen an interior or sectional view of the roof as it will appear when raised and sheathed, the sheathing in this case being laid on vertically with diminishing boards tapering from bottom to top and with beveled joints so that circular horizontal what I might term "cripple" rafters will have to be sawn out of 2 or 3 in. timber and nailed in between the vertical rafters not more than every 12 inches of the height in the manner shown in Fig. 2. To do this properly divide the height O-L in Fig. 1, into 8 equal parts as 1-1, 2-2, 3-3 and so on up to the peak, all of different radius lessening to the top and it will be noticed that there will be 8 in each

circle or 40 in all required for this roof and must be provided and have their outer edges planed to the slope or pitch of the rafters.

In order to find the exact shape of the boards, if covered vertically or up and down; take L as a center and with radius L-J and L-K strike on the right and left sides the J-P and K-Q, then take your dividers or compasses and set off in points from J to P as many boards as will cover one half of the roof

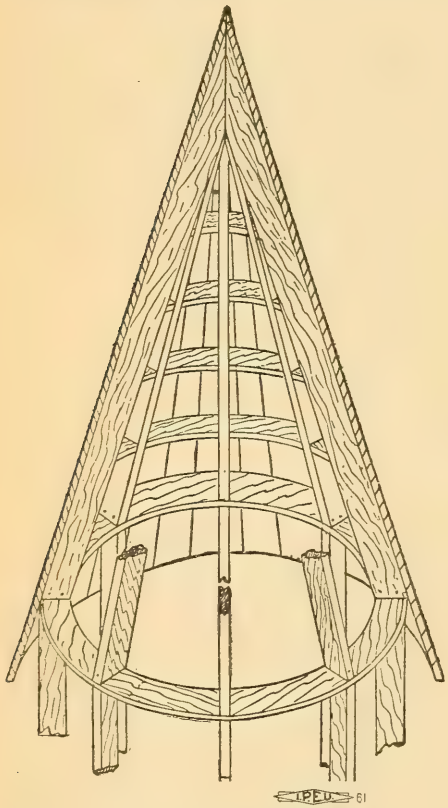


Fig. 2. Showing Construction of a Conical Roof.

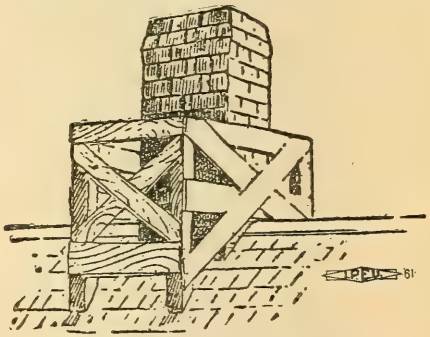
or from C to G all of equal width and join these points, as indicated on the left with J, and here we see 12 boards will have to be made and have their edges beveled to the radius lines of the plan below on Fig. 1, given at X.

In order to prove the accuracy of the foregoing layout, a model may be made by drawing the whole roof to scale on a piece of card-board, an empty shoe box will do, and then cutting out the figures from L to J, from J to K and from K to L, also cut out L-P-J and L-Q-K. Now if L-J-K be stood up and bent around the circular plan it will fit over and form a half conical roof covering, which it was desired to obtain, and in a similar way L-J-P will bend around and cover A-B-C-D and E.

Care must be taken to make all the rafters except two, 2 inches or more shorter to allow for the thickness as they go around as shown in Fig. 2.

Questions And Answers

In reply to several readers, we print here for their benefit the simplest and perhaps the best method of erecting a scaffold, either for building a new chimney or repairing an old one at the ridge of a peaked roof. No matter how steep the pitch may be this scaffold will sus-



A Simple Chimney Scaffold

tain all necessary weight and movement of men and material, provided the bottom ends be bevelled to the slope of the roof and well nailed. Its construction will appear simple to our readers and the frames may be nailed together on the ground and set from ladders.

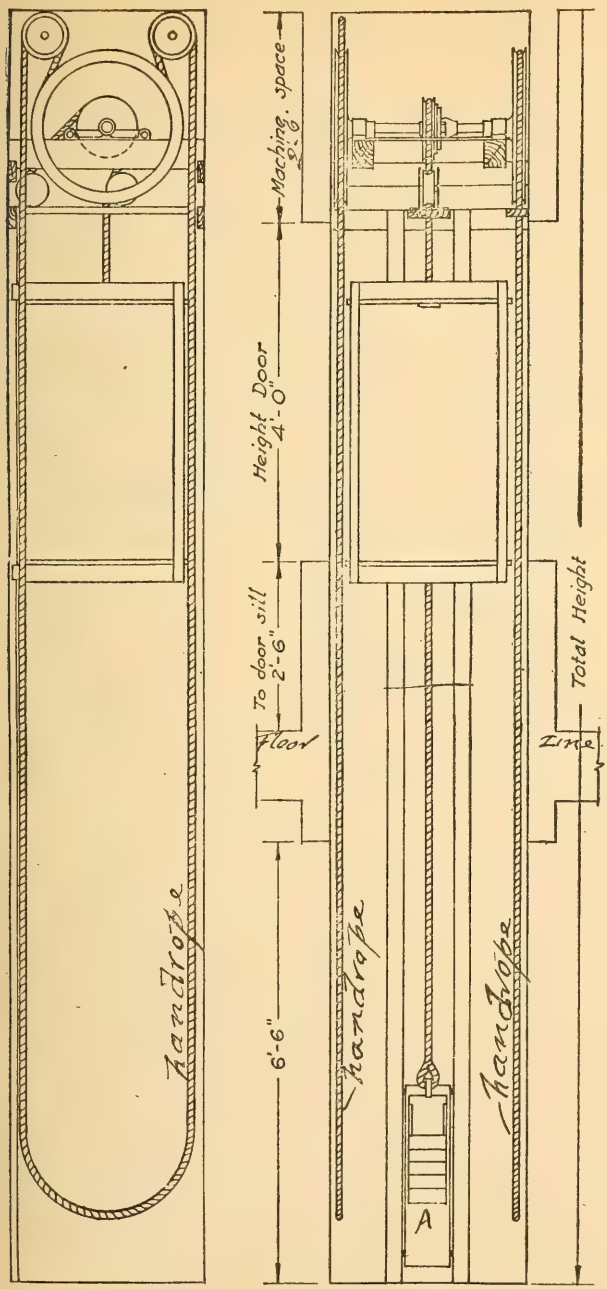
How to Install Dumb-waiters

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

Perhaps out in the smaller towns and villages many contractors and builders doing business in a small way, or, again, journeymen or jobbing carpenters, may get perhaps a job of this kind, or may be called upon to repair, reset or re-rope a dumb-waiter, for they, like every other movable appliance sometimes get out of order and need the skill and knowledge of mechanics to set them right. Never having yet seen anything published on this interesting subject of seemingly

vital interest to readers of this journal the writer submits the following information.

Dumb-waiters or "Lifts," as they are termed abroad, are simply small cars, situated in enclosed shafts passing from



ELEVATION AT "A" CORNER POST D.W.

ELEVATION AT "B" CORNER POST D.W.

ELEVATION AT "C" CORNER POST D.W.

one story of a building to another for the transportation and delivery of goods, commodities, cans, parcels, etc., to the occupants or tenants on each floor of the building.

They usually consist of a car or Lift, Fig. 1, suspended to a rope by a ring, bolt or knot which is operated from the top by a pulley and shaft turned by a hand rope in the manner indicated in the three diagrams (Fig. 1,) which show one front and two side elevations of the inside of the dumb-waiter shaft or "well" as some term it.

The weight of the car is counterbalanced by a counterweight (A) which is of cast iron consisting of a 1" frame, into which sections slide to equal the weight of the car so that it will remain at any fixed position of height when not being operated or moved.

The shafts generally start and are built up from cellars and basements of different materials according to the construction of the buildings in which they are placed. For example, Figs. 2, 3 and 4, show how the shaft may be built of 2x4" studding lath and plaster, or ⅞" matched boards. Fig. 5, being the horizontal section of a 12" brick shaft of a six story flat building carried up from and with the walls of the building from the foundation to 8 feet above the roof level for the purpose of carrying clean washed clothes for sun drying and airing from the several apartments to the lines and frames provided there for that purpose.

At Fig. 6, we see another fireproof well presumably built of angle or channel irons filled in with fireproof or terra cotta blocks, a commendable method often employed in many of the best class of apartment and office buildings on account of its economy and lightness.

The grooved rims or guides or guide runs are usually of straight grained oak or North Carolina Pine, run and grooved straight and true from the machine in 12 and 16 feet lengths to be screwed to the cleats on the shaft wall as indicated in Fig. 1, plumb and parallel from bottom to top without bends, kinks or deviations of any kind so as to permit the counterweight to slide smoothly up and down without any possibility of catching or sticking.

Fig. 7 illustrates how a shaft may be built to have dumb-waiter doors on one side only, when for example it is situated on a public or staircase hall and

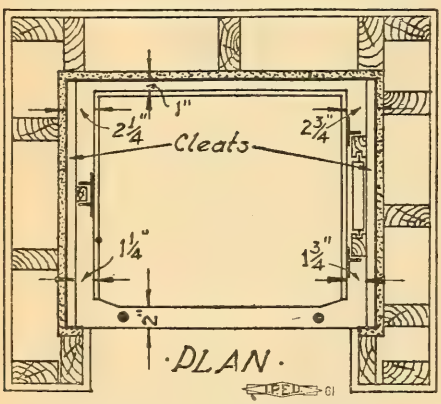


Fig. 2—Plastered Well

Where horizontal bridging as shown has not been provided it is necessary to put horizontal cleats on the face of the plaster 30" on centers to which the guide runs are fastened by means of wood screws. Allowing for 1" cleats on each side, the outside width of car will be 5" less than net inside width of the well. 3" being allowed for the guide runs, counterweight, clearance, etc.

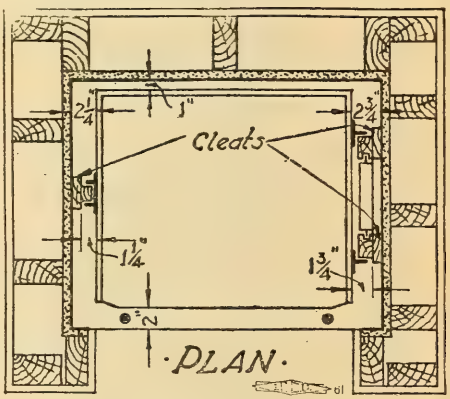


Fig. 3—Plastered Well

Horizontal cleats as shown in plan are frequently objectionable because they make little shelves on which dust collects. This objection is overcome where it is possible to secure vertical cleating back of the guide runs as shown in plan No. 14. Allowing for 1" cleats on each side, the outside width of car will be 5" less than net inside width of well, 3" being taken for the guide runs, weight, clearance, etc.

usable by all tenants on the several floors of any private or apartment building or in an institution, and Fig. 8, shows how the shaft may be situated between two apartments, side by side or end to end and be convenient and accessible to both.

At Fig. 9, readers will observe the horizontal section of a shaft and car which may be utilized from three sides by the introduction of corner posts on two sides allowing for three doors, as for instance where three separate apartments are so arranged in any building that the occupants of each might readily take advantage of its presence, as there is no question of the value and efficiency of dumb-waiters which are simply indispensable in modern buildings of three

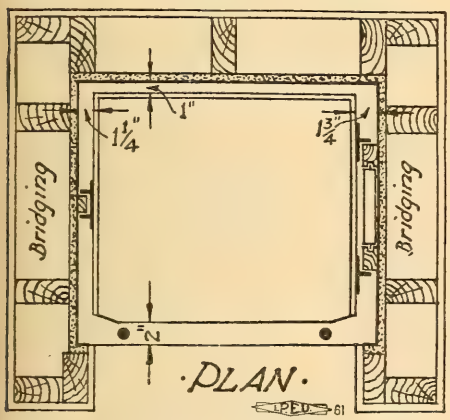


Fig. 4—Plastered Well

Where well is plastered inside, the vertical studs are almost never located exactly where required for the guide runs, therefore it is advisable to have horizontal bridging or cats in both sides of the enclosure 30" on centers, to which guide runs are secured by long screws passing through lath and plaster. Clear inside dimensions of shaft are 3" larger than outside dimensions of the car.

stories and over in height, not to mention those numerous ones installed in bakeries, restaurants, stores, etc., running from basement to first story, first to second story, or taking in several stories as business exigencies demand.

Fig. 10, explains still more clearly the arrangement of the runs rope geared above machinery, etc., in the setting up of which the following rules must be followed:

Size of well—For single face fixtures. When the well is ceiled or provided with studding to which the runs can be screwed, the inside finished dimensions of well should be 3 in. wider and 3 in. deeper than outside dimensions of car, to allow for guide runs, weight, and hand rope.

For double face fixtures. The inside finished dimensions of well should be 3 in. wider and 4 in. deeper than outside dimensions of car.

For Furring. If the well is lathed and plastered, or of fireproof construction, and no provision is made for securing the runs, then an allowance on each side should be made for 1 in. cleating to which the runs can be secured, making well 5 in. wider than car.

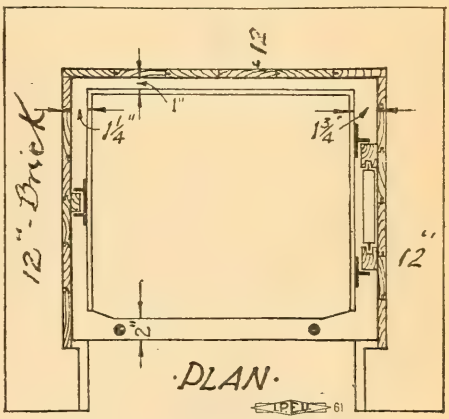


Fig. 5—Brick Ceiled Well

Where well is sheathed inside with boards the guide runs are fastened direct to this sheathing with wood screws. Clear inside dimensions of well are 3" larger than outside dimensions of car.

Doors. The Doors should be as wide as the car and about 4 ft. high.

A small door as wide as car and about 20 in. high should be left at top of well for access to machine.

Laying out work. Allow 2 in. at the front of the well for the hand rope and 1 in. at the back for clearance. For Double Face outfits allow 2 in. at both fronts.

Putting up runs. Put up the double guide runs centered accurately on the center of the car. Runs must be perfectly plumb, straight and parallel, with all corners and projections smoothed off, especially at joints. Put up runs with

their grooved faces toward each other, 1 in. wider apart than the width of the weight, and well secured with wood screws.

Put up the single run on the opposite side of well, secured as above, straight

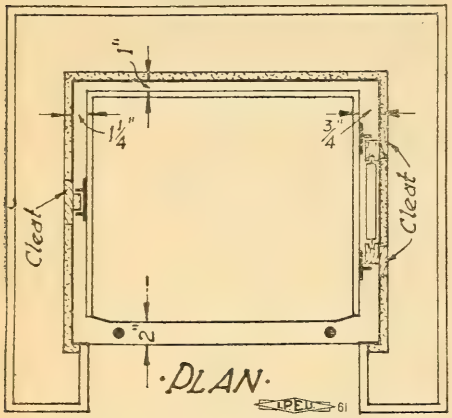


Fig. 6—Fire Proof Well

In fire proof wells cleating may be put in horizontally, or vertically, the latter is preferable where the construction permits the firm fastening of the vertical cleating. Where cleating is put in before well is plastered inside, the plaster may be brought flush with the face of cleating as shown in plan.

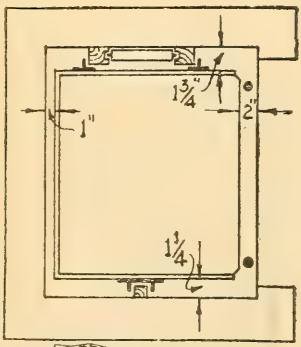


Fig. 7

and plumb, opposite the center of the double runs and with the wide face against side of well.

Mounting machine. If the machine is mounted on a platform, it should be secured in the top of the well perfectly level and in line with the center of the well, supporting machine timbers on cleats furnished.

Mount the trolley piece as low in the well as possible and still allow car to come to the upper doorway. Support trolley piece by means of cleats fur-

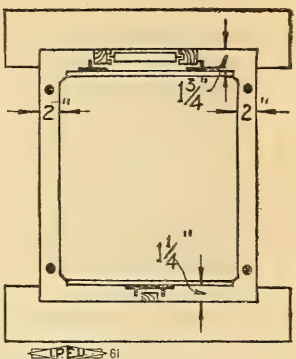


Fig. 8

nished. The cleats are not interchangeable; the one whose wide face is grooved out goes against weight side of well, permitting hoist rope to drop plumb to center of weight without rubbing on cleat.

The strip in which rope eyes are placed, must be secured across the front of well close below the hand wheel, to

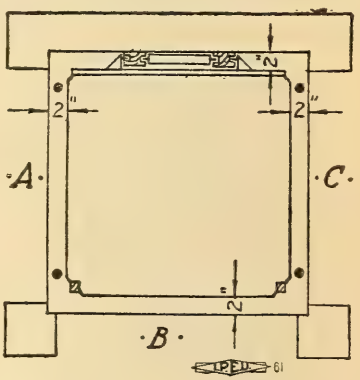
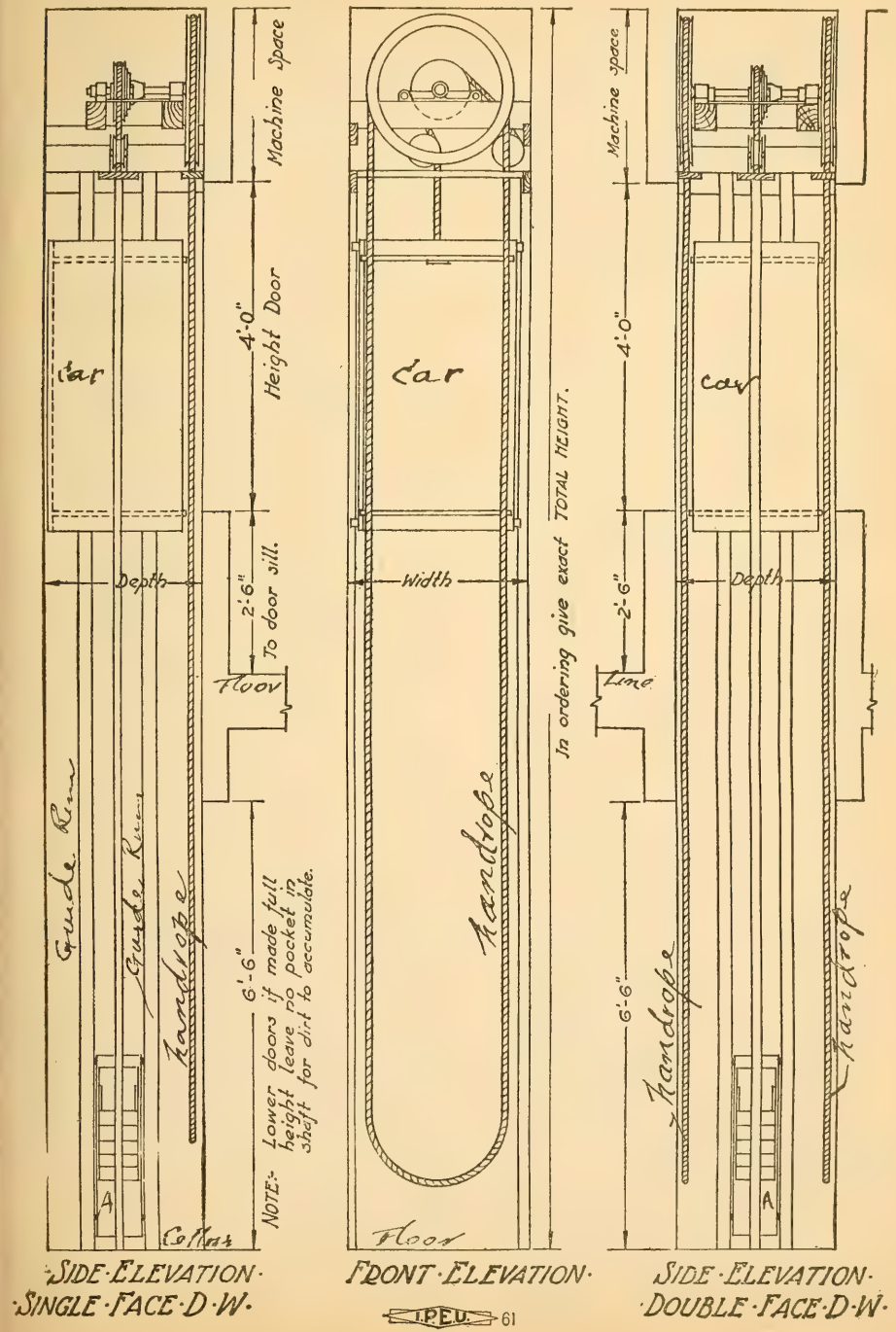


Fig. 9—Corner Post Plan Operated at three sides.

prevent hand rope being thrown off the wheel.

When the machine is not mounted on platform, one should be made by the carpenter similar to that shown in cuts of seasoned lumber, the top should be made perfectly level, and the machine securely

fastened on the platform over the center of the well, so the hoist rope will be in line with the center of car, and the hand rope on the wheel will drop through the space between the front of the well and the car. If the machine does not run easily when screwed fast, it should be lined up with paper until it does.



SIDE ELEVATION SINGLE FACE D.W.

FRONT ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION DOUBLE FACE D.W.

The trolleys should be mounted on a suitable support in such positions that they will guide the hoist rope plumb to centers of car and weight.

The oval eyes should be mounted in a suitable strip and secured across front of well, close below hand wheel, to prevent rope being thrown off wheel.

Have the center of car, center of runs, hoist wheel on machine, guide pulleys and counter weight all in line, so the car and weight will travel without binding.

Hardwood plugs should be put in the weight and fitted to the runs at the ends, so the weight will run easily in the groove without the weight touching the runs.

Place car and counter weight in their respective positions between runs.

Splice the hoist rope to the weight with a short splice. Carry rope up over trolley at end of trolley piece, around hoist wheel on machine, down at side of trolley near center of trolley piece, and splice neatly to loop on car. See that rope does not rub on brace rod of machine.

The hand rope should be spliced with a long smooth splice, having the rope come about 15 in. from floor; all kinks and some of the twist should be taken out of the rope before splicing, otherwise it will kink, when new, and interfere with the working of the Dumb-waiter.

Place leaders over hand rope near bottom of well.

The machines are provided with steel roller bearings throughout and filled with grease, so they do not require oiling when erected.

Under no circumstances should the bolts passing through the Automatic Brake parallel with the shaft be tampered with, as it is almost impossible to adjust these without special instructions and experience. Neither should oil or grease of any kind be allowed to get on the bronze or cast iron surfaces of the brake, as, if this is done it will not hold the load. The brake is self-lubricating and requires no attention.

When ready, run the Dumb-waiter up and down and see that it runs perfectly clear and smooth from top to bottom; when finished, lubricate the runs with a good grade of grease, heavy enough so as not to soak entirely into the wood.

Note: I wish here to acknowledge the courtesy of the Sedgwick Machine Co., of No. 112 Liberty street, New York City, the management of which has kindly granted me permission to reproduce the explanatory diagrams in connection with the article.

Usual sizes and carrying capacities of Dumb-waiter Cars are as follows:

No.	Outside	Single Face	Pounds
1	20"x16"	23"x19"	300
2	24"x20"	27"x23"	400
3	28"x24"	31"x27"	500
4	34"x30"	37"x33"	600

Doors for Dumb-waiter shafts should be as wide as the car that runs in them, 2 ft. and 6 in. above the floor level, making the top of the door 6 ft. and 6 in. above the floor, thus allowing the operator a long overhand pull on the hand rope.

Machine space above should not be less than 2 ft. to 3 ft. and 6 in. according to the size of the wheels gearing, etc., also a door or panel should be allowed at top for access to same for oiling, adjusting, and so forth.

Dumb-waiter guide runs for car and weight must be always fastened with wood screws, never with nails, as they will work loose with the side motion.

Practical Suggestions

(By John Upton.)

I recently helped to build a hen house, and while there was nothing unusual about the work, I learned a few things which may be useful to our readers.

The foundation and floor of concrete had been built for several days and were hard. Bolts had been inserted in the concrete to hold the sills in place so that it was necessary to use only single sills.

The studs were placed for the windows so that the sash would just slip between them, thus saving the cost of jambs, and bringing the sash against the outside casing.

The plate was a single 2x4. The building was thirty feet long. It was necessary to have the plate in two or three pieces. There was to be a partition every ten feet. We put the joints

Engineering Division Needs Skilled Men

(Continued From Page 48.)

Explanation of Allowances

2. Much difficulty is encountered in the failure of candidates for enlistment or induction to grasp the value of those benefits classed under the heading of allowances. To illustrate this point a case will be taken of a man who has a wife and one child, a dependent mother, father-in-law and grandmother-in-law, but who himself only has the qualifications sufficient for a position as unskilled laborer. The value of his pay and allowances per month are:

Pay	$ 30.00
Family allowance for wife and one child	25.00
Family allowance for dependent mother	10.00
Family allowance for dependent father-in-law	10.00
Family allowance for dependent grandmother-in-law	5.00
The value of rations, February, 1918 (Paid to soldier in cash if living at home and not in camp.)	11.36
Total cash received	$ 91.36
Free medical attendance for self and family worth per month not less than	2.00
Free clothing supply worth per month	10.00
Savings effected by purchase of family supplies through commissary $2.00 per month per person	8.00
Value of compensation at Government rates which are one-third commercial rates, about	5.00
Total	$116.36

It must be clearly understood that several of the above items vary—clothing with the conditions of service, value of medical attendance with the size of the family and its health conditions, compensation with conditions as to number of dependent relatives, whether the soldier dies in the service or throws an additional burden upon the family by being from partially to totally disabled; also the value of the rations fluctuates with market prices and is not paid to a soldier when he obtains his meals in camp. The savings by purchasing for the soldier's family in the Government commissary depends upon the proximity of his family to the commissary and the number in his immediate family. It is not permissible for him to purchase for any person who does not eat at his own board.

Government Insurance

3. In addition to the above the soldier may insure himself for any amount between $1,000 and $10,000 in increments of $500 at a cost of 64c per month for age 20, 66c per month for age 25, 69c per month for age 30, and 81c per month for age 40. In case of his death the insurance is paid in monthly installments for 20 years at the rate of $5.75 per thousand dollars of insurance. In case of disability payment is made monthly at the same rate during the life of the insured. If he dies before 20 years expires payments for the balance of the 20 years go to his heirs. If he lives 50 years the payments continue until he is dead.

Distinction Between Classes of Benefits

4. No soldier can claim more than $50.00 per month in FAMILY ALLOWANCE. Family allowance does not apply to officers. The maximum allowance under COMPENSATION for a large family and total disability of the soldier requiring constant attendance of a nurse runs above $100.00 per month. If a soldier has had the forethought to take out $10,000 worth of GOVERNMENT INSURANCE there will be added to the compensation due his family in case of death or disability a sum of $57.50 per month.

Promotion

5. A man who is more than an unskilled laborer is promptly promoted to Private First Class. A man who is in the helper class is made Corporal. A man capable of independent work is made Sergeant. Men of special skill or who show capacity for foremanship, are promoted to Sergeant First Class, Quartermaster Sergeant or Quartermaster Sergeant Senior Grade. It will be noted that some of these higher non-commissioned grades really pay the soldier with a family better than some of the commissioned grades. A man may become a candidate for commission immediately upon entering the service. He cannot be examined until he has completed three (3) months' service.

The Unifying Influence of the War

"In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and, better even than that if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture: In the center of the scene 4 nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and against them 23 governments representing the greater part of the population of the world, drawn together into a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life." (From the President's Red Cross Speech.)

Information Wanted

The whereabouts is required of Charles H. Bearnbaum who took out a clearance card from L. U. 576 of Pine Bluff, Ark., on May 8 and has not been heard from since. Bearnbaum said he intended going to Nashville, Tenn. His wife, who is ill, is trying to locate him. Send particulars to T. E. Owings, R. S., L. U. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.

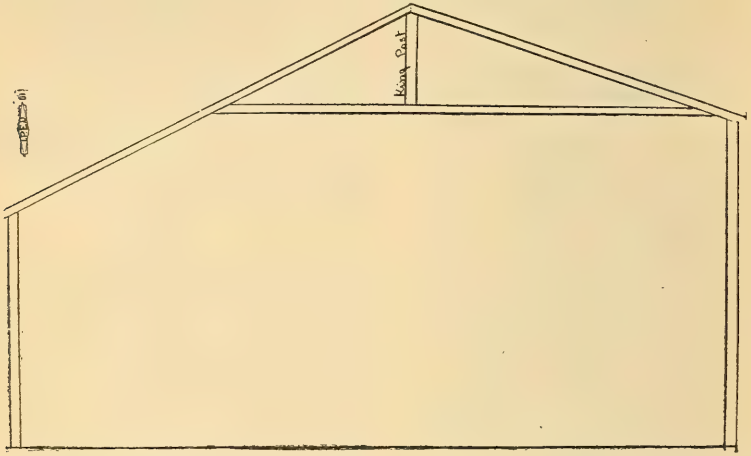
in the plate at these points, setting the studs here.

The rafters on the roof were longer on one side. One plate was higher than the other. We put the low side facing North, with the windows in the South.

The windows were placed one above the other, making them 3x6 ft. Front

letting them cross where the peak is to come. Mark this joint making sure that the mark is lengthwise of the building. Mark the seat cuts square across the sills and you have the rafter patterns.

You may mark the gable studs while they lie there, if desired.



studs were cut 6 ft. long. Back ones were cut 4½ ft. The building was 14 ft. wide.

The scribe method was used in getting the length and cut of the rafters. To do this we measure on one sill from the corner a distance equal to the difference in the height of the plates, or measure on each sill the height of the plate and make a mark across. Lay the sticks for the rafters across from sill to sill,

Brace your frame securely before putting up any of the rafters.

Place a stay on every stud until the roof boards are on. Set the partition studs at this time.

After the siding is on, the roof boards are put on and these will help hold the frame true.

Set a short king post on top of the collar beams up to the peak to help stiffen the roof.

Civilization's Gains?

Some disgruntled, unsophisticated people will tell you that civilization has been a failure; that we haven't progressed; they will even go so far as to assert that instead of going forward, we have gone back.

But don't you believe any such statements for they are absolutely ridiculous.

Why, back in the misty past, the chief weapon of offence was a club—a heavy, inartistic contrivance that could kill only one man at a time.

But today civilization has provided us with a heavy gun—a wonderful contraption that can carry death right over the hills and far away; that can pulverize churches and hospitals that distance hides from view; and that can send a 20,000 ton ship to the bottom of the sea.

And there was the bow and arrow—why, civilization has made the memory of it a laughing stock!

Just fancy trying to compare it with the machine-gun—a mechanical contraption, that can cut a swath through a regiment in much the same way as a scythe cuts a swath through a crop of wheat.

And I haven't mentioned the explosive shell, the torpedo, the floating mine, and the poison gas.

Who would compare with these things the spear, the catapult, the boomerang, and the battle-axe?

Fie to you, Unbeliever! Civilization HASN'T failed; it has made good.

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Though swatted like the dickens—
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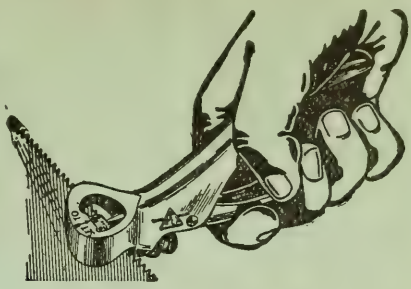

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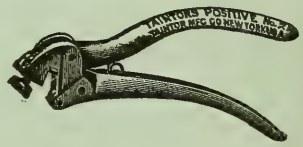

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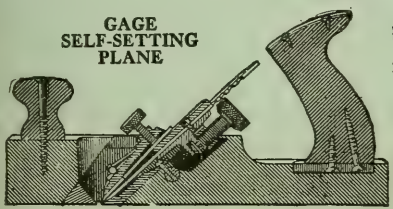

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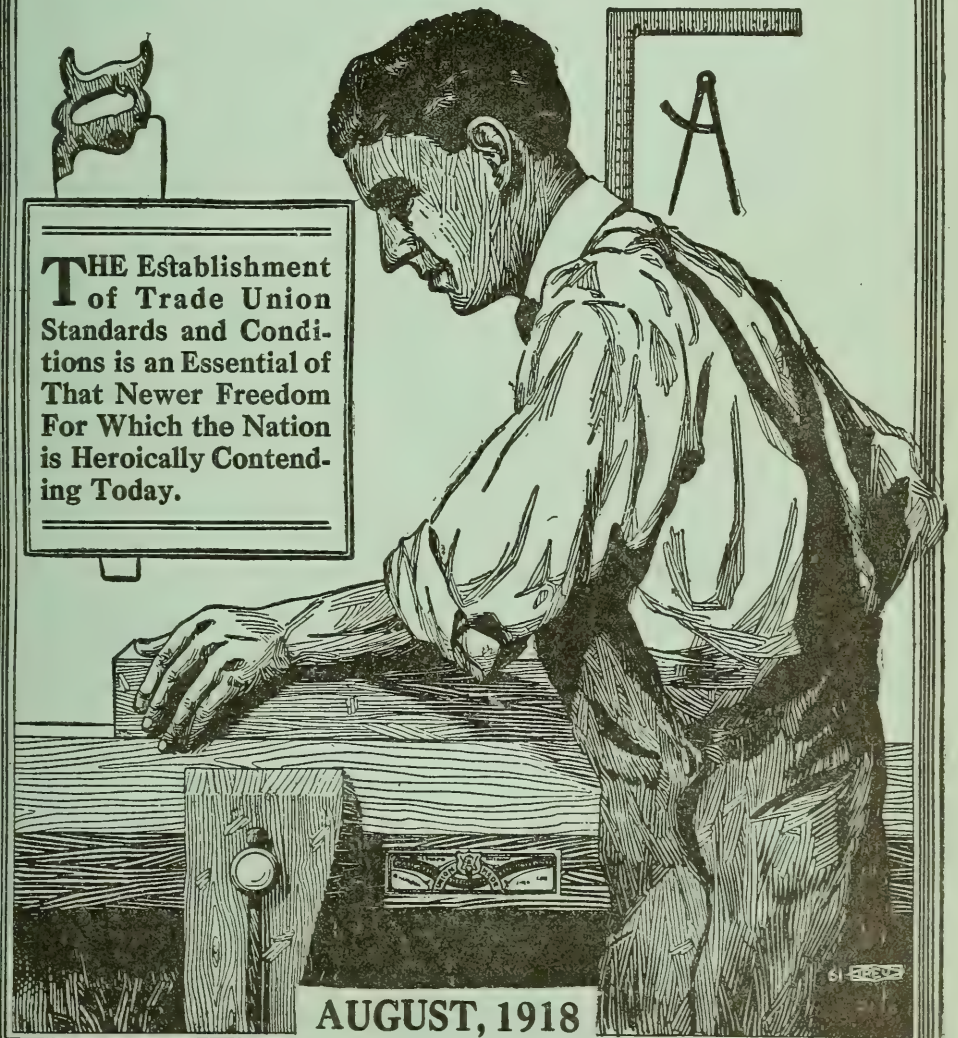

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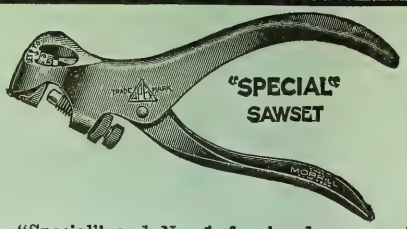

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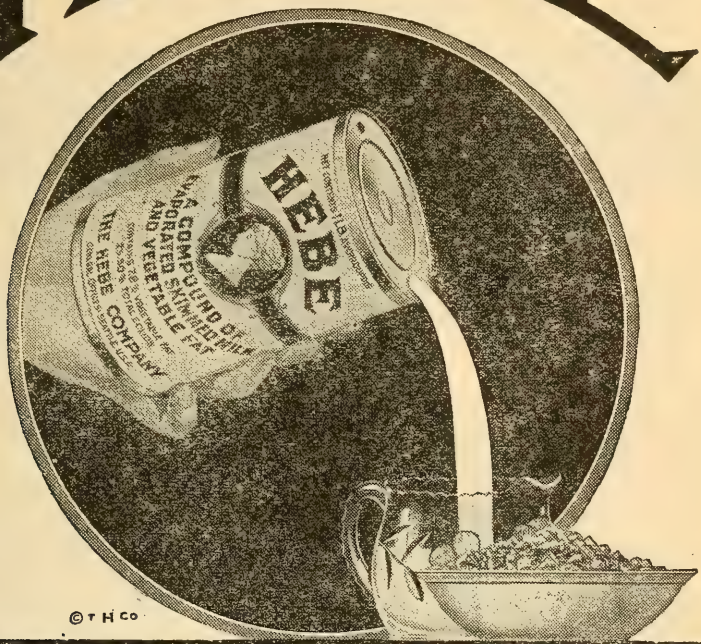

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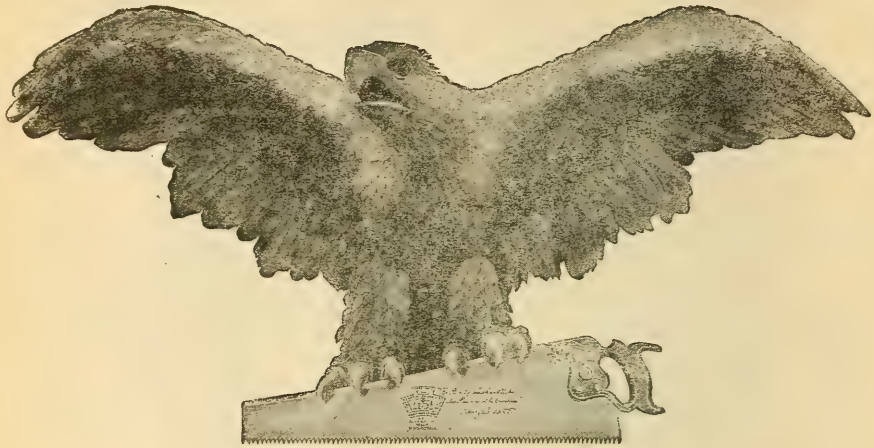

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Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CARPENTER

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The Flag is Passing By!

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off! The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines
Over the steel tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more, the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverent awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong,
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

—Selected.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with Paragraph E, Section 13, of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., I herewith furnish information which will be valuable to have on hand at all times.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ 2nd Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	No	Yes
Mobile, Ala.						
Montgomery, Ala.						
Muscle Shoals, Ala.						
Verde, Ariz.						
Little Rock, Ark.						
Pine Bluffs, Ark.						
Bay Counties, Cal.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
Fresno County, Cal.	1139 I St.	1-3 Friday	8	3.52 to 3.84	Part	Part
Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
Maritme Bay, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	Tuesday	8	6.60	3 Mo.	Yes
Sacremento, Cal.						
Santa Clara Valley, Cal.	Labor Temple, San Jose Cal	Wed.	8	5.00 to 6.00	Yes	No
Denver, Colo.						
Bridgeport & Vicinity, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
Washington, D. C.	425 G. St. N. W.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
East Coast, Fla.						
West Palm Beach and Lake North, Fla.						
Atlanta and Vicinity, Ga.	29½ Marietta St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Part
Augusta and Vicinity, Ga.						
Brunswick and Vicinity, Ga.						
Savannah, Ga.	S. W. Cor. Whitaker and Broughton Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
Southeastern, Ida.	Pocatello, Idaho		8	6.50	Part	Part
Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Du Page County, Ill.	Room 811 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	1st Sat.	8	4.60 to 5.20	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Aurora, Batavia, St Charles	1st Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Illinois Valley, Ill.	Wallwin's Hall, Spring Valley, Ill.	1st Sun.	8	5.60	No	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	Labor Temple	3rd Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Saline County, Ill.						
Tri City, Ill. and Ia.	Industrial Home Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
Will County, Ill.						
Fall Cities, Ind. and Ky.						
Indianapolis, Ind.	30 Cosmos Castle	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Lake County, Ind.						
Cedar Rapids, Ia.						
Des Moines, Ia.	106 6th Ave.	Friday	8-9	5.20	Yes	Part
Dubuque, Ia.						
Tri City, Ia. and Neb.						
Central Kansas, Kan.						
Pittsburg and Vicinity, Kan.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	No	No
Hamilton Co., O., Kenton and Campbell Co., Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Tri State, Ky., O. and W. Va.						
New Orleans, La.						
Portland, Me.						
Berkshire Co., Mass.	Pittsfield, Mass.	4th Sun.	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
Boston, Mass.						
Central Mass., Mass.						
Fall River, Mass.	14 Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Merrimac Valley, Mass.						
Middlesex, Mass.						
New Bedford, Mass.						
Newton, Mass.	C. D. C. Hall	1-4 Thurs	8	5.60	Yes	No
New York, New Haven and Hartford	Masonic Hall, New London, Conn.	L. Sun.	9-10	4.09 to 4.19	No	Yes

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
Norfolk, Co., Mass.						
North Bristol, Mass.						
Northern Mass., Mass.						
North Shore, Mass.						
Quincy, Mass.	Poland Hall Norfolk Downs	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
South Shore, Mass.	Ford Bldg., Hingham, Mass.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
Springfield, Mass.						
Taunton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
Worcester, Mass.						
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oakes St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	No
Muskegon, Mich.						
Tri County, Mich.						
Wayne County, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
Twin City, Minn.	1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Jasper County, Mo.	Labor Hall, Joplin, Mo.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Manchester, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
Atlantic County, N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.80	Yes	No
Bergen County, N. J.						
Burlington County, N. J.						
Elizabeth & Vicinity, N. J.						
Essex County & Vicinity, N.J.	48 William St., Newark, NJ	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.	332 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No
Middlesex County, N. J.	190 New Brunswick Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80 to 5.20	Yes	No
Passaic, N. J.	179 Prospect St.	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Summit, Madison and Springfield, N. J.	Summit, N. J.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Albany, N. Y.						
Batavia, N. Y.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	722 Main St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
Elmira, N. Y.	202 East Water St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
Fulton County, N. Y.						
Greenburg & Mt. Pleasant NY						
Hudson Valley, N. Y.						
Marine Workers, N. Y.						
Port of N.Y. & Vicinity N. Y.	82 Duane St., N. Y. City	Friday	8	5.60	3 Mo.	No
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.		4th Sat.	8	5.20	Yes	Part
New York City, N. Y.	1416 Broadway	1-3 Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
Furniture workers, N. Y.						
New York City & Vicinity, NY	56 Orchard St.	1-3 Thurs.	8¾		Yes	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.						
North Hempstead, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall Port Washington, N. Y.	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
Port Chester & Vicinity, N.Y.	18 Adee St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Rochester, N. Y.				4.00		Yes
South Shore, N. Y.						
Syracuse, N. Y.	476 South Salina St.	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, N. Y.						
Yonkers, N. Y.						
Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Dayton, O.						
Ohio Valley, O. and W. Va.						
Summit County, O.	25 N. Howard St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
Maritime, Columbia R. & Vicinity, Ore.		1st Sun.	8	6.60	3 Mo.	Yes
Portland, Ore.	202 Goodnough Bldg.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Delaware County, Pa.	Carpenters Hall Chester Pa	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
Lehigh, Valley, Pa.	Brighton Hall, Bethlehem, Pa.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	Raabs' Hall, Tamaqua, Pa.	1st Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
McKeesport, Pa.	Y. M. C. A. Club House	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Part
Monongahela Valley, Pa.						
Montgomery County, Pa.	Title and Trust Co. Bldg., Norristown, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	Part
Philadelphia and Vicinity, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	German Beneficial Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Wyoming Valley, Pa.	Simon Long Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
San Juan, Porto Rico						
Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St., Cptrs. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.	Curzon Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Charleston, S. C.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	3 Mo.	No
Columbia, S. C.						
Davidson County, Tenn.						
Memphis, Tenn.						
Galveston, Tex.						
Jefferson County, Tex.	Labor Hall, Beaumont, Tex	4th Sun.	8	3.60 to 6.00	Part	No
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	6.60	Yes	No
Burlington, Vt.						

District Councils CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
Tidewater, Va.						
Puget Sound Maritime, Wash.						
Seattle, King Co. & Vic. Wash	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Wis.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
Maritime, B. C., Can.						
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	No
Victoria, B. C., Can.						
Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
Frontier, Ont., Can.	Thorold, Ont., Can.	1-3 Thurs.	8-9	4.80 to 4.95	Part	Yes
Hamilton, Ont., Can.						
Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Queens' Hall	2nd Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
Montreal, Que., Can.						

LOCAL UNIONS

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228-30 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	O. V. T. & L. A. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	Monday	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.						
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	26 Washington Ave. S.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg., Brood and Cherry Sts.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	722 Main St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
10	Chicago, Ill.	5058 Wentworth Ave.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
11	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	201 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	114½ Alamo St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
16	Springfield, Ill.	Cor. 7th and Adams Sts.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3-5 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
19	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass St.	Monday	8	5.60		
20	New York, N. Y.						
21	Chicago, Ill.	741 S. Western Ave.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Union Labor Temple, Madison Sq.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
24	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	3.10	No	Yes
25	Toledo, O.	314 Cherry St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	501 Bastable Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	2-4 Friday	8	6.00	No	No
30	New London, Conn.	130 State St.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	Front and Broad Sts.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St., Boston	Monday	8	5.20	all day	No
35	San Rafael, Cal.	Bldg. Trades Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60 to 4.00	No	Yes
38	St. Catherines, Ont Can.	28 Queen St.	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohemian National Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
41	Nashville, Tenn.						
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	
43	Hartford, Conn.	59 Market St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign & Urbana Ill	Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-3 Mon.	8	4.80		No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
48	Norfolk, Neb.	Liberty Hall, cor. 2nd and Norfolk Ave.	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
49	Lowell, Mass.	Renalck Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.						
52	Charleston, S. C.						
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.50	Yes	Vbl.
54	Chicago, Ill.	26 and Springfield Ave.	1-3 Sun. a m				
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
57	Irvington, N. J.	Drakes Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	1005 Diversey Parkway	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Pa.	22 South Queen St.	Friday	9	4.05	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	Columbia Hall	Saturday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	204 W. Front St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	306 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	146 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	8 W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
67	Roxbury, Mass.						
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L. Wed.	9	3.60	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
69	Columbia, S. C.	Masonic Temple	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
70	Chicago, Ill.	2007 W. 38th St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
71	Fort Smith, Ark.	North 10th and A Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds' Arcade	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Labor Trades Council	Thursday	8	4.40	No	Yes
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
76	New York, N. Y.	Smith & Schermerhorn Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 W. Madison St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	4 Mo.	Yes
82	Haverhill, Mass.	2 Gilman Place	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	147 Granville St.	Tuesday	9	4.50	3 Mo.	Yes
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	Monday	9	4.05	No	No
86	St Louis, Mo.	7800 South Broadway	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	Tuesday	8			
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	Part
89	Mobile, Ala.	69 St. Michael St.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	5th and Main Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Colored Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Cor. Bank & Summerset Sts	Thursday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
95	San Francisco, Cal.	1524 Powell St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
96	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	34 Church St.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	Republican Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.80	Yes	Yes
100	Muskegon, Mich.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
102	Franklin, Mass.						
103	Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ 2nd Ave. North	Monday	8	5.20	No	Yes
104	Dayton, O.	30 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	St. Clair & E. 72nd St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	106 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	Devilen and Larue Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que. Can	71 Mondor St.	1-3 Mon.	10	2.50	No	No
109	Riverton, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.20		
111	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.						
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	133 Fairfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.	Central Trades C'ncil Hall.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	Italian Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.50	Yes	No
119	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
120	Newark, N. J.	80-82 Hamburg Place	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 South Laurel St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
123	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	6.60	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
126	Torrington, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Friday	9		Yes	No
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Hereford Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	4.24	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.						
132	Washington, D. C.	425 G. St. N. W.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	624½ Wabash Ave.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	Part
135	New York, N. Y.	98 Forsyth St.	Monday	8	5.50		
136	Newark, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.80	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
138	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	4.50	No	No
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Leppings' Hall	Thursday	8		Yes	No
140	O'Fallon, Ill.						
141	Chicago, Ill.	71st St. & S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Moose Temple	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	Tigers Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.						
145	Sayre, Pa.	Redmens' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
147	Batesville, Ark.						
148	Newark, N. J.						
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Gilligan's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalym Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Hicks' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	No	No
152	Memphis, Tenn.						
153	Helena, Mont.	Cruse's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylor's Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	224 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Irish Volunteers' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Part	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 North 39 St.		8	5.60	Yes	Yes
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Bldg. Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyers' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	7 W. Grand St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
168	Kansas City, Kas.	741 Minnesota Ave	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
173	Munising, Mich.	Caskanette Hall	1-2 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	Metlen Hotel	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	Monday	8	5.60		
177	Springfield, Mass.	Central Labor Union Hall.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.						
179	Rochester, N. Y.	Arcade Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
182	Cleveland, O.	2358 Ontario St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.						
184	Salt Lake, Utah	Salt Lake Labor Temple.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	
186	Steubenville, O.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Rigby Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
188	Newport, Ark.						
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
190	Klamath, Falls, Ore.	Womans' Library Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
191	York, Pa.	114 So. Geo. St.	Monday	9	4.50	Yes	No
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Armbrusters Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	
193	North Adams, Mass.	Dowlin Block	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
194	Alameda, Cal.	Masonic Temple	1-3-5 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Frank Kreis Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn,						
197	Sherman, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
199	Chicago, Ill.	3101 E. 92nd St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, O.	34 E. Rich St.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kans.	121 Market St.	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120 Sheridan Ave.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	Paddock's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	3.20	No	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.	21½ S. Lake St.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.95	No	No
206	New Castle, Pa.						
207	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00		
209	Cincinnati, O.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds' Hall	Thursday	8	5.00		
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
212	Akron, O.						
213	Houston, Tex.	206½ Main St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
214	Galion, O.	Mars Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.00 to 5.00	No	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
216	Torrington, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.50	No	Yes
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.82	Yes	Yes
218	East Boston, Mass.	18 Central Sq. E. Boston.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
219	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	Thursday	9	5.40	Yes	No
220	Wallace, Ida.						
221	Naperville, Ill.	Tyler's Hall	2nd Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
222	Westfield, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
223	Fall River, Mass.	16 Hartwell St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
226	Portland, Ore.	Second and Oak Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1 Tue 3 Sun	10			
228	Pottsville, Pa.	210 N. Center St.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobson Block	Thursday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 12th St.	Friday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynold's Arcade	2-4 Tues.	8	3.42	No	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Aldine Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
233	West Chicago, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2nd Tues.	8	5.00		Yes
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Irwin Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
237	Allegheny City Pa.	Walters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
238	Philadelphia, Pa.						
239	Easton, Pa.	9th and Washington Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
240	East Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5159 S. Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
243	Tiffin, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50	No	
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	Yes
246	New York, N. Y.	321 E. 73rd St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
247	Montreal, Que., Can.	20 S. Denis St.	1-3 Fri.	9	4.00	Yes	
248	St. Clairsville, O.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
249	Kingston, Ont., Can....	Anchor Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blacker's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	635 Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8	4.50	No	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall ...	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40	No	Vbl.
253	Atlanta, Ga.	20½ Marietta St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
254	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
255	McKees Rocks, Pa.	Christian's Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
256	Savannah, Ga.						
258	Intern't'n'l Falls, Minn.		2-4 Friday	8			
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.20	No	Yes
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Bldg. Trades Hall	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	123 Penn. Ave.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple			5.50	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.						
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	4th and Grande Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	
265	Hackensack, N. J.						
266	Stockton, Cal.	216 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
267	Sudbury, Ont., Can. ...	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.60	No	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	Flowers Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
269	Danville Ill.	169½ E. Main St.	Wed.	8	4.40	3 Mo.	Yes
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg. ...	1-3 Mon.	9	3.15	Part	Part
271	Chicago, Ill.	9442 Cottage Grove Ave...	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill. ..	Moose Club	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	McCann's Hall	Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry Sts.	Friday	8	4.00 to 4.80	No	Vbl.
275	Newton, Mass.		Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
276	Oklahoma City, Okla. ..	128½ W. Grand Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
277	Philadelphia, Pa.						
278	Watertown, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Part	No
279	South Omaha, Neb.						
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Friday	8	5.20	No	
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	Central Labor Union Hall.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.....	Grosel's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.50	Yes	No
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
284	New York, N. Y.	22 Herriman Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
285	Trail, B. C., Can.	Union Hall	Wed.	9	4.40	No	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	Amity St. and 7th Ave. ...	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
289	Lockport, N. Y.	67 Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	Yes
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	Yes
291	Brunswick, Ga.						
292	Shawnee, Okla.	127½ N. Broadway	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Cigar Makers' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
294	East Palestine, O.						
295	Collinsville, Ill.						
296	Ensley, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.40	No	Yes
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Trades and Labor Hall ...	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
298	Long Island, N. Y.	Scheutzen Park Hall	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	
299	West Hoboken, N. J. ..	Spring and Monastery Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
300	Austin, Tex.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
302	Huntington, W. Va. ..	U. C. T. Hall.....	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
303	Detroit, Mich.	Schiller Hall, Gratiot Ave..	1-3-5 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	No
304	San Francisco, Cal. ...	112 Valencia St.....	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	
305	Millville, N. J.	Opera House Block	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
309	Hardin, Mont.	Lee Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.						
311	Joplin, Mo.	Labor Headquarters	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
312	Peetzburg, N. J.	Ballerini Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	No
313	Pullman, Wash.						
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	3 Mo.	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	Machinists' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
317	New York, N. Y.	McGuire's Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
318	Baltimore, Md.						
319	Roanoke, Va.	28½ Campbell Ave.	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.						
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Munsons Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y. ...	1823 Pine Ave.....	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.						
325	Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	K. of P. Hall.....	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.						
328	East Liverpool, O.	Fowlers Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
329	Mobile, Ala.						
330	Roselle Park, N.J.....	Tuthills Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	I. O. O. F. Temple.....	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	Modern Woodman Hall...	Monday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
333	New Kensington, Pa. ..	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
334	Saginaw, Mich.	Federation of Labor Hall.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich....	7 Oak St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
336	La Salle, Ill						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
337	Whitesboro, N. Y.	Victory Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
338	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.60	No	Part
339	Clark Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	3.60	No	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	Part
341	Chicago, Ill.						
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	National Bank Bldg.	Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
346	Dayton, O.	Cor. Henry St. & Xenia Av.	2nd Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	Redmens' Hall	Tuesday	9	5.40	No	Yes
348	Waterville, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.25	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	249 Main St.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.						
352	Anderson, Ind.	738 Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Johnson Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
356	Marietta, O.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.						
358	Tipton, Ind.	City Bldg.	Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wed.	8	3.60 to 5.60	Yes	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
361	Duluth, Minn.	Rowley Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.						
364	Council Bluffs, Ia.	Merriam Block	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
365	Marion, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Part
366	New York, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	
367	Centralia, Ill.	134 N. Locust St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	No	
368	Allentown, Pa.	834 Hamilton St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
369	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	88 Webster St.	Thursday	8	4.40	3 Mo.	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	5.00	No	No
372	Lima, O.	S. W. Cor. of Square	Wed.	9	4.05		
373	Ft. Madison, Ia.	Kennedy Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.40	No	Yes
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	Hampshire West Ave.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
375	Pensacola, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
376	Akron, O.						
377	Alton, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.						
379	Texarkana, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
381	Washburn, Wis.						
382	Middleport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	3.20	No	No
383	Bayonne, N. J.	Peoples' Hall	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
384	Asheville, N. C.	Elks' Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
385	Wollaston, Mass.	Rolland Hall, N. D., Mass.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
386	Dorchester, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	Yes
387	Dubois, Ida.						
388	Richmond, Va.	Arcade Bldg.	Tuesday	8½	5.30	Yes	Vbl.
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Sloatsburg, N. Y.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	No
391	Hoboken, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
392	Orange, Tex.						
393	Camden, N. J.	Goff Bldg.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
394	Boston, Mass.						
395	Adams, Mass.	Spring St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	5.00	3 Mo.	No
397	Hillsboro, Tex.	Labor Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
398	Lewiston, Ida.	Union Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
400	Hudson, Mass.	Huribert Hall	2nd Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
401	Pittston, Pa.						
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
404	Painsville, O.	Gage Block	2-last Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
405	Wellsville, O.	9th and Main Sts.	1-3 Friday	8	6.00		Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	First National Bank Bldg.	2-4 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
409	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
410	Selma, Ala.	Moorer Bldg.	Friday	9	2.50 to 3.00	No	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
412	Sayville, L. I., N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupchos Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.15	Yes	Yes
416	Chicago, Ill.	1466 W. Madison St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
417	Wellston, Mo.	6128 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
418	Greeley, Colo.	923 8th Ave.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1500 Sedgwick	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
420	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
421	Ellwood City, Pa.	City Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
422	Rochester, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
423	Barberton, O.						
424	Hingham, Mass.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	Union Labor Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.00	No	Yes
427	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Willard Hall	Friday	8	5.60	No	Part
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Duquesne Hall	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
431	Brazil, Ind.	11½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	Beyers Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
434	Kensington, Ill.	115th St. & Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.50	No	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Maccabee Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
438	Brookline, Mass.	178 Washington St.	Monday	8	6.00	all day	Yes
439	Glen Park, N. Y.	Glen Park Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Jefferson & Eaton Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
441	Cambridge, Mass.	631 Massachusetts Ave.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.						
443	Chelsea, Mass.						
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	316 North St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellyars Block	1-3 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
446	Sault Ste Mr., Ont., Can	Barnes Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
447	Ossining, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
448	Waukegan, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
449	San Francisco, Cal.						
450	Ogden, Utah	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
452	Kansas City, Mo.						
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Redmens' Hall	Mon. Alty.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	9th & Greenwich Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	Strykers Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
457	Soda Springs, Ida.						
458	Lawrence, Kans.						
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.						
461	Highwood, Ill.						
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8		Yes	Yes
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidigs Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
464	Caldwell, Ida.	Woodmens' Hall	1-Mon 3-Sat	8	6.00	No	
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Marion Title Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
467	Hoboken, N. J.	Ritters Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.50	Yes	
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	4.50		
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
470	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
471	Payette, Ida.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	4th Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	209 16th St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
473	Sandpoint, Ida.						
474	Nyack, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
476	Raymond, Wash.	Trades Council Hall	Sun. a. m.	8	6.00	Part	Yes
477	Wilmington, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Part	Part
478	Dallas, Tex.						
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
480	Freeburg, Ill.						
481	Barre, Vt.	Northern Block	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
483	San Francisco, Cal.	192 Valencia St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Judge Wallace's Office	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
485	New York, N. Y.	Advance Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	31st St. & Broadway	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	Heilgedeik Hall	Friday	8	5.60	No	No
488	New York, N. Y.	2994 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
489	Glassboro, N. J.						
490	Passaic, N. J.	Kanters Auditorium	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.25	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	Breneisers Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	51 S. 4th Ave.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	No
495	Streator, Ill.						
496	Kankakee, Ill.	388 E. Court St.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
497	Aberdeen, Wash.						
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	148 Wellington St.		9	3.82	Yes	No
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	Friday	8	5.00	No	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.						
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Mutchlers Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendels Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	Netherwood Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.60	No	Yes
506	Gainesville, Tex.	301½ California St.	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
507	Tacoma, Wash.	Masonic Temple	Tuesday	8	6.60	3 Mo.	Yes
508	Marion, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
509	Mt. Picasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
511	Roswell, N. Mex.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.40	No	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	Masons' Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	9 S. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
516	Lindenhurst, L. I., N. Y.	Liberty Hose Co.	1-Sat 3-Fri	8	4.00	No	Yes
517	Portland, Me.	Fairington Bldg.	Monday	8	3.52	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
519	East Rutherford, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
522	New York, N. Y.	101 W. 127th St.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	
523	Keokuk, Ia.						
524	Nelson, B. C., Can.	Annable Block	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
525	Coshocton, O.	Central Trades Coun. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	No	Yes
526	Galveston, Tex.	2216 Ave. E.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
527	Brunswick, Ga.	Buggs Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	No	No
528	Washington, D. C.	3rd & Penn. Ave., S. E.	Wed.	8	5.60	3 Mo.	No
529	Scottdale, Pa.	Loucks Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.90	No	No
530	Seattle, Wash.	Rainier Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Yes
532	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	Saturday	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.						
534	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
536	Baker City, Ore.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	No	Part
537	Rahway, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.20	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	Cor. Main & Capitol Sts.	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.50	No	No
539	New York, N. Y.	2229 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
540	Watham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	5.40	No	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyds Hall	2-4-5 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
544	Somerville, Mass.	K. of C. Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
545	Kane, Pa.	McDade Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
547	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	26 Washington Ave., S.	last Sun.	8	5.60	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.						
550	Oakland, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	
551	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
552	Clarksville, Tenn.						
553	Kitchener, Ont., Can.						
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.15	Part	Yes
555	Temple, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	Yes
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	5.20	No	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Maxwell Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Mahlers Hall	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
559	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
560	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.						
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
563	Glendale, Cal.	Brand Blvd.	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
564	Jersey City Hts., N. J.						
565	Elkhart, Ind.						
566	Charleston, Miss.	Kenrick Hall	Saturday	9	4.50	No	No
567	Chappell, Neb.						
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	No	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.	73 Allen St.	Wed.	8¾	4.50	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	Barthel Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.60	Yes	No
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Dimmett Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
573	Rye, N. Y.	Guerins Bldg.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
574	Middletown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
575	Sweetwater, Tex.						
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.						
578	Chicago, Ill.	Bricklayers' Hall	2-L. Thurs.	8	4.40 to 6.80	Yes	Yes
579	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Thurs.			Yes	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	Yes
581	Herrin, Ill.	A. F. of L. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
582	Anniston, Ala.						
583	Portland, Ore.	Arbor Lodge Station	Wed.	8	5.60	Part	No
584	Emporium, Pa.						
585	New York, N. Y.	424 W. 49th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
588	Cartersville, Ill.	Washburns Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
589	Cheney, Wash.	Ward Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.						
592	Muncie, Ind.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	10	5.75	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	9 E. Blackwell St.	1-3 Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	62 Munroe St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
596	Taylor, Tex.						
597	Centersville, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	9	4.95	Yes	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	162 National Bank Block	Friday	9	4.95	Yes	No
599	Hammond, Ind.	Weis Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Broadway	2-L. Thurs.	9	4.50	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
601	Lava Hot Springs, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	6.50	No	No
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	Redmens' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
605	Portsmouth, Va.	609 High St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Part	No
606	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.50 to 5.60		
607	Hannibal, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
608	New York, N. Y.	236 W. 43rd St.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.						
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
611	New Haven, Conn.	117½ Court St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
612	Union Hill, N. J.	205 Bergenline Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
613	Greencastle, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.95	No	No
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Briens Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	Yes	No
615	Brownsville, Pa.						
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Knights of Malta Hall	Friday	10	4.00	Yes	No
617	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
618	Hurst, Ill.						
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	6.50	Yes	No
620	Vineland, N. J.	Tower Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.						
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
625	Malden, Mass.	56 Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	
626	Wilmington, Del.						
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	Redmens' Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	Yes
628	Cincinnati, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
629	Parry Sound, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Wallwins Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	No	Yes
632	Providence, R. I.						
633	Granite City, Ill.	19th & State Sts.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
634	McCook, Neb.						
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
636	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Friday				
637	Hamilton, O.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Painters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
639	Jacksonville, Fla.						
640	Stanhope, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
641	Fort Dodge, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Part	Yes
642	East Yard Rich., Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
643	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Wash. St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Over 309 Court St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
645	East Las Vegas, N. M.	762 Lincoln Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
646	Nashville, Tenn.	Y. M. C. A. (Col. Branch)	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.						
648	Pana, Ill.						
649	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.						
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	Saturday	8	5.00	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	No	Yes
652	Elwood, Ind.	216½ S. Anderson St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
653	Chichasha, Okla.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.20	No	Yes
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Scandinavian Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
656	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.20	Yes	No
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.	Rush Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.00	No	Yes
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	City Hall	2-4 Friday	9	7.65	No	No
660	Springfield, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	No	Yes
662	Mount Morris, N. Y.						
663	Healdton, Okla.	City Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
664	Cincinnati, O.	1230 Walnut St.	3rd Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
665	Amarillo, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
660	Mimico, Ont., Can.	English Church, New Toronto, Ont., Can.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
667	Cincinnati, O.	Peebles Cor. Walnut Hills.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.						
670	Evansville, Ind.	307½ Sycamore St.	1st Friday	9	3.60	Yes	No
671	Clovis, N. M.		Friday	8	5.20	No	Yes
672	Toppenish, Wash.	Commercial Club Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
673	Fort Edward, N. Y.						
674	Mt. Clemons, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	Part
675	Alhambra, Cal.						
676	Cincinnati, O.	Center Gym Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
677	Lebanon, Pa.						
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	Grand Army Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Circuit Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	all day	No
681	Loveland, Colo.	Over First Nat. Bk. Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.60	No	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
683	Burlington, Vt.	Church St.	Thursday	8	4.80		
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Drums Shop	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Canadian Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	City Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	454 1st Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	5.20	Yes	No
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
689	Weiser, Ida.						
690	Little Rock, Ark.	10th and Center Sts.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Seigle Bldg.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
692	Cincinnati, O.	N. W. Cor. Berkman & Knox Sts.	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
694	Boonville, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	3.40	No	No
695	Sterling, Ill.						
696	Tampa, Fla.	1110½ Franklin St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
697	New York, N. Y.	243 E. 84th St.	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
698	Newport, Ky.	9th and Cent. Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.						
700	Corning, N. Y.	Rodgers Block	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
701	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	9 Grand St.	Monday	9	5.00	No	No
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Tex.						
705	Lorain, O.						
706	Sullivan, Ind.	M. W. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	Yes
707	Silver City, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	No	No
708	West Newton, Mass.						
709	Shenandoah, Pa.						
710	Long Reach, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.80	No	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	F. O. R. L. & B. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
714	Lorain, O.						
715	Des Moines, Ia.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.05	No	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	Central Trades Coun. Hall	Friday	8	4.20	No	No
717	Bristol, R. I.	65 Hope St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	National Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.60	No	Yes
719	Freeport, Ill.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	Union Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday	9	3.60 to 5.00	No	No
722	Depue, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
726	Providence, R. I.	27 Westminster St.	1-3 Mon.	10	3.25	Part	Yes
727	Petersburg, Va.	Redmens' Hall	Wed.	8	5.00		
728	Pontiac, Ill.	Redmens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40	No	Yes
729	Thurber, Tex.						
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	110 Bridge St.	Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	5.50	No	Yes
732	Stockton, Ill.	Central Labor Council	2nd Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Bricklayers' Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
735	Mansfield, O.	81½ N. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
736	Philadelphia, Pa.						
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hoch Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
738	Lewiston, Ill.	115 N. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	No	Vbl.
739	College Hill, O.						
740	New York, N. Y.						
741	Beardstown, Ill.	Basement First St. Bk. Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	Yes
742	Decatur, Ill.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	5.20	No	Yes
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Waverly Hall, Beverly St.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Redmens' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Savings Bk. Bldg.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorsville, Ill.	South Wash. St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.						
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	221 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Optl.	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Trembley Hall	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Crocket St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
754	Fulton, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Part	No
755	Superior, Wis.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
757	South Manchester, Conn						
758	Bayonne, N. J.						
759	San Francisco, Cal.	454 Valencia St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.60	Part	Yes
760	Melrose, Mass.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	Grand Army Hall	Monday	8	5.60	all day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.						
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Mascoutah House	last Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Progress Hall Bldg.	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	Yes	
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
768	Forty Fort, Pa.	Strohs Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
769	Pasedena, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
770	North Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
773	Braddock, Pa.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
774	Lexington, Mo.	United Mine Workers' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	I. O .O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
776	Marshall, Tex.						
777	Melford, Mass.	38 High St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
778	Fitchburg, Mass.						
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	4.80	No	No
780	Everett, Mass.	Foresters Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	all day	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
782	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.68	No	Yes
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.						
784	North Easton, Mass.						
785	Covington, Ky.	122 Pike St	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
786	Skowhegan, Me.	City Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.25	No	No
787	New York, N. Y.	51st St. & 4th Ave., Br'kl'n.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
788	Chicago, Ill.						
789	Marissa, Ill.						
790	Dixon, Ill.	Richards Hall, Golend Ave.	Tuesday	9	5.40	No	Yes
791	New York, N. Y.	St. Louis Hall	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
792	Rockford, Ill.	414 E. State St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
793	Kingston, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
794	Leominster, Mass.						
795	St. Louis, Mo.	Harrigan Hall	2-4 Friday	9	3.60	Yes	Yes
796	Seguin, Tex.						
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	9	4.95	No	No
798	Salem, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	Cor. King and John Sts., 3rd Floor	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	No
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Redmens' Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.50	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.						
802	Hyde Park, Mass.						
803	Metropolis, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	3.15	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.						
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	Yes
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9	4.60		
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Ave.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.						
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Wakefield, R. I.	Frdiay	8	3.60	No	Yes
811	Atlantic Highlands, N.J.						
812	Cairo, Ill.	712 Commercial Ave.	Thursday	9	4.50	No	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	4.80	No	Yes
814	West Hampton, N. Y.	Good Templars' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
815	Pensacola, Fla.						
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Hesley Bldg.	Tuesday	9	4.05	No	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.						
818	Putnam, Conn.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	Part	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
820	Grand Rapids, Wis.	Forester Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
821	Winthrop, Mass.	War Veterans' Hall	2nd Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.00	Yes	No
823	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	9	3.15	Part	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Lee-Joslyn Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	No	No
827	Closter, N. J.						
828	Menlo Park, Cal.						
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Central Labor Coun. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Vbl.
831	Arlington, Mass.						
832	Eldorado, Kas.	City Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
833	Berwyn, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigans Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	15 S. Main St.	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
837	Seattle, Wash.						
838	Sunbury, Pa.	Woodmens' Hall, 321 Market St.	Wed.	9	3.60	Yes	No
840	Olney, Ill.	West Main St.	Tuesday	9	2.70	No	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Woodmens' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Redmens' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Trust Co. Bldg.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee Bldg.	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
846	Revere, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	5.20	all day	Yes
847	Natick, Mass.						
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Schuette Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.40	No	No
850	Leadville, Colo.	Miners' Union Hall	1st Friday	8	5.00	No	No
851	Reading, Pa.	410 Penn. St.	Tuesday	10	3.40	Yes	No
852	Verona, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	America Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
854	Cincinnati, O.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
856	Greenvile, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	40 W. Congress	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
858	Clinton, Mass.	Murphy Bldg.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
859	Providence, R. I.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
860	Framingham, Mass.						
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Edward Blk. St., Peter Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	Grand Army Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.						
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.						
866	Norwood, Mass.						
867	Milford, Mass.	Jefferson and Main Sts	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
868	Cheviot, O.	N. Bend Rd. & Harris'n Av.	last Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.	9	4.00	No	Yes
870	Granville, Ill.	R. I. Ernst Bldg.	1st Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	18 S. Jefferson Ave.	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
872	Arcadia, Kas.						
873	Alvin, Tex.	Stevens Hall	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
874	Galveston, Tex.	Galveston Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
875	Oakland, Cal.						
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Jones Bldg.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
877	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
878	Beverly, Mass.	Atlantic Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
879	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Congregational Holding Co. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	No
881	Massilon, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	No	Yes
882	Columbia, Pa.	Brewery Hall	1st Thurs.	9	3.60	Yes	No
883	Aberdeen, Wash.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.						
885	Woburn, Mass.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Painters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
888	Salem, Mass.	71 Wash. St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
889	Allston, Mass.						
890	Pittsburgh, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
892	Dedham, Mass.						
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.						
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Over Union Opera House	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
896	Jackson, Miss.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50	No	No
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40	Yes	No
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	417 Market St.	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.						
901	Malta, Mont.						
902	Auburn, R. I.						
903	Clay Center, Kas.	Lindner Bldg.	Friday	9	4.00	No	No
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
905	Freeland, Pa.	Geoperts Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.84	No	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	No	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigilant Fire Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.						
909	Clarkdale, Ariz.						
910	Gloucester, Mass.	Girls' Club Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	628 Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
913	Balboa, Canal Zone	Balboa and Christobal	1-3 Wed.	8	5.92	No	No
914	Augusta, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
915	Horton, Kas.	Francis Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	6.50	No	No
916	Aurora, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
917	Astoria, Ore.	Rosenbergs Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	Yes
918	Manhattan, Kas.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
922	Maysville, Ky.						
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.40	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
925	Salinas, Cal.	Native Sons Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	5.00	No	No
926	Beloit, Wis.						
927	Danbury, Conn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Friendship Hall	2nd Friday	9	4.50	No	
929	Grinnell, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	Institute Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.40	No	No
931	Manchester, N. H.	50 Manchester St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.95	Yes	No
933	L'Ange, Gardien, Que., Can.						
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	No	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Part
937	Chelsea, Mass.	108 Park St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	all day	Yes
938	West Roxbury, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	all day	No
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	Yes
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	Yes
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kas.	Labor Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	No	No
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Friend and Jones Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	Clarke Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall		10	2.00	Part	No
947	Ridgeway, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.20	No	No
949	Columbia, S. C.						
950	New York, N. Y.	18 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
951	Brainerd, Minn.						
952	Bristol, Conn.	Empire Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
954	Boston, Mass.	28 Causeway St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	No	Yes
956	Olympia, Wash.	Bragers Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	Belisle Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.40	No	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Seigel Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
959	Mattapan, Mass.	Road Club Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	6th St. and Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
962	Marblehead, Mass.						
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	2.70	No	No
964	McPherson, Kas.	115½ N. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
965	DeKalb, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workmens' Bldg.	1st Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
967	Detroit, Mich.	Monroe and Chine Sts.	1-3 Wed.	9	5.20	No	No
968	Blackfoot, Ida.	Old Land Office Bldg.	Friday	8	6.50	Yes	No
969	Welland, Ont., Can.						
970	Riverside, N. J.	Stetchers Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	Labor Headquarters	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
973	Texas City, Tex.						
974	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulks Hall	2-last Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
976	Greensburg, Ind.	Union Hall	Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Perkins Syder Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
979	Williamstown, Mass.						
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.95	No	Yes
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Dana Hall	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	Vbl.
982	Santurce S. Juan, P. R.	17 Obrero St.	4th & last day of mo.	9	1.45 to 2.80	Yes	Yes
983	Freeport, L. I., N. Y.						
985	Gary, Ind.	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Over Grand Leader	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	First Nat. Bank Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.	12½ State St.	1 3 4 5 Thur	8	4.00	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.						
991	Winchester, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Vbl.
992	Buhl, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.50	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
994	Bennington, Vt.	Haulks Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
995	Branford, Conn.						
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.						
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Wagners Hall	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
998	Dugger, Ind.						
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1000 W. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.	2-4 Thurs.	10	3.50 to 4.50	Yes	Yes
1002	Arlington, N. J.						
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Sterner House	2-4 Wed.	8-9	5.00	No	No
1004	Washington, Ill.						
1005	New Milford, Conn.						
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	Galloway Hall	Friday	9-10	5.40 to 6.05	No	No
1008	Collingwood, Ont, Can.	Orange Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1009	Delhi, O.						
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1011	Provo, Utah	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1012	Masontown, Pa.						
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1014	Warren, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall, 2nd Ave.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Town Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Part	Yes
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
1018	Whitman, Mass.						
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	Assembly Hall, Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Arion Hall	Monday	8	6.60	3 Mo.	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	153 Union St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kas.	1816½ Main St.	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
1024	Cumberland, Md.	19 Bedford St.	Monday	8	5.00	No	Part
1025	Baxter, Springs, Kas.	Over Lewis' Grocery	Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	9	4.50	No	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.76	No	No
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	24½ S. Wash.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	No
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1031	Dover, N. H.	Cor. 3rd & Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Part	Yes
1032	Pontiac, Mich.						
1033	San Jose, Cal.						
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Room 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1036	California, Pa.	McCain Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Ebersole Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Glee Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.95	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	5.50 to 6.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Green Block	Monday	8	4.00		
1042	Piattsburg, N. Y.	Margarett St.	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	Charleroi Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.						
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Bawman Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.90	Yes	Yes
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	Soles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	126 N. 2nd St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	764 S. Broad St.	1-3 Sun a m	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	1314 Ridge Ave.	Saturday	8¾	4.50	Yes	Yes
1052	Portland, Ore.	Eagles' Hall	1 Mon 3 Sun	8	7.70	No	No
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	Brisbane Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Part
1054	Addison, N. Y.	Res. of J. H. Martin	1-3 Sat.	9	4.05	No	No
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Lincoln Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.20	No	Vbl.
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Hincke Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.40	No	No
1057	New York N. Y.	Cap. Hall, 56 Orchard St.	Monday	9	6.00	Yes	Yes
1058	Madison, N. J.						
1059	Athol, Mass.	Lyric Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	226½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	Wed.	8	6.50	No	No
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Fithian Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.						
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Pellets Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1065	Salem, Ore.	457 Court St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	No	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Vbl.
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Moose Home, 223 Wash. Av.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1068	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	6.60	3 Mo.	Yes
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	No	Yes
1070	Hoquiam, Wash.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.60	No	Part
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	Hovey Block	1-3 Thurs.	10	5.00	No	No
1072	Muskogee, Okla.						
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Friday	9	4.05	No	No
1075	Hudson, N. Y.						
1076	Washington, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	320 W. Main St.	Monday	9	4.95	No	No
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	Owens Bldg.	Monday	9	3.50	No	Vbl.
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	W. View Hose Co.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.	202½ Center St.	Tuesday	9	4.05	No	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
1082	San Francisco, Cal.						
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Learsons Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Townsend Hall	Friday	9	4.50	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	323½ Main St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1087	Port Huron, Mich.	Trades & Labor Coun. Hall		10	5.50	No	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	McQuory Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238 E. Wash. St	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1090	Utuado, P. R.						
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Ridgewood and Broad Sts.	2-4 Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	1-3 Thurs.	8		Yes	No
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Bornemans Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kas.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	Part
1096	Boston, Mass.	694 Wash. St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	all day	Yes
1097	Longview, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1098	Marshfield, Ore.	Owls' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	6.60	Yes	
1099	Downingtown, Pa.	Improvement Co. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1101	Eldorado, Ark.	Wilson Bldg.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.						
1104	Tyler, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8 2-3		Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.						
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	3930 Lorain Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1109	S. San Francisco, Cal.						
1110	East Chicago, Ind.						
1111	Ironton, O.	3rd & Chestnut Sts.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	18 W. Main St.	Friday	8	4.80	No	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Public School Bldg.	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	30 Cosmos Castle	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.50	No	Yes
1117	Oilton, Okla.	Franklins Carpenter Shop, E. Broadway	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1120	Portland, Ore.	Grand Ave. & E. Pine St.	Monday	8	4.00 to 6.60		
1121	Richwood, W. Va.						
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Central Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.						
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Sat.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	Broad and Ledge Sts.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.						
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	276 Amhurst St.	Monday	10	2.50 to 3.00	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	Quinns Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1131	Waycross, Ga.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.50 to 5.00	No	No
1132	Alpena, Mich.	Pamerlean Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall.	1-3 Friday	9	4.95	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Whitlocks Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.00		
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.						
1136	Donora, Pa.	Goodwin Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1137	Pratt, Kas.						
1138	Stuart, Fla.						
1139	Hollister, Cal.						
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	128½ 6th St.	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1141	Warwick, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.25	No	No
1142	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	Friday	8	6.40		
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Trades & Labor Coun. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Carrolls Hall	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jarvis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1146	Green Bay, Wis.						
1147	Portsmouth, Va.	Tidewater Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	6.60	Part	No
1149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Vbl.
1154	West Chester, Pa.						
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Wolfs Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	177 Capp St.	1-3 Tues.	8-9	3.25 to 4.50	No	No
1157	Passaic, N. J.	126 Madison St.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	Yes	
1159	Ipswich, Mass.						
1160	Kendallville, Ind.	Woodmens' Hall	Friday	10	3.00	Yes	No
1161	Morris, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1163	Virden, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1165	Sacremento, Cal.						
1166	Fremont, O.						
1167	St. James, L. I., N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont.Can.	Temperance Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.40	No	Yes
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lapleche Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1170	Cent. Moriches, L. I., N. Y.	Firemens' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00 to 5.00	No	No
1171	Marion, Ia.	Memorial Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	9 Sherman Bldg.	2-L. Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1175	Oatman, Ariz.						
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Oakers Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Biggers Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	4.00	No	
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Palisade Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00 to 5.50	Yes	No
1180	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	Bices Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Duke Hose House	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05	No	No
1183	Parsons, Kas.	I. O .O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	3.32		
1184	Seattle, Wash.	108-110 W. Main	Friday	8	6.60	No	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.						
1186	Homewood, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1187	Oakland, Cal.	510 11th St.	1-3 Friday	8	3.50 to 4.25	No	Yes
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.						
1189	Dayton, Ky.						
1190	Bellefonte, Pa.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1191	Detroit, Mich.	Cor. Hastings & High Sts.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1192	Oglesby, Ill.						
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1194	Taylor, Pa.						
1195	Ponce, P. R.						
1196	Sacremento, Cal.						
1197	Connersville, Ind.	Farmers and Merchants Trust Co., 3rd Floor					
1198	Independence, Kas.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
1199	Rice Lake, Wis.	City Bldg.	1-3 Friday	9	4.50	No	No
1200	North Platte, Neb.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85		
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.						
1202	Merced, Cal.	C. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40	No	No
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.50	No	No
1204	Jasonville, Ind.	Greer-Wilkerson Lbr. Yd.	Tuesday	9		No	No
1205	Barceloneta, P. R.						
1206	Norwood, O.	2112 E. Sherman Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Glen Elk Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	1st Ave. and Marrill St.	Wed.	8-10		No	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	48 William St.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.00 to 5.00	Yes	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	71 Wash. St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.						
1212	Coffeyville, Kas.	812½ Walnut St.	Monday	8	5.00	Part	No
1213	St. Anthony, Ida.						
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Block	1st Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1216	Jersey City, N. J.	587 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.						
1218	Ludlow, Ky.	Morley Hall	4th Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1219	Christopher, Ill.	Gill Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	519 Water St.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1222	Macon, Ga.						
1223	Maryville, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	9	3.15	No	No
1224	Emporia, Kas.	Alexander Bldg.	Monday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1225	Sanford, Me.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.80	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.						
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmens' Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	2116 S. 7th St.	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1232	New Glasgow, N. S. Can						
1233	Detroit, Mich.	46 Grand River St.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	3rd Mon.	8	4.00	No	
1235	Modesto, Cal.						
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkharts Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1237	Rexburg, Ida.						
1238	Nogales, Ariz.						
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	140 Fairmont St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1240	Lindsay, Ont., Can.	Adams Block	1-3 Friday	10		No	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.						
1242	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.						
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	182 St. Catherine St., E.	Saturday	9	3.60 to 4.50	Yes	No
1245	Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1246	Marinette, Wis.	German Hall	Wed.	9	4.95	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.50		No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	St. Georges Hall	4th Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1249	Moncton, N. B., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Tues.	9	3.61	6 Mo.	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1251	New Westminster, B. C.						
1252	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Friedels Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Allen Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	Backus Hall	Wed.	9	4.05	No	-
1255	Chillicothe, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8-9	4.80	No	No
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Weeds Block	Tuesday	9	4.05	No	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1258	Pocatello, Ida.						
1259	Muskegon Heights, Mich	Maccabee Hall	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	209½ E. College St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Polishers' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Clifton, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Yes
1266	Madera, Cal.						
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Friday	8	4.00	No	
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Foresters Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1269	Warren, R. I.	Cartier Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	33A Prince Arthur St.	Saturday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
1272	Seattle, Wash.	110 Main St.	2-4 Sun.	8	8.50	Part	Yes
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.	McBriers Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
1274	Plainfield, Ill.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	5th Fl. Coachman Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	3.84	Yes	Yes
1277	Bend, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1278	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	Cor. Mill & Corinthian Sts.	1-3 Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal.						
1281	Abilene, Tex.						
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	Thurs Alty	8		No	Yes
1284	Duluth, Minn.						
1285	Allentown, Pa.	819 Hamilton St.	Thursday	9¾	4.16	Yes	No
1286	El Centro, Cal.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Part	Yes
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	158 Union St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	No	Yes
1289	West Seattle, Wash.	2624 California Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	2-4 Friday	8	5.40	No	No
1291	Poteau, Okla.						
1292	Huntington, L. I. N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	Central Labor Union Hall.	2nd Thurs.	8	3.00	Part	Yes
1294	Atlanta, Ga.	29½ Marietta St.	Tuesday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	29 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.00	Yes	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th Ave.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.						
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Peelers Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.						
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	Higgins Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1301	Morenci, Ariz.	Spanish-American Hall		8	5.60	No	No
1302	Rockwell Springs, N. Y.	Pearsalls Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.60	No	No
1304	Raleigh, Ill.	Dr. Glasscock's Office	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40 to 5.00	No	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	14 Market St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1307	Evanston, Ill.	606 Davis St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.						
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
1310	Rochester, N. Y.	30 Corinthian St.	1-3 Thurs.	9			No
1311	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	
1312	New Orleans, La.	305 St. Charles St.	1-3 Wed.	9	2.75 to 3.50	No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.						
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.						
1315	Colfax, Wash.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1316	Demopolis, Ala.						
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind.						
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Fowler Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	5.50	No	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, Newf'dland.	British Hall	2nd Tues.	10	3.50	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.						
1322	Port Henry, N. Y.						
1323	Midland, Mich.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	5.50	No	No
1324	San Saba, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	No	Yes
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
1326	Ely, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.25 to 7.00	No	No
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1328	DeLand, Fla.	Woodmens' Hall	Saturday	8	4.40	No	Yes
1329	Quapaw, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Carpenters' Dis. Coun. Hall	Thursday	9	2.70	No	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	L. Friday	9	3.50	No	No
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
1335	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1336	Wakefield, Mass.						
1337	Douglas, Ariz.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Jonquieres Block	Saturday	9-10	4.00 to 4.50	No	No
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	McBee Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1340	Ft. Collins, Colo.	Murphy Ready Clothing Co.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1341	York, Me.	Machinists' Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1443	Redlands, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	Eyrings Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
1346	Witt, Ill.	Redmens' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1347	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8		No	No
1348	Cincinnati, O.						
1349	Lenoir, N. C.	Dysert Bldg.	1-3 Friday	10½		Yes	No
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	Silvermans Hall	Friday	9	4.50	Yes	No
1351	Menominee, Mich.						
1352	Pevely, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	109 Water St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Vbl.
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Elston Nat. Bank Bldg.	Friday	9	4.05	No	Vbl.
1356	Decatur, Ind.	122 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	Yes
1357	Clinton, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1358	Tipton, Ia.	M. W. A. Hall	Monday	9	4.95	No	No
1359	Kissimmee, Fla.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1360	Montreal, Que., Can. ..						
1361	Baker, Mont.						
1362	Chester, Ill.	Shroeder Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1363	Brownwood, Tex.....	100½ Center Ave.....	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	Part
1364	Leominster, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	10		3 Mo.	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	Arch Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.						
1367	Chicago, Ill.	Wicker Park Hall.....	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J. ...	198 Smith St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1369	Weleetka, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah.						
1371	Rockdale, Tex.	Harris Shop	1st Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass. ..	German Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1373	Flint, Mich.	409½ S. Saginaw St.....	Wed.	9	4.40	No	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.25	Yes	No
1375	Dominion Park, Can...	159 1st Ave.....	1-3 Mon.	10	4.50	Yes	No
1376	Oroville, Cal.						
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.						
1378	Dockton, Wash.						
1379	Conway, Ark.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Reath Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Friday	8	4.50	No	No
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	S. of V. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1383	Sarasota, Fla.						
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1385	Bay City, Mich.						
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	9	4.95	No	No
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Foys Hall	Thursday	8	4.40		
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1389	Montpelier, Ida.						
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can..						
1391	Reading, Mass.....	Lower Lyceum Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhode Peoples' Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80		
1393	East Boston, Mass. ...						
1394	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. ...	Berryhill Hall	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
1395	Fremont, Neb.	Frahm Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	Vbl.
1396	Golden, Colo.	Wooldrigde Hall	2nd Wed.	8	5.80	Yes	No
1397	Brookhaven, Miss. ...						
1398	Washington, Ia.	A. O. U. W. Hall.....	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	Vbl.
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Hoerners Hall	Monday	9-10	4.50 to 5.00	Yes	Vbl.
1402	Merriton, Ont., Can. ..						
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.80	No	No
1404	Birmingham, Ala. ...						
1405	Red Bank, N. J.						
1406	Louisville, Ky.	Liberty Hall, Walnut and 2nd Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	3.25	Yes	No
1407	Perry, N. Y.						
1408	Redwood City, Cal.						
1409	Forsyth, Mont.	School Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1411	Mobile, Ala.						
1412	Drumright, Okla.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	
1413	Minot, N. D.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1st Wed.	10	5.00	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Mullinbracks Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
1416	Montrose, Pa.	K. of P. Hall.....	1st Mon.	9	3.15	No	No
1417	Tonopah, Nev.						
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.						
1420	Hastings on Hudson NY	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	Julian and 15th Ave.....	Saturday	8	4.00	Yes	Part
1422	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Willoughby and Pleasant..	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60		
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex. ..	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1424	Elmhurst, Cal.	Redmens' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1425	Wilmington, Del.	Irish-American Hall	Tuesday	10	1.70	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	Union Hall	Monday	8	5.60	Part	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
1429	Cloquet, Minn.						
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	Yes
1431	ElReno, Okla.	Redmens' Hall	1st Friday	8	4.80	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Elks' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	Cor. 4th and D Sts.....	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.....	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.						
1437	Portsmouth, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1438	Warren, O.						
1439	McAdoo, Pa.						
1440	Lead, S. D.....	Firemens' Hall, Deadwood	4th Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	No
1442	Augusta, Ga.	1352 9th St.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1443	Englewood, N. J.....	Cor. James St. and Palisade Ave.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.						
1445	Topeka, Kans.	418 Kansas Ave.....	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1446	Albany, N. Y.	71-73 S. Pearl St.	1st Tues.	9	2.25	Part	No
1447	Vero, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Vbl.
1448	Corning, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	5.00	No	No
1449	Lansing, Mich.						
1450	San Juan, P. R.			8-9	2.00	No	No
1451	Monterey, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1452	Amesbury, Mass.						
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	White Front Hall	2-4 Sat.	8-10	4.00	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.						
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Federation Bldg.	Tuesday	9	2.00	No	No
1456	New York, N. Y.	210 E. 5th St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1457	Sidney, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1458	Tarpon Springs, Fla.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	9	4.00	No	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	4.75	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Pythian Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	Central Square	1-3 Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1464	Monroe, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	Tuesday	9	4.95	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.05	No	No
1466	Emmett, Ida.						
1467	Ft. Summer, N. M.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8		Part	Part
1469	Northfield, Vt.	Beacon Block	1st Wed.	8	3.00	No	No
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Urania Hall	2-4 Wed.	9		No	No
1471	Camden, Me.	Bird Block	Friday	8	3.25	No	No
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Turner Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.						
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fire Station	2nd Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1475	Anchorage, Alaska	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00 to 6.40	No	Yes
1476	Abilene, Kans.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Wed	10	6.00	No	No
1477	Middletown, O.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.95	Yes	Part
1478	Arcata, Cal.						
1479	Walpole, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1480	Boulder, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1481	Colusa, Cal.						
1482	Winnemucca, Nev.						
1483	Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.						
1484	Visalia, Cal.						
1485	La Porte, Ind.	Truesdell Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1486	Grace, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.50	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1488	New Castle, Ind.						
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
1491	Spring City, Pa.						
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.						
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. Y.						
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Singletary Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1495	Yoakum, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	3rd Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	3.50 to 5.00	No	Yes
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.						
1498	Ft. William, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.00		
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtel Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.50	No	Yes
1500	Astoria, Ore.	Rosenburg Hall	Friday	8	6.60	No	Yes
1501	Rochester, N. Y.						
1502	Cloverport, Ky.					No	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Union Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1504	Jeannette, Pa.	Cor. 4th and Bullitt	1-3 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1505	Berlin, N. H.	Central Labor Union Hall	1-3 Friday	9	3.52	No	No
1506	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	2-4 Mon.			No	Yes
1507	Drummondv'e, Que., Can						
1508	Antigo, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	9	4.05	No	No
1509	Carthage, N. Y.	Hibernians' Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1510	Rock Island, Ill.						
1511	Southampton, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1512	Middletown, Conn.	Central Labor Union Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	4.48	No	No
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.42	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	Deither Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Haslers Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1516	Salem, Mass.	71 Wash. St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80		
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.						
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	9	4.00	No	No
1519	Toledo, O.	360 Cherry St.	Tuesday	9	5.67	No	Yes
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	62 Cannon St.	2-4 Wed.	9	4.15 to 5.05	Yes	No
1521	Dewar, Okla.						
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. John Hall	Saturday	9	4.05	No	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.						
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Weibaux Hall	Tuesday	8	6.50	No	Yes
1525	Princeton, Ill.	M. W. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	9	4.95		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.						
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	15th and Market Sts.	2-3 Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1529	Kansas City, Kans.	741 Minn. Ave.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1530	Marlin, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1531	Rockland, Mass.						
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	Longshoremen Hall	Monday	8	6.60	Yes	Vbl.
1533	Higbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1534	Glade Spring, Va.						
1535	New Wilson, Okla.	Woodmens' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	No
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	Judge Whaley's Office	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.						
1539	San Marcos, Tex.						
1540	Portland, Ore.	Grand Ave. and Pine St.	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1541	Palestine, Tex.						
1542	Puerta DeTierra, San Juan, P. R.						
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.						
1545	Fraserville, Que., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	9	3.00 to 3.25	No	
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	4.05	No	Yes
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	No	No
1548	Worland, Wyo.	School House	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Engine House No. 1	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	No	No
1550	Braintree, Mass.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.						
1553	New Market, N. H.						
1554	Mulberry, Kans.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1555	Leadwood, Mo.						
1556	Jerseyville, Ill.	Modern Woodman Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.15	No	No
1557	Medina, N. Y.						
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can						
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	4.40	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	10	2.50 to 4.00	Yes	Yes
1561	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	4.40	Part	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingardners Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Rutherion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.96	No	Yes
1565	Winston Salem, N. C.						
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.	Tuesday	10	3.30	No	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Cor. Gay and Commerce.	3rd Friday	10	5.11½	No	Yes
1570	Marysville, Cal.	B. T. C. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1571	Ionia, Mich.						
1572	McGill, Nev.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	4.75	No	No
1573	Boston, Mass.						
1574	Florence, S. C.						
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Redmens' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
1577	Superior, Ariz.						
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Ryans Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.						
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbals Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1581	Arcadia, Fla.						
1582	Cincinnati, O.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1583	Marblehead, Mass.	78 Wash. St., Salem, Mass.	Friday	9	4.50	Yes	No
1584	Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	last Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1586	Erwin, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	Yes
1587	Hutchinson, Kans.	307½ N. Main St.	Friday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.						
1589	Arecibo, P. R.						
1590	Norris City, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Redmens' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.						
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.						
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.						
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Saturday	8	2-3 4.10	Yes	Yes
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	9	6.00	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.60 to 7.70	Yes	Yes
1599	Albert Lea, Minn.	D. B. & S. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	128 N. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1602	Cincinnati, O.	Warsaw & McPherson Sts.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1604	McMechen, W. Va.	School Bldg., 7th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1605	Moscow, Ida.	National Bank Bldg.	Saturday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1606	Milton, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	10		No	No
1607	Orillia, Ont., Can.	91 Albert St.	1-3 Friday	9	4.50	No	No
1608	Scottsbluff, Neb.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Ersblumes Hall	1-2 Wed.	9		No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	Runnels Bldg.	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1611	Lufkin, Tex.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1612	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Tuesday	8-9		No	No
1613	Newark, N. J.	New Essex Hall.	1-3 Friday	8	3.20	Yes	
1614	Brevard, N. C.	Fraternity Bldg.	Thursday	9	3.25	No	No
1615	Cleveland, O.	3629 Sackett Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donnells Hall	Thursday	8	4.80		No
1617	Roy, Mont.	Smiths House	1st Mon.	8	6.00	No	
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	9	3.50	No	Vbl.
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	John Marracks Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1621	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
1622	Trenton, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
1623	Glasgow, Mont.	Commercial Club	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1624	Chariton, Ia.	S. O. U. & W. Hall	Tuesday	9	4.95	No	No
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Yeoman Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	5.00	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.						
1628	Paris, Ark.	Yonker Bldg.	Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
1629	Ashtabula, O.						
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1631	Omaha, Neb.						
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.						
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.						
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.						
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slavish Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Part
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1638	Elkhart, Ind.	Tyler Hotel	2-4 Mon.	10	4.50	Yes	Yes
1639	Trenton, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	3.60	Yes	No
1640	E. Hampton, L. I., N. Y.						
1641	Chatham, Mass.						
1642	Snohomish, Wash.						
1643	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Friday	9½		Yes	Vbl.
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.						
1645	Hull, Mass.						
1646	Durango, Colo.	969 Main Ave.	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1647	Carson City, Ill.						
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	Munsens Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Aud.	2-4 Mon.	9		No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	4.05	Yes	No
1651	Mt. Harris, Colo.	Red Cross Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	North Hampton	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	No	No
1653	Cambridge, Mass.	Cor. Davenport and Mass. Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.20	all day	Yes
1654	San Pedro, Cal.	Labor Council Hall	Wed.	8	6.60 to 7.15	No	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Lee Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
1656	Atlanta, Ga.						
1657	Newport News, Va.	Cooks Hall	1-3 Sun.	10	3.50	No	No
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Redmens' Hall	Friday	8	6.50	No	Yes
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	106½ E. 3rd St.	Friday	8	6.50	No	No
1660	Pittsfield, Mass.	316 North St.	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	100 Front St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Wed.	9	4.95	No	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Cor. King & Royal Sts.	Thursday	8	5.50	Yes	No
1666	Kingsville, Tex.						
1667	Oakland, Cal.	763 13th St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	387 Wash. St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1669	White Bear, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1671	Boston, Mass.	19 Border St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	Brandts Hall	Tuesday	9	4.80	No	No
1673	Somersworth, N. H.	Foresters Hall	1st Thurs.				
1674	Brighton, Colo.						
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	No	Yes
1676	Caney, Kans.						
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.						
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.						
1680	Little Rock, Ark.	Sumners Hall	1-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1681	Norfolk, Va.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8½	5.95	Yes	No
1682	Nampa, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1683	Forest City, Pa.	Redmens' Hall	1-2 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	Yes
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Murray Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	4.00	No	No
1685	Eau Gallie, Fla.	Alt. Eau Gallie, & Melburn, Fla.	1-3 Mon..	8	4.00	No	No
1686	Arma, Kans.						
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Charity Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00 to 4.50	No	No
1688	Portersville, Cal.						
1689	West Berkeley, Cal.						
1690	Burkburnett, Tex.						
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No
1692	Covington, Ky.						
1693	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1694	Washington, D. C.	5th and G Sts., N. W.	Friday	8	4.00 to 4.90	No	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	
1696	Juncos, P. R.						
1697	Rupert, Ida.	Commercial Club	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1698	Moncton, N. B., Can.	Maritime Press Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
1699	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1700	Wilton, Conn.						
1701	Shelley, Ida.						
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1703	Latonia, Ky.						
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.						
1705	New York, N. Y.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.50	No	Yes
1708	White Riv. Valley, Wash	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Pabst Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	9	4.95	No	No
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.						
1711	Van Wert, O.						
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
1713	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday		3.50	No	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Raabs Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	6th and Main Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1716	Beaumont, Tex.						
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9	3.00	No	No
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
1719	Portsmouth, Va.	305 High St.	Monday	10	5.00	No	Yes
1720	Athens, O.	Redmens' Hall	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Halls Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	9	3.50	Yes	No
1723	Ajo, Ariz.						
1724	Elizabethport, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1726	Sandoval, Ill.						
1727	North Chicago, Ill.	14th and Victoria	1-2 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1728	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.	9¾	2.75		
1729	St. John, Que., Can.	11 St. James St.	Monday	10	3.00	Yes	No
1730	Neodesha, Kans.	Over B. H. Mager's Carpenter Shop	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1732	Economy, Pa.						
1733	New Bedford, Mass.						
1734	Bismarck, N. D.						
1735	Pr. Rupert, B. C., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Norris Langoville Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	2.75	Part	No
1737	Hardwick, Vt.						
1738	Milton, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	all day	Yes
1739	Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.						
1740	Butler, Mo.	Woodmens' Hall	1-3 Friday	9	4.05	No	No
1741	Lake Placid, N. Y.						
1742	New Haven, Conn.	38 How St.	2-4 Mon.	8		Yes	No
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.	Gagnons Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.15	No	No
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Cockrum Hall	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
1746	Bradentown, Fla.						
1747	Marietta, Ga.						
1748	Milwaukee, Wis.	Teutonia Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Part
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Part	No
1750	Cleveland, O.	Cor. E. 38th & Scoville Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1751	Sanford, Fla.						
1752	Norfolk, Va.	Vivian Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1753	Lockport, Ill.	Carter Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1754	Canton, Mass.						
1755	East Aurora, N. Y.						
1756	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	9	4.95	Yes	Part
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.						
1758	Dewey, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.50	No	No
1759	Whitehall, Mont.	Bordens Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1760	Pascagoula, Miss.						
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	226 1st St.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.00	No	No
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday	9	4.50	No	Yes
1763	Baltimore, Md.						
1764	Aurora, Ill.						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.05	No	Yes
1767	Logan, Utah						
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.50	No	No
1769	Benld, Ill.						
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Frenzel Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.05	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Over Post Office	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1773	Douglas, Wyo.						
1774	Taft, Cal.	City Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1775	Shawenegan Falls, Q. C.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	10	3.50 to 4.00	No	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
1777	N. Vancouver, B C., Can	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Thursday	9	5.40	Yes	Yes
1780	Fairbury, Ill.						
1781	Oakland, Me.						
1782	Newark, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Newtons Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Schlossers Hall	Thursday	8	5.50	Yes	No
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1787	Cayey, P. R.						
1788	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	1023 E. Baltimore St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1791	Slidell, La.						
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1793	Three Rivers, Q. C.						
1794	Burlington, Vt.						
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.						
1796	Montgomery, Ala.						
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.						
1798	Harrisburg, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Douglas Hall	2nd Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Burres Block No. 43	Tues. Alty.	9	3.00	No	No
1801	New York, N. Y.	S. E. Cor. 3rd Ave. & 138th St	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1803	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.						
1806	Bowling Green, O.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50	No	No
1807	Greybull, Wyo.						
1808	Wood River, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1809	Alamosa, Colo.						
1810	Creston, Ia.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	5.00 to 6.00		
1811	Monroe, La.	Sugar Bros. Opera House.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1812	Liberal, Mo.	City Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	9	4.95	No	Yes
1814	Huntington, Ind.						
1815	Watseka, Ill.						
1816	Durant, Okla.						
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	4.80	No	Yes
1818	Institute, W. Va.						
1819	Elma, Wash.						
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8-9	3.60	Yes	No
1821	Faribault, Minn.						
1822	Little Rock, Ark.	521½ Main St.	Tuesday	9	4.00	No	No
1823	Tifton, Ga.	Bowen Bldg.	Monday	9	4.50	No	Yes
1825	Vinita, Okla.						
1826	Brunswick, Ga.	Harris Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20 to 5.60	Yes	
1827	Madill, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Saturday	8	4.80	No	No
1828	Bristow, Okla.	Carpenter Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1829	Ravenna, O.	I. O. O. F. Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	9	4.95	No	No
1830	Electro, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1831	Arctic, R. I.	Curson Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1833	Tampa, Fla.						
1834	Detroit, Mich.						
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Miners' Hall	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1838	St. Helens, Ore.						
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1840	Medford, Ore.						
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Betiz Hall	2-L Thurs.	10	4.00	No	Yes
1842	Scituate, Mass.						
1843	Gooding, Ida.						
1844	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.60	Yes	No
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
1846	New Orleans, La.	S. W. Cor. Whitaker & Broughton Sts.	2-4 Friday	9	5.50	No	No
1847	Savannah, Ga.						
1848	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1849	Hope, Ark.	Front and Main Sts.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Allens Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1851	Royalston, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1852	Bardner, Mass.						
1853	Frackville, Pa.						
1854	Thetford Mines, Q. C.						
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Howell Bldg.	Monday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond and Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	S 2-3	5.60	Yes	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Amity Lodge Room	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
1859	Waterloo, Ia.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1861	Burley, Ida.						
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	9	5.40	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1864	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	L. Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1865	Bellville, Tex.						
1866	Hartford, Ark.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	6.50	Yes	No
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	2-4 Wed.	9	3.15	No	No
1869	Manteca, Cal.						
1870	New York, N. Y.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.						
1872	Hanover, Pa.	Melhorn Bldg.	Thursday	10	3.00	No	No
1873	Lawrenceville, Ill.						
1874	Denver, Colo.	194 Stout St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1875	Miami, Okla.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1876	Millerton, N. Y.	Decker Bros. Office	1st Thurs.	10	3.25	No	No
1877	Pawtucket R. I.						
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Over Beavers Shed	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1979	Camden, N. J.	Redmens' Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1880	Carthage, Mo.	Farmers' Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8 2-3		Yes	Yes
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Damon Hall	Tuesday	9½	3.25	Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Redmens' Hall	Friday	9	4.05	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	5.00	No	
1885	Paris, Tex.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	202 N. 1st St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Yes
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	City Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
1888	New York, N. Y.	Lafayette Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.60		
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Mr. J. Zindt Hall	1st Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1890	Carmel, Cal.						
1891	Brenham, Tex.						
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Federation Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00		Yes
1893	Savannah, Ga.						
1894	Junction City, Kans.						
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Steele Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	9	4.05	No	No
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.93	Yes	No
1897	Toledo, O.						
1898	Girard, Kans.	Socialist Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Firemens' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Sparks Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1901	Weir, Kans.	Carpenter Shop	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1902	Cleveland, O.	7146 Broadway	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1903	Petersburg, Va.	Wilkersons Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	5.00	Yes	No
1904	Norfolk, Va.						
1905	Kincaid, Ill.	Bulpitt City Hall	2-L. Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
1906	Chelyan, W. Va.						
1907	Arkansas City, Kans.	113 W. 5th Ave.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1908	Baltimore, Md.						
1909	Kingsport, Tenn.						
1910	Cloquet, Minn.	Beaufere Hall	1-3 Friday	10	4.50	No	No
1911	Fulton, Mo.	Southern Bank Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	No	No
1912	Sterling, Colo.	Court House	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1913	Daly City, Cal.	57 Colma St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.	1st Wed.	9	3.60	No	Yes
1915	Oneonta, N. Y.						
1916	Palatka, Fla.	Moose Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.						
1918	Thomasville, Ga.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	4.50	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.						
1321	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	Hempstead Bank	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6416 S. Halsted St.	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
1924	Pasco, Wash.						
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kans.	Laphams Hall	1st Friday	8	5.00	No	No
1927	Brooklyn, N. Y.						
1928	Roseville, Cal.	White House	1-3 Friday	8	4.50	No	No
1929	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	Sat. Alty.	9	5.22	No	Yes
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.						
1931	Childress, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1932	Anasco, P. R.						
1933	Greenport, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	No	No
1934	Savannah, Ga.	Frackers' Progressive Club	1-3 Friday	8	5.60	Part	Part
1935	Bogalusa, La.						
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.						
1937	Slidell, La.						
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1939	Calexico, Cal.	Aircraft Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.50	No	No
1940	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.00	Yes	No
1941	Gurabo, P. R.						
1942	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1944	Thomaston, Me.	McDonalds Hall	Thursday	8	2.25 to 5.60	No	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.25	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.						
1947	Thomasville, Ga.	Washington St.	1-3 Friday	9	3.60	No	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1950	Evanston, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1951	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Jefferson Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1952	Carmi, Ill.	Woodmens' Hall	Tuesday	10	3.00	No	Yes
1953	Portland, Me.						
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1955	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	No	No
1956	Peterboro, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.	9	3.50	No	No
1957	Rocky Ford, Colo.	210 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
1958	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	9	4.50	Yes	No
1959	Florence, Ala.						
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.50	No	Yes
1961	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.						
1962	Oelwein, Ia.						
1963	Livermore Falls, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.00 up	No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Over Traction Co. Office	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thurs Alty	8	6.50	No	No
1966	Algiers, La.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Fri.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
1967	Santurce, S. J., P. R.						
1968	Oberlin, O.						
1969	Beamsville, Ont., Can.	Foresters Hall	Wed. Alty.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1970	Aberdeen, S. D.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	5.50	No	No
1971	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1972	Jacksonville, Fla.						
1973	Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.	Hill Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	No	
1974	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1975	Graham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1976	Olive Hill, Ky.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2nd Tues.	10	5.00	No	No
1977	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Friday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.						
1979	Olympia, Wash.						
1980	Atchison Kans.	City Court Room	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Yes
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1982	Portsmouth, N. H.	Labor Hall	1-3 F 2-4 Su	8	5.60	Part	No
1983	Defiance, O.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1984	Magna, Utah						
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon and Oakland Aves.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.25	Yes	Yes
1986	Gustine, Tex.						
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00		
1988	Lamar, Colo.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1989	Logan, Ill.	Lumber Yard Office	2-4 Tues.	9	4.95		
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	A. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	10	3.50	3 Mo.	No
1991	Everett, Wash.						
1992	Dickinson, N. D.						
1993	Picher, Okla.	Cor. 5th and Neff Sts.	Monday	8	5.20	No	No
1994	New Ulm, Minn.						
1995	Wiliamsport, Pa.						
1996	Madisonville, La.						
1997	Madisonville, La.						
1998	Wolf Point, Mont.	Methodist Church	Thursday	8	5.00 to 6.00	No	No
1999	Fredricktown, Mo.						
2000	Bath, Me.						
2001	Baltimore, Md.						
2002	Beatrice, Neb.						
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wed.	10	4.00	Yes	No
2004	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
2005	East Boothbay, Me.						
2006	Columbia, S. C.						
2007	Moore Haven, Fla.						
2008	Ponca City, Okla.						
2009	Biloxi, Miss.						
2010	Roland, Ia.						
2011	San Diego, Cal.						
2012	Midland, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	4.00 to 5.00		
2013	Mackay, Ida.						
2014	Ranger, Tex.						
2015	S. Side Omaha, Neb.						
2016	Eastland, Tex.						
2017	Seattle, Wash.						
2018	Collinwood, Tenn.						
2019	Chandler, Okla.						
2020	Laredo, Tex.						
2021	New York, N. Y.						
2022	Lowell, Mass.						
2023	Toledo, O.	Mitchell Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
2024	Lusk, Wyo.						
2025	Belen, N. M.						
2026	Beaumont, Tex.						
2027	Army City, Kans.						
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.						
2029	Auburn, Ill.						
2030	Portland, Ore.	208½ 3rd St.	Monday	8	4.95		
2031	Savannah, Ga.						
2032	Antioch, Cal.						
2033	Ville-Lauzon, Que., Can.						
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2035	New York, N. Y.						
2036	Rapid City, S. D.						
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.						
2038	Houston, Tex.						
2039	Noank, Conn.						
2040	San Pedra & Wil'g't, Cal						
2041	Manistique, Mich.						
2042	Bryant, Ill.						
2043	Mobile, Ala.						
2044	Iroquois Falls, Ont., C.						
2500	Akron, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	
2501	Boston, Mass.						
2502	Boston, Mass.						
2503	Boston, Mass.	Opera House, Roxbury	Tuesday	8	5.00		
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
2505	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2506	Englewood, Ill.	63rd and Halsted Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2507	Evanston, Ill.						
2508	Cleveland, O.	Pythian Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2509	Cleveland, O.	93rd St. & Kinsman Road.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2510	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2511	Cleveland, O.	2858 W. 25th St.	2-4 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2513	Detroit, Mich.						
2515	Jersey City, N. J.						
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	8	3.00 to 5.00		
2518	Harrison, N. J.						
2519	Newark, N. J.						
2522	New Rochelle, N. Y.						
2532	Berkeley, Cal.						
2533	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2535	Paterson, N. J.						
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.	Butler St.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2541	Pittsburgh, Pa.	McGeah Bldg., 6th and Webster Ave.	1-3 Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2543	Portland, Ore.						
2544	Providence, R. I.						
2546	Reno, Nev.						
2548	Rochester, N. Y.						
2549	Sacremento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
2550	St. Louis, Mo.						
2553	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
2554	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Fri. Alty.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2555	San Francisco, Cal.	B. T. T. Hall	Fri. Alty.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2556	San Francisco, Cal.						
2558	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Mon. Alty.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
2559	Seattle, Wash.						
2560	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
2561	New York, N. Y.	100 W. 24th St.	1-3 Friday	8	5.50	Yes	
2562	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Sloatsburg	Saturday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
2563	Washington, D. C.						
2564	White Plains, N. Y.						
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	24 N. Broadway	2nd Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
2566	Bayonne, N. J.						
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.						
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
2605	Central Park, B. C., Can						
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
2610	Ft. William, Ont., Can.						
2611	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.05	No	No
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Bricklayers' Hall	Fri. Alty.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
2615	London, Ont., Can.	St. George's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60 to 4.50	Yes	No
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	St. Joseph's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can						
2625	North Bay, Ont., Can.						
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	St. George's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
2630	Preston, Ont. Can.						
2632	St. Catherines, Ont. Can	65 St. Paul St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Fri. Alty.	8	4.80	Yes	
2643	Toronto Ont., Can.						
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2647	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00 to 6.60	Yes	No
2654	Whitby, Ont., Can.						
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
2658	Saskatoon, Sask.						
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Burkholders Hall	Thurs Alty	8	4.00	Yes	Yes

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Brothers: The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., and was opened at ten o'clock Wednesday forenoon, June 5th, 1918. Delegate Howlett notified the General Office he would not be able to attend. General President Hutcheson appointed John H. Potts in his stead. As we were notified by Secretary Spencer that we were entitled to another delegate on account of the growth of our organization, General President Hutcheson appointed Brother Ed Melvin as the eighth Delegate. Sixty-one Delegates were present representing eigthteen International Unions. The Report of Secretary-Treasurer Spencer showed the Receipts and Expenditures to be as follows:

Balance on hand September 1, 1917		$12,790.86
Receipts from International Unions	$13,608.02	
" " Local Councils	2,390.74	
" " Miscellaneous	324.12	16,322.88
Total		$29,113.74
Total Disbursements		13,849.79
Balance on hand April 1, 1918		$15,263.95

THE AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS IS HEREWITH GIVEN

TITLE OF ORGANIZATION	Average members in good standing 1917.	Average members in good standing 1918.
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	1,000	1,500
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	70,000	70,000
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association	10,000	15,143
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	226,503	261,675
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	39,937	54,384
Elevator Constructors, International Union	2,867	2,922
Engineers, International Union of Steam	16,000	16,001
Granite Cutters, International Association of America	12,541	12,071
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' International Union	32,400	35,658
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	6,000	6,000
Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association	979	1,000
Metal Workers, International Alliance Amalgamated Sheet	17,625	18,186
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	84,907	84,251
Plasterers, Operative and Cement Finishers' International Association	18,958	18,999
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of	29,000	29,000
Roofers, International Brotherhood Composition	1,240	1,240
Roofers, International Union Slate and Tile	600	600
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	4,149	4,207
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	2,802	2,543
	577,508	635,380

The department consists of:

International Unions affilliated with Department	19
Local Councils affiliated with Department	267
State Councils affiliated with Department	7
Total number of organizations in good standing with Department, March 31, 1918	293

The following part of the Executive Council's Report along with Resolution No. 2 dealing with our controversy with the Iron Workers were referred to the Committee on Executive Councils Report of which Secretary Duffy was a member.

Steel Sash and Re-enforced Concrete Construction (In re Resolution 160 A. F. of L. Convention, and Resolution 14 and 21 Building Trades Department Convention, Buffalo, N. Y.)

There was submitted correspondence from the American Federation of Labor dealing with Resolution 160 as offered to the Buffalo Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which resolution called for contrary action to that sought in Resolutions 14 and 21 as introduced at the Buffalo Convention of the Department, and so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the intent of the correspondence the same is herewith quoted:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1918.

Mr. John Donlin, President,
Building Trades Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been in session yesterday, Sunday and today, February 10 and 11, 1918. We have had under discussion the subject matter of Resolution 160 of the Buffalo Convention, the substitute offered by Delegate Morrin to the committee's report thereon.

The Executive Council begs to say that it has reached the following conclusion upon the subject:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor having under consideration the action taken by the Buffalo Convention upon the substitute motion offered by Delegate Morrin of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to a report of the Building Trades Committee finds as follows:

Resolution 160 by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers aimed to have the A. F. of L. Convention instruct the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department not to annul the decisions referred to in Resolutions 14 and 21 introduced in the B. T. D. Convention by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and by the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal lathers.

The report of the Building Trades' Committee to the A. F. of L. Convention recommended that as the subject had been referred by the Building Trades Convention to its Executive Council that Resolution 160 be also referred to that body.

The substitute offered by Delegate Morrin to the Committee's report referred Resolution 160 to the next convention of the Building Trades Department.

Section 5 of the general rules governing departments specifically provides that affiliated organizations should comply with the actions and decisions of departments, subject to appeal therefrom to the Executive Council or to conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

As Resolution 160 and the substitute motion offered to the committee's report contained no appeal from action by the Building Trades Department, therefore the subject is herewith referred to the Building Trades Convention with information that the A. F. of L. can only deal with questions of the kind upon appeal.

The Building Trades Department and its Executive Council are herewith informed that as they are chartered to transact the Building Trades affairs of the A. F. of L., the above reference of this subject to their convention does not interfere with their action taken at their Buffalo Convention on Resolutions 14 and 21, and that said action was within constitutional authority as per the established rules and regulations.

We are informed that the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department has been in session for several days and will hold another session. The above is communicated to you as promptly as possible in order that it may reach you and your Executive Council in time before adjournment.

Fraternally yours,
SAML. GOMPERS, President.
American Federation of Labor.

The foregoing correspondence was given consideration together with an appeal filed by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the decision of President Donlin in continuing to recognize the validity of Resolution 6 adopted by the Seattle Convention, which resolution aimed to bestow upon the Iron Workers jurisdiction over metal window frames and sash.

In view of the fact that the representatives of the Iron Workers were not present when the subject was called up for consideration, the following telegram was sent to Secretary Jones:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1918.

Harry Jones, Secretary,
I. A. Bridge & Structural Iron Workers,
American Central Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Executive Council, Building Trades Department, has decided that subject-matter contained in Resolutions 14 and 21 of Buffalo Convention, Building Trades Department, is matter to be decided at present meeting. If your organization desires a hearing on these resollutions, representative must be here not later than Tuesday morning next. Wire reply.

JOHN DONLIN, President,
Building Trades Department.

On the dispatch of the foregoing telegram your Executive Council deferred action for a matter of four days so as to enable representatives of the Iron Workers to be present at the final hearing on the subject. In the interim, however, the following telegram was received from President McClory af the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association:

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1918

John H. Donlin,
Building Trades Dept.,
Washington, D. C.

Impossible for me to be there tomorrow. Our Executive Board in session; will remain in session all week. I desire to enter a protest against any action that may be taken to nullify decisions rendered in our favor. Respectfully request you to wire Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, that work of setting solid steel window frames and sash comes under the jurisdiction of our organization. Please notify them at once.

J. F. McCLORY.

Your Executive Council, having taken the precaution to insure a hearing, if any was desired by interested parties on the subject-matter contained in Resolutions 14 and 21, and the Iron Workers having failed to avail themselves of the opportunity extended, felt at liberty to take up the subject referred to in accordance with the decision of the Buffalo Convention. It was therefore agreed on motion that Resolution 14 as introduced at the Buffalo Convention of the Department by the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be adopted. It was further agreed on motion that Resolution 21 introduced at the Buffalo Convention of the Department by representatives of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union be adopted. The Officers of the Department were instructed to decide any disputes arising in connection with the work covered in these resolutions in accordance with the decision as reached.

On being advised of the action of the Executive Council the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers through President McClory filed an official protest against the action taken, which protest is herewith quoted:

OFFICE OF THE I. A. BRIDGE & STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1918.

Mr. John Donlin,
503 A. F. of L. Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Among the mail matter that was forwarded to me from our headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., was a copy of the minutes of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department meeting, held in Washington, February 8-12, 1918, in which the actions of the Executive Council in dealing with resolutions 14 and 21 that had been referred by the Building Trades Department Convention at Buffalo to the Executive Council of said department for action, and subsequently, the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, did direct and instruct the Executive Council of the Department, not to take any action on Resolutions 14 and 21.

Yet, despite this fact, the Council's Proceedings, a copy of which I have before me, shows that the actions of the Buffalo Convention on this subject, was ignored and disregarded. Evidently due to the fact that President Gompers presented an interpretation (presumably at the request of the E. C. of the Department), for their guidance and undoubtedly their alibi.

Believing the actions of the Executive Council are absolutely illegal and contrary to the laws and procedures, not alone of the Building Trades Department, but the American Federation of Labor, I herewith protest the actions of the Executive Council, as well as the actions of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. as set forth in President Gomper's communication to you of February 11th, and hereby appeal from that decision as well as the decision of the Executive Council of the Department in annulling the Tampa Decision, wherein our Association was conceded the right to set steel re-enforcing rods and the Seattle decision of 1913 wherein our Association was conceded the right to set and install solid steel window frames and sash.

Trusting that you will submit this appeal for consideration to the next convention, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. E. McCLORY.

In accordance with custom your council herewith refers the subject-matter concerning the adoption of the resolutions in question, and the protest of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against the action of your Executive Council, to the convention for final determination.

Resolution No. 2 by J. E. McClory, F. M. Ryan, P. J. Morrin, International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers:

Whereas, for the information of all concerned it is our desire that a brief history of past events and facts be given, that have led up to the subject of jurisdiction over setting of solid steel window frames and sash since the adoption of Resolution No. 6 at the Seattle, Washington, Convention of the Building Trades Department in 1913, which said resolution reads as follows:

"Resolution No. 6. By F. M. Ryan, W. J. McCain, Charles Jones, delegates of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

Whereas, There are and have been during the past several months numerous disputes originating within the jurisdiction of several local councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department over the erection of solid steel window frames and sash: and

Whereas, These disputes have caused friction and loss of time for several affiliated trades, resulting in delay to building construction; and

Whereas, There has been several weeks' delay to a building in course of construction, in Baltimore, Maryland, and which is now being delayed because of the claims of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, The work in dispute being solid window frames and sash and is of right within the jurisdiction and belonging to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department in convention assembled at Seattle that the work herein described comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be and are hereby instructed to cease laying claim on behalf of their members to solid steel or cast iron or bronze window frames and sash, and that they immediately instruct their members in Baltimore, Maryland, to relinquish their claims to this work so that there will be no further delay on the building on which the work it at present in dispute.

Secretary Wharton—The Secretary of the Carpenters informs your committee that they were not claiming jurisdiction over the erection of solid steel, cast iron or bronze window frames or sash. Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in the resolution."

That said decision was approved by the unanimous vote of that convention and in which carpenters were fully represented.

Whereas, after a period covering four years, and in the absence of any appeal, as provided by the laws of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were justified in believing that the question was finally and definitely settled in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department. The belief was further confirmed by the action of the Baltimore Convention of the Building Trades Department in 1916, as set forth on page 86 of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, wherein the United Brotherhood of Carpenters by unanimous vote of that Convention (the carpenters concurring therein) was instructed to respect the decision of the Seattle Convention, to-wit: "That the setting of solid steel window frames and sash rightfully comes under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers."

Whereas, in view of the fact that the actions of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department in 1917, in considering this question which had already been decided by former conventions, did so consider same in violation of the Constitution and fundamental laws by failing to comply with Section 37 of the Building Trades Department laws that read as follows:

"Sec. 37. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves."

That was adopted to govern the Department, and in the absence of any appeal from the decision of the Seattle Convention on Resolution No 6 as provided in Section 29 of the Building Trades Department Constitution.

Whereas, We desire to point out and emphasize the facts relating to the illegal and unconstitutional methods employed by the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, in ignoring, and violating, the Constitution and fundamental laws of the American Federation of Labor by changing the time and date of holding the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, before the laws of the American Federation of Labor had been amended and put into effect, authorizing such change as to the time of holding the convention of the Building Trades Department, and said laws of the American Federation of Labor had not been amended to change the date of holding Departments Conventions, until the Buffalo Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which in this instance was held immediately after, instead of before the Building Trades Department Convention as the then existing laws provided and as set forth in Article 15, Section 7, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor in its rules and laws governing the Departments of the American Federation of Labor, which is as follows:

"Sec. 7. Departments of the American Federation of Labor shall hold their conventions immediately before or after the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in the same city where the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is held, at which time and place their laws and procedure shall be made to conform to the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor and to go into effect the first day of January immediately following, to conform to the date when the laws and procedure of the American Federation of Labor go into effect. For reasons of transportation, expediency and the methods of representation, the Railway Metal Trades and Mining Departments may hold conventions at other dates and places, and in that event said departments shall authorize their Executive

Boards to have said departments' laws conform to the preceding portion of this section."

Which specifically sets forth that changes in the law of the American Federation of Labor and amendments thereto do not take effect until January first following the convention authorizing such change, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the indisputable facts herein set forth we herewith most earnestly protest not only on behalf of the International Association of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, but also in the interest of all organizations that are now or may hereafter become affiliated to the American Federation of Labor or to its departments. We also most earnestly appeal to the spirit of fairness which should govern the actions of the assembled delegates of this convention to set aside, rescind, and non-concur in the unfair and illegal action of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department; and all the actions or proceedings of the so-called Eleventh Annual Convention that in any manner affects the rights or interests of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The committee reported as follows:

The two resolutions were referred to the Committee on Adjustment when they were introduced. The Committee on Adjustment looked upon this matter, not as a grievance, but as an appeal against a decision of the Executive Council in concurring in Resolutions 14 and 21 of the Building Trades Department Convention held in Buffalo. The committee did not go into the merits of the case. The matter we were dealing with was the protest and the appeal against the Executive Council acting on Resolutions 14 and 21 of the Buffalo Convention. Two reports are submitted by the committee, as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT

Delegates Bowen, Raven, Will and Snellings, of the Committee on Report of Executive Council voted to non-concur in report of Executive Council on Resolution No. 14 of the Carpenters, and Resolution No. 21, of the Lathers, of the Buffalo Convention.

MINORITY REPORT

Delegate Duffy voted to concur in the action of the Executive Council on Resolution No. 14, of the Carpenters, and Resolution No. 21 of the Lathers of the Buffalo Convention.

After a lengthy debate by the delegates roll call was demanded and the minority report was adopted.

I. U. Slate & Tile Roofers vs. U. B. Carpenters & Joiners—Abrogation of Agreement by Latter

Correspondence was submitted to the Executive Council relative to abrogation by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of agreement previously entered into by that body with the International Union of Slate and Tile Roofers. After a general discussion of the subject-matter, the following opinion was reached:

"On motion it was agreed that the Carpenters are possessed of the right to abrogate their agreement with the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union.

"Your Council recognizes that innovations are at hand every day. Some mind conceives something new in building erection and today there are innumerable new ideas in regard to shingles. With every new idea comes a jurisdiction dispute, therefore this Council recommends that the next convention of the Building Trades Department should endeavor to bring about an amalgamation of the Slate and Tile Roofers with the next organization in kind."

This matter was referred to the Committee on Executive Councils' Report and was reported on as follows:

The Executive Council decided that the Carpenters are possessed of the right to abrogate their agreement with the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union.

"The Council recognizes that innovations are at hand every day. With every

new idea comes a jurisdiction dispute, therefore the Council recommends that the Convention of the Building Trades Department should endeavor to bring about an amalgamation of the Slate and Tile Roofers with the next organization in kind."

Your committee concurs in the decision and recommendations of the Executive Council.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9.—By Delegate Henry Sands, of the Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Union.

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Union.

Headquarters: Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, The Executive Officers of the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Union, have come in possession of a copy of an agreement between the United Cork Company, the Armstrong Cork & Insulating Company, the John R. Livezey, the Union Insulating Company, of the one part, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Union, the Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Union of the second part; and

Whereas, The members of the Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Union have controlled this work when laid in asphalt, pitch or marmolite, or any form of bitumen, and have conceded the cutting to carpenters of all cork; have worked on hundreds of jobs with bricklayers; have testimonials of hundreds of jobs done by the members of our union and testimonials from experts setting forth the trade which was rightly entitled to this work and the one it should be performed by; and

Whereas, Section 4 of the agreement reads: "On all jobs of cork work laid in asphalt, it shall be permissible for the laborer to do the work of smearing the asphalt under the supervision of the mechanic;" and

Whereas, It has been the sense of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that no agreements be signed by an affiliated craft covering the jurisdiction or part of any jurisdiction of another affiliated craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, The delegates assembled in the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor take action to abrogate the agreement signed by these parties above mentioned, and allow the work to continue in the future as in the past, and thereby avoid friction and strife on jobs with affiliated crafts of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee is of the opinion that if this resolution were adopted it would destroy the recognized autonomy granted to all internationals by the American Federation of Labor, and in view of the fact that the report rendered by the Committee on Executive Council's Report made during the morning session, June 7th, in reference to the Seattle Building Trades Council and we believe is identical with this resolution, we therefore nonconcur in the resolution.

The Convention adopted the report of the committee.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate Henry Sands, of the Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Union.

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers are chartered by the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to do all kinds of composition roofing; and

Whereas, Shingle and asbestos shingle are made of composition material used by the members of the Composition Roofers and covered by the charter granted to them; and

Whereas, There are disputes arising from time to time with the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters claiming this work, which causes serious trouble at times. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates assembled at the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor instruct the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to refrain from doing any composition roofing, asbestos or asphalt shingling or any composition roofing that rightly belongs to the Composition Roofers.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and was withdrawn by the mover with consent of the Convention.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegates J. E. McClory, F. M. Ryan, P. J. Morrin, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

Whereas, Recently a dispute arose between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of St. Louis, and the millwrights, of that city, who are affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters over the work of erecting some structural steel in connection with the conveyors being installed at what is known as the Bevo plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.; and

Whereas, A decision had been rendered by Charles J. Lambert, president of the St. Louis Building Trades Council in accordance with the power vested in him by and through a communication from William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department as set forth in the communication to said Charles J. Lammert, authorizing him to settle any dispute that may arise during the construction of said Bevo plant, a copy of said communication we herewith insert:

COPY

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT

A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1917.

Mr. Charles J. Lammert,
2651 Locust St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are herewith advised of the following memorandum which is a confirmation of the decision rendered by the undersigned in the conference held in the office of the Bevo plant, St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, September 22nd:

That the process adopted by the St. Louis Building Trades Council for the adjustment of trade disputes shall be selected to decide any and all controversial questions of a jurisdictional character on the Bevo plant now in course of completion.

It is to be distinctly understood that all decisions shall conform to the letter and spirit of the rulings and decisions made by the Building Trades Department.

It is further understood that such decisions as may be rendered in the manner herewith indicated on the Bevo plant shall not prejudice any organization either favorably or unfavorably in a determination of a similar dispute by the Department.

It is expressly understood that any decisions rendered under the plan herewith outlined shall be held operative only until such time as the Department may finally decide the question at issue, or until the interested trades shall have reached a satisfactory agreement, in which event the final decision or agreement shall be immediately observed.

An appeal against this decision may be taken in the prescribed manner by an affiliated International, but work on the building shall not be discontinued pending the determination of the appeal.

The president of the St. Louis Building Trades Council is herewith authorized to carry out the decision as herewith rendered.

As President of the Building Trades Council you are herewith authorized to carry out the decision as rendered in any disputes that may occur on the Bevo plant now under construction and you are especially authorized to see that the decisions of the Department as they may have been rendered from time to time are not violated, ignored or evaded in the adjustment of any disputes that may arise on the plant in question.

Please take notice that the foregoing plant by which jurisdiction controversy is to be avoided on the plant in question is to be operative only during the construction of the present operation.

Fraternally yours,
WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department.

Whereas, On January 12th, Charles J. Lammert, President of the St. Louis Building Trades Council did in accordance with the powers vested in him render the following decision covering the work in dispute between the Structural Iron Workers and Millwrights at the Bevo plant. Copy of said decision, which is as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1918.

Mr. John H. Barry,
Representative, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Believing it is my duty as final arbitrator of the dispute arising on the "Bevo Plant" of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and from the fact that no proper interpretation was placed on the committee's decision of November 10th over the erection of horizontal conveyors and in view of the power vested in me by the Secretary of the Building Trades Department, I make the following decision:

That the handling, putting in place and bolting together of all horizontal conveyors shall be done by the members of the Iron Workers.

That the placing of all chain angles, all chains, rollers, cars, bearings, sprocket wheels and shafting, the lining up and permanent tightening to the floor of the conveyor shall be done by the Millwright.

CHARLES J. LAMMERT,
President.

and

Whereas, William J. Spencer, Secretary of the Building Trades Department did visit St. Louis during the month of January after the Lammert decision had been rendered and after inspecting the work in question. In company with President Lammert and representatives of the Iron Workers and Millwrights, he did later on render a decision that had for its purpose the complete annulment of the decision made by the President of the St. Louis Building Trades Council which was an interpretation of the Investigating Committee's report, which had been appointed by the Building Trades Council to view the work in question and set forth an opinion on same for the guidance of the Council in reaching an adjustment on said work, a copy of said report we herein submit:

December 28, 1917.

Messrs. Klipstein and Rathmann,
Architects for the Bevo Plant, Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Chemical Building, City.

Dear Sirs:

I am directed to call your attention to the award of the work on the Bevo Plant being installed by the Lawson Co., and the Minnesota Manufacturing Co., which was rendered on November 19, 1917, and concurred in by this Council.

A copy of the award is as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1917.

Building Trades Council,
City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"We, the committee on the Bevo Plant, of work is dispute, award the steel frames or supports to the Ironworkers; shafting and carrier-belts to the Millwrights; all electric work to the Electricians, such as electric motors and electric appliances; elevator constructors all work in the hatchway; all sheet metal work to the Sheet Metal Workers.

JAS. HENRY,
G. H. SMITH,
J. WHALEN,
Committee.

It it the desire of this Council that the award as quoted above be carried out and the trades mentioned be given the work, and we respectfully request that you

notify the contractors whose names appear in this letter to turn the work over to the trades to whom it was awarded without delay, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

Per .....
Secretary.

Approved:

.....
President.

and

Whereas, The decision rendered by William J. Spencer is unfair, incorrect and not based upon facts owing to the work that previously had been in dispute on the Milliken plant, referred to being in no way a fair illustration or comparison as furnishing a basis to render his decision; and

Whereas, The decision handed down by Secretary Spencer concedes to the Millwrights the work of erecting both horizontal and spiral conveyors when the erection of the structural work on said spiral conveyor had not been in contention, the only work in question at that time being the structural work pertaining to the horizontal conveyors, which supporting parts is composed entirely of structural steel which is bolted and riveted the same as all structural work is done, and as the Millwrights have never been recognized as structural iron workers, therefore, are encroaching on the recognized rights of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers who have always been recognized as having jurisdiction over such work as referred to herein; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the decision and award handed down by Secretary Spencer, a copy of which is herewith attached, be hereby declared null and void and the Millwrights in St. Louis and other places, be notified to refrain from claiming such work as herein referred to.

J. E. McCLORY,
F. M. RYAN,
P. J. MORRIN.

"Building Trades Department,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1918.

Mr. Charles Lammert,
2651 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I write to advise that after investigating the disputed work on the Bevo plant over which the Millwrights and Iron Workers are contesting, the following conclusion is reached. Inasmuch as the work is substantially the same as that installed on the Milliken Chemical Plant, and since President Donlin's decision in which he upheld the claim of the Millwrights on the work last referred to has become the decision of the Department, it is my opinion that the work on the conveyors now being set on the Bevo plant must take the same course and accordingly the claim of the Millwrights is sustained.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) WM. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and reported on as follows:

Your committee, after hearing the contending parties in this controversy, is of the opinion that the interpretation placed on the committee's award made on the horizontal conveyors by the President of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, Mo., was eminently fair and just, and we therefore recommend that his interpretation and decision stand.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

We think it worth while for the information of our members to report in detail the action of the Convention on the following resolution and the debate thereon:

Resolution No. 17.—Submitted by the delegates of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

St. Paul, June 6, 1918.

Whereas, Numerous complaints have been received from Local Unions of our organization against the action of certain government officials and private contractors doing work for the government in refusing to pay the prevailing scale of wages and live up to other union conditions that it has taken them years to establish; and

Whereas, The American Federation was given the assurance that the standard rate of wages and established conditions in our various trades and calling should not and would not be lowered; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and all of its affiliated unions are united in their loyalty to our government and country in fighting the central powers of Europe, and are doing and will continue to do their utmost to insist on carrying on the war until victory is obtained; and

Whereas, We expect that the government officials will co-operate with us in order that all departments of the government, whether building ships, doing work on government cantonment camp building, aviation camps, or any other government work, either directly or through private contractors will be instructed to pay not less than the prevailing scale of wages and live up to other recognized established conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officials of the Building Trades Department be and they are hereby instructed to co-operate with the officials of the American Federation of Labor in order to take the matter up with the proper officials of the government and with the honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States if necessary in order to bring about some action that will carry out the spirit of this resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions and amended as follows:

Whereas, Numerous complaints have been received from Local Unions of our organization against the action of certain government officials and private contractors doing work for the government in refusing to pay the prevailing scale of wages and live up to other union conditions that it has taken them years to establish; and

Whereas, The American Federation was given the assurance that the standard rate of wages and established conditions in our various trades and calling should not and would not be lowered;and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and all of its affiliated unions are united in their loyalty to our government and country to win the war and defeat the plans of the imperial German government, and are doing and will continue to do their utmost to insist on carrying on the war until victory is obtained; and

Whereas, We expect on all government work, and in all of its departments, whether work is done direct by the government or through private contractors that not less than the prevailing conditions and rate of wages shall apply; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officials of the Building Trades Department be and they are hereby instructed to co-operate with the officials of the American Federation of Labor in order to take the matter up with the proper officials of the government and with the honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States if necessary in order to bring about some action that will carry out the spirit of this resolution.

Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: What is the interpretation of the committee of that part of the resolution referring to established conditions?

Secretary Leonard: The prevailing conditions — not less than the prevailing conditions.

Delegate Hutcheson: I would like to have you define what scope "prevailing conditions" covers.

Secretary Leonard: The words "not less than" were not used in the original resolution. The words "prevailing conditions" were used. Your committee is of the opinion that "not less than the prevailing conditions" should be inserted. The government has made its declarations for the prevailing rate of wages and conditions. In many instances we find that instead of the prevailing conditions of a locality being enforced the government recognizes prevailing conditions in some other and larger communities, which are far in excess of the conditions prevailing in the smaller communities.

Delegate Hutcheson: I agree with that explanation, but you have not answered my question yet. What does "prevailing conditions" mean?

Secretary Leonard: It applies to the environment of the men doing work, the hours especially. I presume there are some conditions one cannot see in advance that are not the usual conditions we have to contend with in our work. The wages are to be not less than the prevailing rates.

Delegate Hutcheson: Ordinarily speaking, when we refer to conditions there immediately comes to one's mind, particularly if affiliated with the building industry, the conditions under which men work. It does not refer only to wages. There are many things pertaining to employment that are much more beneficial than the matter of wages. What I want to get clear on is whether the committee had those things in mind, for instance, the question of stewardship, the pay days, and other things of that kind?

Secretary Leonard: The committee had in mind those things which surrounded the men in the building trades in well organized communities, in former times, which are specified in the agreements in various localities. The committee, having that in mind, also realized that the attempt to put all the conditions in print and analyze them would require too much space, and then we would not understand exactly what was meant.

Vice-President Hedrick: I want to say that to me and to our organization this is a very important matter, and it does not make any difference to us how strong this is made in order to carry out the intent of the resolution. In the original copy it says that not less than the prevailing conditions shall prevail. In Providence, R. I., the rate of wages is 62c an hour and the government pay is 60c. Our scale of wages in Marblehead, Mass., is 55c. the government pays 42c, works our men nine hours a day without extra compensation and five hours on Saturday. We have thirty-five men in the employment of the government on that job. They are compelled to stay there through orders issued by our international organization. We have not tolerated any strikes on government work since the beginning of the war, and we do not intend to have our members strike until every other means has been exhausted to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

Other recognized established conditions could not be enumerated. For instance, in some localities we receive double time for all overtime, while in other places the rates may be time and a half for overtime, and so on down the line. When I drew up this resolution I thought I had covered practically everything. In the ship building industry, for instance, they took all the different scales of wages along the Atlantic Coast, from the coast of Florida to Maine, computed them and set the scale at 60c an hour, notwithstanding the fact that our wages in Boston are 75c an hour. In the city of Brooklyn, after years of struggle, our ship painters succeeded in raising their wages to 70c an hour. These men are compelled to work away below the standard if they enter the employ of the government.

We appeared before the proper officials on several occasions. Upon the last occasion we were asked to present some concrete proposition. Our Brotherhood, together with the Metal Trades Department, did present a concrete proposition calling for 85c an hour on all work done by either the private ship builders or through the government and the navy yards. Up to the present time we have not heard anything further from it. What we desire is some action to have these matters straightened out. There are complaints that enlisted men have been put to work at painting, and complaints against the investigators who are sent to try to bring about an adjustment of the trouble.

The resolution is not introduced for the purpose of embarrassing the government in any way. I believe if the Building Trades and the American Federation of Labor will take the matter up an adjustment will be secured in quicker time than we have been able to get up to the present time.

Delegate Hutcheson: I want an explanation so there will be no misunderstanding hereafter in the labor movement and in the rank and file of our organizations when we refer to prevailing conditions. In the past there has been a great deal of confusion as to just what conditions meant. I believe this is the time for this Convention to go on record as to what is meant when the words "prevailing conditions" are used. We find in the government construction of buildings many contractors who have not employed anyone but members of the various building trades. When they get on the building that is being erected for the government, and it is being done under the direction of some quartermaster, the quartermaster will say to Mr. Superintendent of the company: "You cannot proceed in the manner in which you have been conducting the affairs of the company before the war." There is no one who desires to be more helpful to the government during the war than does the carpenter, but I believe a clear and definite understanding should be arrived at when we use that term.

We have many contractors in this country who, prior to the war, conducted their affairs in the manner I have referred to who want to continue in that manner. They will go into a locality where those who are opposed to organized labor see an opportunity to take advantage of that company and prevent them from employing none but those affiliated with the building trades, and say to them: "No, you cannot employ none but members of the trade unions; you must employ some non-union men." I will admit that as far as our organization is concerned there are some localities in the United States where our members do work with non-union men of our craft. If that condition was a pre-war condition we have no desire whatever to have it changed; but in those localities where our members have brought about a condition where they did not work with men other than those belonging to our organization and to other organizations in the building trades, we believe that condi-

tion should continue. We believe that word should be defined, as to whether it covers those conditions or whether it does not.

Delegate Feeney:, Elevator Constructors: In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what the committee meant, I move to amend that the statements from the committee as to what they meant by "conditions," which the stenographer has taken, be printed in the proceedings.

Delegate O'Keefe, Plasterers: I think one word will clear up the whole matter. I believe, according to the agreements entered into with the Secretary of War and President Gompers, it means that union conditions shall prevail. I think the word "union" should be put in there.

Delegate Hutcheson: The agreement entered into on June 9, 1917, between the Secretary of Labor and President Gompers has a definition attached to it which states that the agreement entered into did not refer to union or non-union conditions.

Secretary Spencer: We have just listened to a very impressive address from the President of the American Federation of Labor. It was ably responded to by the President of this Department. Both speakers agreed to uphold the policy of the President of the United States. That means, if it means anything, that we are going to prevent as far as lies in our power, any industrial conflict or struggle or differences where the war is concerned and while it is in progress. Now, here comes a resolution with which I am in absolute accord. I think there are some trades in the building industry that have suffered by reason of war work. It affects the painter, the plasterer and such trades generally, but whether their condition can be cured by legislation, I don't know. I believe the proper policy to pursue is to refer the entire subject to the Executive Council and allow that body to work out such a settlement as would appear just in the case. I therefore move that the entire subject be referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Hutcheson: I have no objection to that course, but I want the convention to go on record as to what is meant by "prevailing conditions."

Vice President Hedrick: The resolution asks that the matter be referred to the officials of the proper department to confer with the officials of the American Federation of Labor to bring about exactly what Secretary Spencer wants.

Secretary Leonard: We feel the words themselves are sufficient coming from organized labor. It means union labor conditions as they apply to hours, wages, the rules enforced in the various localities by the union labor organizations.

Delegate McCarthy, Carpenters: I am glad to hear the Secretary of the committee illustrate so clearly what the committee meant and how the committee defines that word "conditions." In the city of Los Angeles, California, there is a very strong organization of employers, that is, they believe they are strong, and every once in a while they evince their strength by resorting to methods that are questionable. Riverside, California, is engaged in building an aviation field, and they sent out to that field a gentleman by the name of Captain Carruthers. I knew what the gentleman was before we entered into the war. That gentleman stated to the committee that waited upon him that he would go 50-50 with them. He stated that in a low tone and as he had gotten away from other men in the office. There was no reason for him to do that unless he had some concealed motive. That gentleman caused to be put up in that aviation field notices which read: "This is an open shop job." Then he sought to get his men from the employers' bureau, through which he might get the most pronounced pro-German mechanics and laborers that could be secured. Further than that, he agreed with those men to get his help, and ordered 250 men, and they were secured for him, and in the same breath proceeded to order them through this other employment bureau.

There is no reason why the labor movement of this country should permit Captain Carruthers—who is no better American than I am who has seven nephews at the front—there is no reason why he should be allowed to proceed in that way to disorganize the union labor movement of America. The contractors that were awarded the contract were among the fairest and they wanted to do the right thing, but they could not do anything when the quartermaster's department was doing everything. There is not one of those men who would fight for America. If this convention and the American Federation of Labor convention do nothing else they ought to adopt something that will put a stop to that damnable business that furthers the interests of Germany at the expense of the American union man.

The last statement made by Secretary Leonard was read.

President Donlin: That does not altogether cover the situation. In some cases the quartermaster on the job will insist that the job is a government job and a union card is not necessary.

Delegate Hutchinson: My idea is that where the contractors, prior to the

war, hired none but members of the building trades, the words "prevailing conditions" should mean that that condition shall continue.

President Donlin: In a great many instances it has been up to the contractor. The quartermaster at Riverside did put up such posters as have been spoken of, but other contractors were told they could not run their jobs that way. Others have said they would run them as they had been doing. I think Touhy, of Riverside, is somewhat to blame. In other places the fault is with the contractor. We have made some adjustments in some cases. In one place in Ohio the quartermaster insisted that a three million dollar job should be conducted in that way. Colonel Alexander wired him that he had always run his jobs with union help and that plan would continue.

Delegate Morierty, Sheet Metal Workers: I have found in all my dealings that the interpretation of the matter made by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary of War Baker, representing the United States, and the telephone conversation that took place over the wire with Secretary Morrison could be given more than one interpretation. I feel if it is possible to get the President of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary of War Baker to sit down and define what they did mean, and get an interpretation that will be clear to everybody, the trouble will be over. We have a government job now, and have had two or three, and that agreement has been flashed on me. They said all it did was to cover wages. It said "conditions, etc." Anybody who wants to take the opposide can make that "etc." mean a great deal. I think this convention ought to go on record requesting President Gompers to make a statement.

Delegate Hutcheson: I have no desire to try to blame any contractor or anybody. The chairman has said a contractor might be to blame. I don't think we have any desire to have the contractor maintain our condition for us. I believe all we ask is the privilege of negotiating with that contractor to maintain our established conditions; and if we are lax in our duty and do not maintain them, I don't think we should try to shift the blame to him. Many of the government jobs done by contractors who have been fair to our organization and to other organizations in the past have been done under conditions that did not exactly conform to the conditions of our trade in that locality. I have in mind the George F. Fuller Company, a fair contractor, doing work for the government upon which our men were not employed exclusively, but it was the fault of the inactivity of the local men. We find in other localities where the companies have a desire, and express that desire, to go along as they formerly did and employ none but members of the organized crafts, the quartermaster says, "No," and will flash this on them and give this as their reason.

Here is the statement I referred to: "Your understanding of the memorandum signed by Secretary Baker and me is right, it had reference to union hours and wages. The question of union shop was not included." Those representatives of the government, as illustrated by Brother McCarthy, take advantage of this and say it was understood that the question of union or non-union shop was not considered and therefore the job must be run non-union. I think we should define very clearly in there what has been discussed here in reference to that word "conditions."

Delegate Bowen: In the large cities our membership is cut practically in half. We do not complain—we understand why. It would seem that the condition is acceptable to our membership, and it is acceptable because of the fact that a regiment of soldiers composed exclusively of bricklayers is now "Over There," and has been since some time in April. With this beginning of what I desire to say, I hope that what may follow will not be accepted in the sense of stricture.

Bill Hutcheson was very modest in his desire to have what was contained in that resolution amplified. I am not here to complain. I believe, notwithstanding the efforts of the President of this body, the Secretary of this body, in combination with the efforts of President Gompers, Vice-President Duncan and their associates, a well defined combination of men who have always opposed the labor union movement continuing its operations, even at the time when the men who have to do the fighting are "Over There." I hold no brief for Bill Hutcheson; he is not only big in stature but he is big enough mentally to take his own part; but I want to have it clearly understood that the time he was under fire men high in the affairs of organized labor in America ought to have made it clear why he made the stand.

I am taking my position today merely to say that I am in accord with the fulfillment of conditions I knew when I was apprenticed to the trade and following them out under any and all circumstances compatible with the things that will

make our government what it was designed to be, and with no desire to impede its progress, particularly at this time, but in full accord with Hutcheson or anyone else who will attempt to make a union condition possible, where men imbued with nonunion feelings are put in a position where they can make it nonunion if they desire.

The American Federation of Labor has done all it could do under the circumstances, I take it. My personal association with the President of this Department makes it necessary for me to say that he has gone to the limit, and if there is a possibility of going beyond the limit he has gone beyond it to frustrate the designs of men who have always attempted to stop the progress of the labor movement of this country.

The question asked by President Hutcheson is a proper one at this time, and I think it is proper because of the fact that in the City of Washington, where there was present the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, the honored leader of the American labor movement, Secretary Spencer, President Hutcheson, President McNulty, several other union leaders of this country and myself, we were told boldly, we were told in plain terms by the Secretary of War that there could be no attempt to unionize a locality that theretofore had not been unionized.

That left the question open; it left it so open that there was room for argument that might be advanced by anybody; but in the end it resulted, as things inevitably result, in people saying that the movement was endeavoring to hamper the efforts of the government in its prosecution of the war. When Secretary Baker said that to President Gompers, Secretary Spencer and the rest of us who were gathered there, I felt like attempting to make an argument against it. However, I took refuge in the old fashioned, honorable way of saying, "What is the use?"

I am opposed to the efforts of those who condemned Hutcheson's efforts to make a condition prevail. I take my stand with Hutcheson. Those who would distort what the man attempted to do, either did not fully understand or they designedly took advantage of a situation that might make them stand good with somebody else. Mr. President, I hold to it that if the unionism that you and I understand and that has been instilled into us is good in any direction it is best suited where an application of it can be made to apply. This is going to be given expression to on the floor of the convention that begins next week, I presume, because if I were in the position that certain men are it would occupy the attention of the delegates.

No quartermaster, no gentleman imbued with military ideas, taken from civil life and a uniform put upon him and spurs put on his boots, can change my opinion of what is best for the American working man. And, no matter how much I may hate Cannonism, as exemplified in the Congressman from Illinois, I agree with him when he terms them "slickers who use the spurs to keep their feet from rolling off the desk." But that is not all they do—they issue orders to Hutcheson and Spencer and Hedrick and Donlin and tell them the conditions under which organized working men shall perform the duties assigned them in the respective districts where they are stationed.

"Slickers" is a splendid term, and the first time in my life I agreed with Joe Cannon was in the use of that term. But there is an authority that recognizes the protest of working men. We have not degenerated to the conditions that exist in the overridden lands where militaristic ideas have prevailed; we are still free men, we are enjoying the liberties that the God-given people who protested against the rule of George III made possible, and, in war or in peace, I take it we are entitled to our protest. Whether we are right or wrong depends upon the intelligence we possess in presenting that protest.

In this instance, with all due respect to the attempt to get this resolution in the right wording, I contend this convention should take a position that will leave no doubt in the minds of those men that we are still free and in the organized movement that has made it possible for us to reach the point we have, that they, notwithstanding the authority their clothes give them, must admit that the man who toils has to be recognized. I hope there will be no doubt left as to just what we mean as regards the conditions under which we shall perform our daily labor.

Delegate Feeney moved as a fifth whereas the following: That the "word conditions" means a continuance of all the established habits, customs, practices and rules of men of the organized labor movement, as it applies to the hours, wages and common practices, including the employment of none but members of organized crafts.

Vice-President Hedrick: We have already covered the wage question by saying "not less than the prevailing rate," because there are some places where

more than the prevailing rate is being paid and we do not want them brought down.

Delegate Feeney: This will not affect that part of the resolution.

The amendment proposed by Delegate Feeney was adopted and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

John J. Hynes, President of the Sheet Metal Workers was elected a vice-president, the remainder of the officers were re-elected without opposition.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
THOS. FLYNN,
J. E. PROCTOR,
A. RUDDY,
P. H. McCARTHY,
JNO. H. POTTS,
ED MELVIN,
Delegates.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brothers:—

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor met in the Auditorium, St. Paul, Minn., on June 10, 1918. The Secretary of State, the Mayor of the city, the representatives of the Business Mens' Association, the President of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and the President of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly welcomed the Delegates.

As Brother Hemsell of Fort Worth, Texas, notified the General Office he would be unable to attend, General President Hutcheson appointed Brother T. M. Guerin in his stead, and as through our increased membership we were entitled to another delegate, President Hutcheson appointed Brother P. H. McCarthy, of San Francisco to complete the delegation.

The convention was made up as follows:—

Four hundred and forty-six delegates were present as follows: 101 national and international unions, number of delegates 283, number of votes 26,372; 19 state bodies, number of delegates 19, number of votes 19; 87 central bodies, number of delegates 87, number of votes 87; 51 trade and federal labor unions, number of delegates 51, number of votes 137; 5 fraternal organizations, number of delegates 6, number of votes 3. Total number of delegates 446; total number of votes 26,618.

The Report of Secretary Morrison showed:

Total receipts including balance on hand Sept. 30, 1917....	$402,431.55
Total expenses	277,110.57
Balance on hand April 30, 1918.....	$125,320.98

The following matters in the Executive Council's Report dealing with our disputes with other organizations were of interest to us. We quote them verbatim, the report of the committee to which they were referred and the action of the Convention thereon.

CARPENTERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS

The Buffalo Convention directed "that inasmuch as the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union was not represented in the Buffalo, 1917, Convention of the Building Trades Department, the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 160 be referred by this convention to the next convention of the Building Trades Department." The entire subject-matter of the Carpenters—

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will be found upon pages 127-128, 164-165, 210, 434-439, 445-446 of the printed proceedings of that convention.

At our meeting in February, by our direction President Gompers addressed the following communication to President Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

Washington, D. C., February 11, 1918.

Mr. John Donlin, President,
Buildin Trades Department,
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been in session yesterday, Sunday and today, February 10 and 11, 1918. We have had under discussion the subject-matter of Resolution No. 160 of the Buffalo Convention, the substitute offered by Delegate Morrin to the committee's report thereon.

The E. C. begs to say that it has reached the following conclusion upon the subject:

"The E. C. of the A. F. of L. having under consideration the action taken by the Buffalo Convention upon the substitute motion offered by Delegate Morrin of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to a report of the Building Trades Committee finds as follows:

"Resolution No. 160 by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers aimed to have the A. F. of L. convention instruct the E. C. of the Building Trades Department not to annul the decisions referred to in Resolutions 14 and 21 introduced in the B. T. D. convention by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and by the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

"The report of the Building Trades Committee to the A. F. L. Convention recommended that as the subject had been referred by the Building Trades convention to its E. C. that Resolution No. 160 be also referred to that body.

"The substitute offered by Delegate Morrin to the committee's report referred Resolution No. 160 to the next convention of the Building Trades Department.

"Section 5 of the general rules governing departments specifically provides that affiliated organizations should comply with the actions and decisions of the departments, subject to appeal therefrom to the E. C. or the conventions of the A. F. of L.

"As resolution No. 160 and the substitute motion offered to the committee's report contained no appeal from action by the Building Trades Department, therefore the subject is herewith referred to the Building Trades Convention with information that the A. F. of L. can only deal with questions of the kind upon appeal.

"The Building Trades Department and its E. C. are herewith informed that as they are chartered to transact the Building Trades affairs of the A. F. of L., the above reference of this subject to their convention does not interfere with their action taken at their Buffalo Convention on Resolutions 14 and 21, and that said action was within constitutional authority as per the established rules and regulations."

We are informed that the E. C. of the Building Trades Department has been in session for several days and will hold another session. The above is communicated to you as promptly as possible in order that it may reach you and your E. C. in time before adjournment.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Under date of March 4, 1918, President J. E. McClory of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers gave official notice of protest and an appeal from the action of the E. C. to this convention.

Referred to Committee on Executive Councils Report and reported on as follows:

Your committee has given much thought and attention to the problems involved in the appeal set forth in the Executive Council's Report under the caption, "Carpenters—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers" pages 124 and 125. The protest and appeal of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is predicated on the question as to legality as to procedure rather than as to substance of the contention at issue.

Your committee finds that at the Buffalo A. F. of L. Convention, certain reso-

lutions, Nos. 14 and 21, were referred to the Building Trades Department to be acted on at its next following convention; subsequently the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. considered the validity of the procedure on these resolutions by the Buffalo, A. F. of L. Convention, and found that reference of these resolutions to the Building Trades Department with the specific direction that only the next convention of the Building Trades Department could act on these resolutions was in violation of the "Rules and Regulations" of the A. F. of L. governing departmens, in that these "Rules and Regulations" vested complete authority in the Departments as to methods of procedure by which any matter could be considered. We find that the Executive Council ruled that the Convention acted within its authority in referring these resolutions to the Building Trades Department, but that the A. F. of L. Convention erred in limiting the Building Trades Department to only one method of dealing with the subject referred to it.

Your committee also finds that the Executive Council in ruling as it has, did not intend, and as a matter of fact and law could not have deprived the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from an appeal to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. from any decision that the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department or the convention of this Department may take on the questions involved in these resolutions. The Executive Council in its report in the last two lines of the paragraph next to the last, uses the following language, "Said action was within the constitutional authority as per the established rules and regulations." Your committee has been advised the words "rules and regulations" should have been particularized by quotation marks or identified in some manner so as to indicate that reference to the established "rules and regulations" meant the "Rules and Regulations" set forth in the Constitution of the A. F. of L. and as governing Departments, and wherein there is contained the right of an appeal; that the Executive Council did not intend either by inference or in fact, to deny the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers the right of an appeal from the action of the Building Trades Department to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and thereafter to the convention of the A. F. of L. itself.

In view of this clear interpretation and construction of the Executive Council's decision, your committee recommends approval of the decision of the Executive Council without prejudice to the right of appeal to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from any action of the Building Trades Department.

The report of the committee was adopted.

CARPENTERS—SHEET METAL WORKERS

The last convention decided that the President of the American Federation of Labor and the President of the Building Trades Department should use their good offices in assisting the presidents of the two contending organizations to come to a final adjustment of this long drawn-out controversy. As yet their efforts have not been crowned with success.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades and was reported on as follows:

Upon that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

Your committee heartily endorses the efforts of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department to assist the officers of the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers to bring this long standing contention to a successful termination and we further recommend that their efforts be continued.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

COOPERS—CARPENTERS

In conformity with the instructions of the Buffalo Convention for a conference between the representatives of these two organizations regarding the question of jurisdiction over the manufacture and erection of wooden tanks, efforts were made to arrange for a conference. At the time this report is written, the conference has not been held, but it is anticipated that it will occur in the very near future. We hope to be able to make a later report to the convention upon this subject.

The Committee on Adjustment dealt with this matter along with a resolution

introduced by the Coopers complaining against the action of our organization in Chicago. The report follows:

Chairman O'Connell: A resolution was introduced by delegate Hughes, of the Coopers, by unanimous consent early this session and referred to the Committee on Adjustment, Resolution No. 138. I had Delegate Hughes and Delegate Hutcheson, of the Carpenters, in conference with myself as chairman of the committee and they have agreed that a representative of the Carpenters will visit Chicago with a representative of the Coopers and adjust the situation there, the Coopers to send a representative to the next executive board meeting of the Carpenters, which will be held in Indianapolis, July 10th, for the purpose of working out a settlement. This statement will be made a part of the record and no further action on the resolution is necessary.

A motion was made and seconded that the statement of Chairman O'Connell be made a part of the proceedings of the convention. The motion was adopted.

All the old officers were re-elected with the exception of Vice-Presidents O'Connell and Perham.

Secretary Fisher of the Barbers' International Union was elected in the vacancy made by O'Connell, and President Rickert of the United Garment Workers of America in Perham's stead.

Atlantic City, N. J., was selected in which to hold the Convention in 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
O. E. WOODBURY,
T. M. GUERIN,
E. W. VAN DUYN,
BOB WHITE,
J. A. ROSS,
P. H. McCARTHY,
Delegates.

The Third Liberty Loan

Gentlemen: Your hearty, unselfish, patriotic co-operation in the publicity work incident to the Third Liberty Loan campaign brought splendid results.

I wish to extend to you the sincere thanks, not only of this bureau but of the entire Liberty Loan organization.

WILBUR D. NESBIT,
Director of Publicity.

Life of an Aeroplane

The life of a well-built aeroplane, barring accidents, is about 600 hours of flying. The life of a motor is at least 300 hours of running. Allowing an average speed of 100 miles an hour, these war-planes would be in good condition for flights totaling 60,000 miles.—The People's Home Journal.

The main duty of non-combatant Americans briefly may be stated as follows:

Increase production, economize in consumption, lend your savings to the government, and hold your Liberty Bonds.

All Are In the Army

The people of the United States are an army of 110,000,000 volunteers. The troops in France are merely its representatives. As soon as we learn this and practice it we shall be on the way to victory. This is no "Let George do it" war.

Every man and woman in the country ought to find an answer to the question, "What can I do to help win the war?"

President Wilson says: "The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government."

Then if we don't save—if we don't give ourselves and our money—we are slackers in the ranks. Thank God, most of us are eager to help, but we do not always know how.

The efficiency experts are on the job to show us. It is our part not to argue, not to make excuses, but to ginger up when we are shown the way.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1918

Labor Day, 1918

In a short time American trade unionists will be celebrating Labor Day 1918 and it is entirely fitting that they should observe the national holiday dedicated to the cause of labor with all the impressiveness at their command. It should appear obvious to all who have the interest of the organized toilers at heart that at the present time, more than at any other, it is incumbent upon us to emphasize the fundamental righteousness of our cause, its close relation to the nation's war aims and its vital connection with the national welfare in the present critical time.

Judging from the present trend of public opinion this should not be a very difficult task, for the notable record which the organized labor movement has established as a factor of the first importance in bringing the various essential industries to the required war strength and in toning up the patriotic morale of the workers has made a deep impression on the public mind. No longer are labor questions regarded as of secondary importance. Instead they are coming to be burning issues requiring swift adjustment and all the thought and attention that the nation can give them.

In the past the significance of the day was largely confined to the workers themselves and not until last year when the war service of labor came to be understood and appreciated did its celebration develop into an extended national tribute. Last year even those newspapers and that section of the public which heretofore gave no more than a passing glance or grudging assent to the annual labor festival at last awoke to its significance. No longer did they adopt a patronizing air toward those who assert the claims of labor and even the gentlemen who felt it necessary to persist in platitudinous flattery of "the man in overalls" were forced to temper their remarks with a broader understanding of his point of view.

And this year an even greater awakening to the national importance of the millions who are spending themselves with patriotic energy in industrial pursuits to facilitate the great work of national production at this critical time may not unreasonably be expected. Labor's loyalty has been demonstrated in countless ways since the nation entered the war. Unreservedly the organized trades placed themselves at the service of the nation and their machinery has proven an efficient factor in mobilizing skilled help where most needed. Organized labor has been tested and found both efficient and patriotic and a reservoir of national power and energy.

It is well for us therefore to join wholeheartedly in this year's celebration and emphasize everywhere the fact that the great struggle for world democracy is now being waged and that American labor is a standard bearer in that struggle.

The slogan for Labor Day, 1918, as enunciated by the A. F. of L. is "win the war for freedom," and to that aspiration all can give heartiest assent. Let us then rally to the task and make the coming celebration of labor's annual festival nation-wide in scope and a fitting demonstration of labor's loyalty and farsightedness.

* * *

War Savings Stamps save lives.

Industrial Democracy Advancing

The fight made by the American trade unions in the last forty years and which appears to be in the victorious final stages bears a strong analogy to the great world war which is now being fought, for, whereas our government and the European allies are leagued together to overthrow for all time autocracy in international affairs, trade unionists have been fighting to overthrow autocracy in industry and to dethrone the kaiser-like figure of the powerful employer, largely a law unto himself, who was privileged to impose whatever terms he liked upon his employes in the way of wages and working conditions.

The struggle for industrial democracy has been long and bitter but it has been a winning fight, the trade unions stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground. As a result of it collective bargaining is here and here to stay, and one does not have far to seek for confirmation of that fact in these strenuous war days. Only recently the Washington correspondent of an Indianapolis morning newspaper, rarely over-friendly to the cause of labor, wrote that he was convinced that the era of collective bargaining had about arrived and "that in any event the government today is determined and able to institute it whether individual employers recognize the situation or not."

Of the organizations co-operating with the Department of Labor he says "the fact stands out that all are working toward the establishment of uniform conditions among the industries of the country and are thus laying a groundwork for the dangerous period of readjustment which will come after the war," and he adds that while none of these tribunals which are deciding labor questions, outside of certain bureaus of the Department of Labor, rest upon a statutory basis, nevertheless "it appears inevitable that sooner or later, possibly before long, Congress will establish a permanent tribunal here (in Washington) which, if not embodying the principle of compulsory arbitration at least will insist that collective bargaining shall be accepted as a factor throughout all industry in the United States."

This is interesting inasmuch as it presents the views of a non-too-sympathetic outsider and gives striking proof of the advance of trade union principles. It shows that our government is realizing more and more the value of collective bargaining as an essential of industrial fairplay and as a corrective of the abuses so prevalent in industry in the past.

* * *

Armies Won't Win War

To indicate the importance of the civilian in this war, Provost Marshal General Crowder made this statement in connection with the government's "work-or-fight" order:

"This is not alone a war of military manoeuvre. It is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics. Germany must not be thought of as merely possessing an army; we must think of her as being an army—an army in which every factory and loom in the empire is a recognized part in a complete machine running night and day at terrific speed. We must make of ourselves the same sort of effective machine.

"The first step is to prohibit idleness and the engagement by able-bodied men in the field of ineffectual employment.

"One of the unanswerable criticisms of the draft has been that it takes men from the farms and from all useful employment and marches them past crowds of idlers and loafers away to the army. The remedy is simple—to couple the industrial basis with other grounds for exemption and to require that any man pleading exemption on any ground shall also show that he is contributing effectively to the industrial welfare of the nation."

* * *

Why Labor Is "Scarce"

One reason for the alleged shortage of labor is shown in the following announcement by the United States employment service:

"Last week an industrial district near the South Atlantic seaboard was offering 22c an hour for common labor. Up in New England at the same time the offer was 40c, while a third district west of the Ohio river was drawing common laborers with the magnet-like wage of 50c an hour.

"Similar inequality prevailed in the wages offered skilled labor. One large plant manufacturing guns sent in an 'S O S' call for toolmakers. But it offered 65c an hour, while other concerns some of them not far distant, had wage scales ranging from 72½c to 80c an hour."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1918, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the second and third quarterly meeting in 1918, the following matters were acted upon by the Board through correspondence.

April 22nd, 1918.

Worland, Wyo., L. U. 1548.—Movement for wage increase from 75c to 87½c per hour effective June 3rd, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

April 22nd, 1918.

Vernon, Texas, L. U. 1706.—Movement for wage increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective July 1st. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

Quebec, Que., Can., L. U. 730.—Movement for increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective June 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Canon City, Colo., L. U. 1231.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective June 1st, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction asked for.

April 29th, 1918.

Atlanta, Ga., District Council.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 60c per hour, effective July 1st, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

April 30th, 1918.

Dallas, Texas, L. U. 198.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 80c per hour, effective July 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

May 1st, 1918.

Wakefield, R. I., L. U. 810.—Movement for wage increase from 45c to 50c per hour, effective July 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

May 3rd, 1918.

Emporium, Pa., L. U. 584.—Movement for a minimum wage of 62½c per hour and the eight hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Electra, Texas, L. U. 1830.—Movement for wage increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective June 15th, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

May 16th, 1918.

Boulder, Colo., L. U. 1480.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective July 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

May 22nd, 1918.

Modesto, Cal., L. U. 1235.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effec-

tive June 24th, 1918.—Official sanction granted as per request.

June 27th, 1918.

The G. E. B. authorized the purchase of one hundred thousand dollars of United States Certificates of indebtedness, paying at the rate of 4½ per cent.

* * *

July 10th, 1918.

The Third Quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1918 was called to order on the above date.

The following communication addressed to the members of the General Executive Board by General President Hutcheson was concurred in by that body.

"June 6th, 1918."

"To the members of the General Executive Board"

"Brothers:—

"Matters of vital importance to the members of the Brotherhood demands my attention and necessitates my absence from the Board meeting together with Board Member Cole and General Treasurer Neale.

"In arranging the many matters demanding my personal attention prior to leaving the office it is impossible to compile at this time a report for the quarter just past.

"At the next session I will submit reports covering both the past and present quarters.

"Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President."

July 10th, 1918.

Columbia, S. C., Richland County District Council.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 75c per hour, effective September 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Muskegon, Mich., District Council.—Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective July 29th, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., District Council.—Movement for wages increase from 68¾c to 82½c per hour, effective August 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for wage increase from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective August 23rd, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Tonawanda, N. Y., L. U. 369.—Movement for increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective July 15th, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective July 22nd, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Charleston, Mo., L. U. 566.—Movement for wage increase from 45c to 50c per hour, effective September 1st, 1918. Movement sanctioned as per request when the provisions of paragraph "H" of section 58 have been complied with.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective August 10th. Official sanction granted.

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 633.—Movement for wage increase from 70c to 75c per hour, effective July 11th, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 701.—Movement for wage increase from 70c to 81¼c per hour, effective August 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Zanesville, Ohio, L. U. 716.—Movement for wage increase from 52½c to 60c per hour, effective July 29th. Movement sanctioned with the understanding that it may become effective when paragraph "H" of section 58 of the General Laws has been complied with.

Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. 740.—Movement for wage increase from 68¾c to 75c, effective September 1, 1918. Movement sanctioned provided it receives the approval of the New York District Council.

Santa Rosa, Cal., L. U. 751.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective January 1st, 1919. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Enid, Okla., L. U. 763.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 75c per hour, effective July 15th, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hot Springs, Ark., L. U. 891.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 75c per hour for the outside men and from 50c to 60c for the millmen, effective August 5, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Annapolis, Md., L. U. 1126.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective August 1st, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

The General Secretary informed the Board that he was notified by wire that a committee from the St. Louis District Council would appear before that body on July 12th.

It was brought to the attention of the Board that the International President of the Coopers' Union had notified the General Secretary of the U. B. that a committee from that organization would appear before the Board on July 15th for the purpose of adjusting the jurisdictional disputes between the Coopers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—Movement for wage increase from 55c to 65c per hour effective September 1st, 1918. Official sanction and Financial Aid granted under the usual terms and conditions with the understanding that the provisions of paragraph "H" of section 58 must first be complied with.

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective July 15, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

San Diego, Califoria, L. U. 1296.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective August 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New Brunswick, N. J., L. U. 1297.—Movement for wage increase from 57½c to 65c per hour, effective August 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the

movement is approved of by the Monmouth County D. C.

Keyport, N. J., L. U. 1374.—Movement for the Saturday half-holiday the entire year effective July 15th. Official sanction granted.

Ada, Okla., L. U. 1415.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective September 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for wage increase from 45c to 55c per hour, effective September 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into shall be for the shorter work day.

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 1568.—Movement for wage increase from 40c per hour to 50c per hour, effective August 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. providing the movement is endorsed by the Twin Cities D. C.

Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655.—Movement for increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective September 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Bath, Me., L. U. 1663.—Movement for increase in wages from 46c to 62½c effective July 27th, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Wildwood, N. J., L. U. 1743.—Movement for wage increase from 55c to 70c per hour, effective July 20th, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas, L. U. 1788.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective September 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Paris, Texas, L. U. 1855.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 68¾c per hour, effective October 1st, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Report of the delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was brought to the attention of the Board and was referred to the General Secretary for publica-in "The Carpenter."

Same action taken with the report of the delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

July 11th, 1918.

The following telegram was received and submitted to the General Executive Board:

"New York, N. Y., July 10th, 1918.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Will you please wire us immediately for yourself or your Executive Council or both, a substantial greeting to the French people to be cabled to them through us for French Independence Day. This greeting also will be read at great mass-meeting in New York to be addressed by Gompers, executives of several internationals are getting similar request. You will recall that our Independence Day was made national holiday by France.

"American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.
ROBERT MAISEL, Director."

The General Executive Board instructed the General Secretary to reply as follows;

"Robert Maisel. Director,

"American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.
"51 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

"On behalf of our General Executive Board now in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, I wish to convey through you to the people of France our cordial and heartfelt greetings on the inauguration of French Independence Day.

"If any people on the face of the earth deserves credit for the establishment of Liberty Freedom and Democracy the world over; that credit is due to the French people.

"Lafayette and his followers helped us to overthrow tyranny and oppression in our own country, in the establishment of our independence.

"The early history of our country shows that the French helped our fore-fathers to hew civilization out of the wilderness. We are deeply indebted to them for all they have done for us in the past. Their present gallant defense of their own beloved land against the invading hun will be recorded and looked upon as a golden page in the history of the world.

"It is our desire that they be successful in their present great struggle.

"FRANK DUFFY
"General Secretary
"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The General Secretary reported to the Board that the membership in good standing as compiled from the Financial Secretary's reports for the month of May was 298,024.

The report of the delegates to the thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was brought to the attention of the Board and it was referred by that body to the General Secretary for publication in "THE CARPENTER."

The Board had under consideration a communication received from the Indianapolis Carpenters' District Council relative to securing a form to be used as an honor roll by the Local Unions. After considering the matter, the General Secretary was authorized to secure suitable Roll of Honor blanks to be supplied to all Local Unions free of cost on which to list the names of members in active service in the Army or Navy.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The protest of Local Unions 131, 470, 756, 770, 883, 562, 775 and 1597 against the action of the Pacific Coast Maritime D. C. charging for monthly working permits was referred to the General President for investigation.

St. Paul, Minn.—Communication received from Local Union 87 was considered by the Board, relative to the reinstatement of men suspended while in military service, after which the matter was referred to the General President.

The request of Local 208, Ft. Worth, Texas relative to borrowing sufficient funds from the General Office to erect their building was referred to the General Secretary for reply in accordance with previous instruction of the Board.

Request of the Cigar Makers' International Union to send out an appeal to all U. B. Local Unions for financial assistance was denied.

General President Hutcheson submitted to the Board a resume of the operation of the Printing Plant from the time of its installation July 1st, 1915, up to and including June 30th 1918. The report was referred to the General Secretary for publication in the official monthly journal, "The Carpenter."

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 1822.—Movement asking for recognition of the millmen, effective August 1st, was considered by the Board and due to the unorganized condition of the mills, action was deferred until further investigation is made.

Clarkdale, Ariz., L. U. 909.—Requesting sanction of the Board to walk out in support of demands, July 5th. Matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure the latest information as to result of movement.

Moose Jaw, Can., L. U. 619.—Request for an appropriation of $100.00 for organizing purpose. Request denied, question of organizing referred to General President Hutcheson.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can., L. U. 1390.—Asking for an appropriation of $100.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied. Matter of organizing referred to General President Hutcheson.

Knoxville, Tenn., L. U. 50.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. The request was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to General President Hutcheson.

The Board considered all the correspondence relative to the communications sent the General Secretary by the Financial Secretary of Local 841, Carbondale, Ill. The Board authorizes the General President to appoint a committee of the G. E. B. to proceed to Carbondale, Ill., and make a thorough investigation of the case and report their findings to the General President for final action.

Professor Albert Van Hecke, a member of the Belgian Mission on Industrial Management and Professor at the University of Louvain appeared before the General Executive Board and gave an interesting account of industrial conditions as they exist in Belgium at the present time, caused by the war. He appealed for our support in the recognition of organized labor in Belgium after the war.

(To be Continued)

Local Unions Chartered In June

Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.
Vancouver and Vicinity, B. C., Can. (Caulkers.)
Dockton, Wash. (Shipwrights.)
North Little Rock, Ark. (Col.)
Brunswick, Ga. (Caulkers.)
Aberdeen, Wash. (Fasteners.)
Alexandria, Va. Caulkers.)
Handsboro, Miss. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Guayania, Porto Rico.
Denver, Colo. (Boxmakers.)
Ferritton, Ont., Can.
Rockport, Tex. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Caulkers and Fasteners.)
Fort Worth, Tex. (Millmen.)
Conway, Ark. Duncan, Okla.
Mineral Wells, Tex. Cisco, Tex.
Haypoint, Cal. Akron, O.
Madisonville, La.
Total, 20 Local Unions.

Report of Operation of U. B. Printing Plant, Up to and Including June 30, 1918

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers: In conformity with the action taken by the Board at the installation of our Printing Plant, namely, placing the supervision of same under the General President, I herewith submit for your information a resume of the operations of the plant from the time of its installation July 1, 1915, up to and including June 30, 1918, or for a period of three years.

June 30th marked the third anniversary of our Printing Plant, and a review of the past three years' operations should be interesting and instructive to the membership, proving no mistake was made in establishing this branch, and justifying the most optimistic predictions of its initial supporters.

The machinery and equipment purchased up to June 30, 1917, cost $33,852.34, since which date all additions, alterations and upkeep have been charged to running expenses and it is safe to say today the plant could not be duplicated for anything under $45,000 and would probably run close to $50,000.

Despite the very large increases during the past year in the cost of labor and materials, by exercising strictest economy, our expenditures in 1917 - 1918 compare favorably with those of the two previous years, especially when it is considered we are printing and mailing more than three times the number of "Carpenters" sent out in bulk prior to October, 1915, and the increase of printing for the General Office necessitated by a steadily growing membership.

By referendum vote is was decided in October, 1915, to apply 5c per month from each members' dues as a subscription to "The Carpenter" and while the amount so applied has been limited to the number of copies of our Journal mailed from the Printing Plant, the balance sheet shows that in addition to paying the total cost of printing, mailing and postage on "The Carpenter," the printing for the General Office and cost of plant during three years, the receipts for twenty-eight months leave a healthy surplus. The financial report follows:

RECEIPTS

July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916—		
Tax (eight months)	$ 78,500.00	
Supplies to Local Unions, etc.	1,285.90	
Waste paper, old metal, etc.	392.59—	$80,178.49
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—		
Tax	$126,300.00	
Supplies to Local Unions, etc.	2,207.70	
Waste paper, old metal, etc.	559.25—	$129,066.95
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—		
Tax	$141,200.00	

Supplies to Local Unions, etc.	3,566.70	
Waste paper, old metal, etc.	603.83	—$145,370.53
		$354,615.97

EXPENDITURES

1915-1916 Cost of Plant	$ 33,852.34	
Operating expenses...	54,751.26	
	$88,603.60	
1916-1917 Operating expenses	$101,238.31	
1917-1918 Operating expenses	92,021.77	—$281,863.68

RECAPITULATION

Receipts	$354,615.97
Expenditures	281,863.08
Surplus	$ 72,752.89

With an average membership during the past three years of 287,500, it will be seen that there was expended by the General Office 2¾c per month per capita for printing, which includes "The Carpenter" and entire cost of Printing Plant.

While paper, the chief item of expense in our printing plant, continues to rise in price by leaps and bounds, we were fortunate last month in purchasing enough to last until October at nearly 2c per pound below the present market price.

Receipts on orders from local unions show a steady and satisfactory increase, until now the plant is running at full capacity.

In the period under review, with paper costing 6c to 10c per pound as against 4¾c prior to 1915, we have printed 7,080,000 "Carpenters," at a total cost including mailing and postage of $27.00 per thousand. Under contract we paid $29.00 per thousand for printing alone, the total cost when sent out in bulk averaging $31.45.

For elevator service and rent the plant is charged $2,000 per year.

During the past three years we have printed:

275,000 monthly financial statements.
300,000 due books.
32,000 lists of secretaries.
300,000 application blanks.
400,000 local union letterheads.
400,000 financial secretary's, recording secretary's, treasurer's and trustees' blanks.

Referendum results, ballots, Convention proceedings, ledgers, day books, receipt books and miscellaneous printing running into millions of copies.

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter-Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ (Date) for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ (State number wanted) $5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at $_____ (See prices below) each

_____ (State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____

Address _____

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

W. S. S. COST DURING 1918

April	$4.15	July	$4.18	Oct.	$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH $5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
31970	Eugene McGillicuddy	22	14	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	$300.00
31971	Joseph Adlof	54	9	1	Pneumonia	300.00
31972	Joseph Kocek	65	16	6	Miliary tuberculosis	300.00
31973	Herbert English	78	7	4	Hanock's purpura	300.00
31974	Chas. Robbins (Bal.)	131	..	..		125.00
31975	E. B. Byrne	132	15	3	Struck by automobile	300.00
31976	Silvina G. Belanger	134	12	5	Heart disease	75.00
31977	Thomas Washburn	149	21	7	Nephritis	120.25
31978	Margaret J. Evans	364	18	8	Septemia	75.00
31979	Magdalene Wagemund	419	31	4	Dropsy	75.00
31980	Jacob A. Hilscher	568	4	7	Pneumonia	200.00
31981	Mary E. Van Horn	791	21	3	Uraemia	75.00
31982	Agnes Ekroth	791	7	11	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
31983	C. M. Baxley	993	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
31984	Heinrich Szameth	1051	7	10	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
31985	Geo. R. Morris	1145	15	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
31986	Wm. F. Haase	11	5	1	Fall	75.00
31987	John D. Steele	33	14	..	Homicide	300.00
31988	Henry Schlueter	47	25	7	Fall	300.00
31989	Fred C. Thurmer	87	10	6	Tuberculosis of kidney	300.00
31990	Anna Sramek	101	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
31991	Ida Nagy	182	2	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
31992	Joseph Waichis	199	6	8	Meningitis	300.00
31993	Chris Tuverson	360	12	9	Atrophy of liver	125.00
31994	A. W. Shoemaker (Dis.)	362	10	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
31995	Nathan T. Lankford	384	12	6	Automobile-Motorcycle accident	300.00
31996	Eva Lofton	622	4	2	Congestive chill	75.00
31997	F. J. Spencer	857	11	6	Mitral regurgitation	190.90
31998	George A. Brunner	997	4	11	Cancer	50.00
31999	Mons Olson	1020	4	3	Cancer	300.00
32000	Elizabeth M. Chabot	1881	15	3	Suicide	75.00
32001	Mary Tabacoff	20	1	4	Nephritis	25.00
32002	James H. Robb	43	5	2	Endocarditis	75.00
32003	James P. Flaherty	43	7	6	Pneumonia	300.00
32004	M. A. Davis	141	13	6	Internal hemorrhage	300.00
32005	Wm. L. Wentworth	142	18	10	Pneumonia	300.00
32006	Joseph A. Diggles	176	26	7	Cancer	300.00
32007	J. A. Whitworth	185	12	10	Consumption	300.00
32008	Omer Dion	801	8	..	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
32009	Frank L. Newhouse	1261	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32010	Samuel E. Munday	1694	14	7	Accidental	300.00
32011	H. E. Towner	1874	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
32012	Al Dement	1	21	2	Cerebral thrombosis	300.00
32013	Chas. Hawkes	1	17	1	Pneumonia	300.00
32014	Mary E. McDaniel	2	6	11	Dementia paralytica	75.00
32015	Anna O. Anderson	10	13	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32016	M. A. Hayes	106	19	1	Pneumonia	125.00
32017	Hannah Seager	115	19	..	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
32018	William H. Tise	139	18	1	Paralysis	125.00
32019	Roselda LaRoux	173	1	6	Pneumonia	25.00
32020	D. G. Hughes	185	15	3	Fall	125.00
32021	Philip Zuckerman	383	6	9	Pneumonia	300.00
32022	S. R. Ferguson	430	13	2	Heart disease	300.00
32023	Oliver Armstrong	539	16	6	Endocarditis	300.00
32024	Lulu B. Hager	550	9	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32025	F. S. Squires (Dis.)	562	15	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
32026	Vestal LaMountain	632	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
32027	Adam Y. Hunsicker	677	16	6	Cerebral embolism	300.00
32028	Pearl Kosofsky	1750	7	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
32029	Fred Stoll	1784	34	..	Asphyxiation	300.00
32030	Laura Carroll	1943	2	3	Peritonitis	50.00
32031	Ambrose Farmer	8	12	..	Paresis	300.00
32032	William W. Smith	8	33	7	Nephritis	300.00
32033	Andrew Olsen	20	12	9	Pneumonia	300.00
32034	Mary Myett	111	15	6	Endocarditis	75.00
32035	Harry Cohen	135	12	5	Cancer	300.00
32036	William Crowley	141	19	..	Myocarditis	300.00
32037	Margaret Shoop	160	15	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32038	A. H. Faust	171	16	1	Stricture	300.00
32039	Vincenzo Grauso	325	2	9	Cancer	25.00
32040	Julius Korenyi	366	14	2	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
32041	James M. Shantz	450	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
32042	Mary Almquist	488	11	6	Nephritis	75.00
32043	Elsie A. Reichert	493	4	11	Puerperal septemia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32044	Lottie E. Poteet	949	16	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32045	Dagny S. Boe	1039	3	7	Pneumonia	75.00
32046	Russell Murr	1689	4	6	Killed in action	200.00
32047	Lamanda E. Sauls	1823	11	11	Operation for cancer	75.00
32048	Louise Sauderes	1846	5	7	Apoplexy	75.00
32049	Albert G. Iwig	5	15	10	Nephritis	300.00
32050	Geo. E. Doane	10	4	4	Neuritis	50.00
32051	William Schuler	26	32	5	Uraemia	300.00
32052	Isaac Sollsman	33	20	9	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	300.00
32053	Charles Lauber	42	15	6	Cancer	125.00
32054	Frank Kulhanek	54	3	5	Pneumonia	200.00
32055	Marie Letter	72	13	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32056	Henry Roberts	74	7	9	Dysentery	300.00
32057	O. J. Tanner	115	20	8	Cancer	125.00
32058	Johanna Sluka	120	1	2	Goitre	25.00
32059	William Bills	125	28	..	Pneumonia	300.00
32060	Gabriel Edmonston	132	36	9	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32061	John Dubois (Dis.)	181	3	1	Accidental injuries	300.00
32062	H. W. Williams	213	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
32063	Ida L. Watts	252	15	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32064	Henry C. Franke	232	7	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
32065	Marie R. Ilgenfritz	318	32	1	Pneumonia	75.00
32066	M. H. Haymaker	319	16	8	Nephritis	125.00
32067	Louis E. Brown	374	1	8	Nephritis	50.00
32068	John Ossowski	419	15	2	Nephritis	300.00
32069	Valentine Bauer	419	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32070	Somers S. Steelman (Bal.)	432	..	..		175.00
32071	Edna Dicks	441	8	..	Mastoiditis	75.00
32072	Lewis S. Grow	465	18	1	Suicide	300.00
32073	Michael Goldman	547	6	11	Fall	300.00
32074	Edward M. McInnis	547	4	11	Angina pectoris	50.00
32075	William Ferguson	577	1	7	Shot	50.00
32076	Frank Jessop	592	11	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
32077	Lillian M. Johnston	595	7	4	Influenza	75.00
32078	Nellie S. Flannery	626	15	..	Apoplexy	75.00
32079	James G. Johnson	647	4	11	Accidental	200.00
32080	Sherman S. Sisson	701	1	1	Fall	50.00
32081	Genevieve E. Hartman	875	8	8	Heart disease	75.00
32082	Whilden B. Shay	885	11	5	Cancer	125.00
32083	Harry W. Bortz	1000	16	2	Meningitis	300.00
32084	Reuben Crawford	1020	17	11	Senility	300.00
32085	Louis Gorrow	1354	1	2	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
32086	John W. Hershey	1762	3	2	Heart disease	50.00
32087	August Nitsch	1868	10	10	Myocarditis	125.00
32088	Charles W. Cole	1881	7	6	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
32089	Betty Olson	1	22	2	Cystitis	75.00
32090	Thomas J. McVay	8	13	2	Pleurisy	300.00
32091	Margaret Schlemen	16	18	3	Anemia	75.00
32092	Thomas J. Barger	25	29	6	Bronchitis	300.00
32093	Charles A. Militzer	47	18	11	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
32094	Christ Hackenson	181	16	2	Endocarditis	300.00
32095	Robert Jones	181	4	8	Lost overboard in naval service	200.00
32096	Christian C. Diehn	270	3	11	Mitral incompetence	50.00
32097	Catherine Frazier	275	15	1	Shock following operation	75.00
32098	Sam West	467	4	7	Typhoid fever	200.00
32099	Pearl Leadingham	472	7	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32100	Augusta E. Grant	560	1	6	Pancreatis	25.00
32101	Wm. Herman Esser	628	18	1	Myocarditis	300.00
32102	Albert Parkin	678	15	3	Heart disease	300.00
32103	Lena B. Clark	985	16	6	Eclampsia	75.00
32104	C. L. Saeger	993	3	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
32105	George Levesque	1305	15	3	Cancer	125.00
32106	Lena Faccaro	1596	8	7	Nephritis	75.00
32107	Mary L. Parks	1687	6	2	Heart disease	75.00
32108	Jens B. Nielsen	10	16	9	Laryngeal tuberculosis	300.00
32109	Deidas Gaumond	21	13	11	Heart disease	125.00
32110	Virginia Duval	36	22	11	Peritonitis	75.00
32111	Frank Lindblad	43	12	8	Cerebro spinal fever	300.00
32112	Alfred Arenhard	75	15	5	Cancer	300.00
32113	Chas. F. Doherty	79	16	10	Nephritis	300.00
32114	Otto Weidner	91	9	..	Pneumonia	300.00
32115	Hugo M. Moehle	158	19	9	Cancer	300.00
32116	Vaneta Kleynsteuber	189	4	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32117	William H. Yates (Dis.)	200	1	11	Accidental injuries	50.00
32118	Jacob Oestmann	416	23	11	Cancer	300.00
32119	Clifford Hadley	431	18	3	Septemia	300.00
32120	Frank H. Lang	488	12	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32121	John L. Johnson	546	2	1	Cancer	100.00
32122	Joseph Broughton	605	4	9	Nephritis	50.00
32123	Elisha C. Miller	608	29	6	Heart disease	300.00
32124	Carl Pearson	824	3	7	Cancer	150.00
32125	William Hall	938	5	7	Nephritis	300.00
32126	Caroline Warren	940	16	5	Bright's disease	75.00
32127	Charlotte Erickson	991	15	..	Pernicious anamia	75.00
32128	Edelta Hughart	1116	3	9	Pneumonia	75.00
32129	Alexis Plouffe	1125	11	7	Fall from roof	300.00
32130	William D. Kellam	1145	15	..	Myocarditis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32131	Martina C. Pearson	1568	10	8	Heart disease	75.00
32132	Omer LaHaie	1610	10	2	Peritonitis	300.00
32133	Ida M. Dwinell	1737	14	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32134	Mary J. Richardson	1	5	2	Cancer	75.00
32135	Martha S. Schulte	1	1	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
32136	Bryant Phelps	98	20	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32137	Nellie Wise	561	4	5	Peritonitis	75.00
32138	Emma L. Hall	860	3	6	Pneumonia	75.00
32139	D. L. Marshbank	993	1	5	Tubercular meningitis	50.00
32140	Joseph Morris	1015	16	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32141	Manuel S. Morales	1589	5	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32142	Joseph Margrie	1	25	8	Heart disease	222.50
32143	Wm. F. Arnold	44	15	7	Pneumonia	300.00
32144	Gustave Luebkert	132	17	11	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
32145	Elizabeth Patchus	167	1	..	Septemia	25.00
32146	Victor Jepsen	361	7	7	Aortic regurgitation	300.00
32147	W. B. Land (Dis.)	477	4	7	Accidental injuries	300.00
32148	Victor Fagerlund	1568	5	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	174.25
32149	David J. Dwyer	72	2	9	Pneumonia	100.00
32150	Elwood J. Prendergast	160	6	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
32151	Joseph Nelson	171	1	10	Typhoid fever	50.00
32152	Loando B. Estes	193	17	11	Nephritis	300.00
32153	Harry W. Fobes	198	4	8	Accidental injuries	300.00
32154	Peter Aagaard	198	6	6	Auto accident	300.00
32155	Laura A. Pond	394	6	7	Cancer	75.00
32156	Ransom J. Kise	501	17	..	Ulcer	300.00
32157	P. J. Fay	641	7	2	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
32158	John Combs	742	6	3	Cancer	75.00
32159	Etienne Fournier	1630	4	..	Pneumonia	200.00
32160	Matthew Blair	1693	5	9	Suicide	75.00
32161	William H. Suter	1693	12	5	Cancer	300.00
32162	Mathias Bouzek	1786	11	8	Suicide	300.00
32163	W. J. Christie	1907	2	9	Uremia	100.00
32164	Alice G. Sentman	8	3	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
32165	Carrie E. Torbert	8	3	1	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
32166	Frederick L. Porter	55	1	1	Struck by auto	50.00
32167	Herman Meyer	80	11	11	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
32168	Edith Naughton	184	6	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32169	Joseph Reifel	246	15	7	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
32170	Richard F. Hosselbarth	697	23	4	Entero colitis	300.00
32171	Christian Borheck	697	17	2	Myocarditis	300.00
32172	Olaf H. Lee	787	26	6	Fall from building	300.00
32173	Betty Magnuson	787	6	4	Nephritis	75.00
32174	Lena Johnson	787	8	10	Pneumonia	75.00
32175	Gustav Kraehling	1784	3	7	Asphyxiation	50.00
32176	E. P. Harp	496	11	11	Fall from scaffold	300.00
32177	Charles Morrell	754	17	2	Apoplexy	300.00
32178	Hector McPherson	33	30	..	Nephritis	300.00
32179	Mary C. Lacroix	96	10	9	LaGrippe	75.00
32180	Gustav Hahn	179	17	9	Nephritis	300.00
32181	Charles Cutsinger	345	11	9	Cancer	300.00
32182	Antoine Bouygues	585	24	4	Pneumonia	300.00
32183	Joseph A. Blair	941	6	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32184	Sarah A. Beard	1178	1	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
32185	Margaret Swisher	1207	3	8	Cancer	75.00
32186	Edward Eckelt	101	28	9	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32187	Anna Herrick	160	6	10	Peritonitis	75.00
32188	Ethel L. Woods	180	4	3	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
32189	N. W. Moore (Dis.)	198	1	11	Accidental injuries	50.00
32190	John Johnanson	268	11	8	Gangrene	300.00
32191	Frank E. Minck	279	7	7	Cancer	300.00
32192	Mary H. Lejusne	275	17	1	Pneumonia	75.00
32193	Josiah E. Chapman (Dis.)	322	12	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
32194	Frank Corliss	871	16	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32195	Alice E. Purdy	996	16	..	Apoplexy	75.00
32196	Zuger R. Veenstra	1034	15	4	Cerebral abscess	300.00
32197	Mary L. Young	1136	5	3	Pneumonia	75.00
32198	Harold L. Frazier	1184	1	3	Tubercular peritonitis	50.00
32199	Matso V. Molina	1450	10	8	Nephritis	300.00
32200	Henry Goetzinger	25	26	3	Asthma	300.00
32201	Joseph Francis	137	32	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32202	Otto Jahnigen (Dis.)	161	6	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
32203	Mary M. Miller	433	5	2	Phlebitis	75.00
32204	Ethel Perkins	595	7	10	Heart disease	75.00
32205	Annie Gore	1569	4	3	Pulmonary edema	75.00
32206	Antoinette W. Van Seelen	1662	10	6	Heart disease	75.00
32207	Emma B. Schumacher	81	2	1	Heart disease	50.00
32208	John Grandziel	395	8	8	Malignant infection	300.00
					Total	$44,282.90

126	Full beneficial claims	$33,487.65
72	Wife claims	4,925.00
28	Semi-beneficial claims	2,470.25
11	Disability claims	3,400.00
	Total	$44,282.90

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3336	Ole Larson (Dis.)	87	..	..	Disability not result of accidental injuries	.....
3337	John Willox	1923	..	6	Not one year a member	.....
3338	Florence Keener	1661	1	6	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3339	Susan A. Caig	1667	14	3	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3340	Miria N. Ialacci	454	1	4	Semi-beneficial	25.00
3341	Elizabeth Longson	1091	1	11	Three months in arrears	25.00
3342	William J. Greenan, Jr.	43	1	11	Semi-beneficial. Not two years a member	25.00
3343	Rachel E. Carroll	477	1	8	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3345	Dolly E. Lang	1172	2	3	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00
3346	Peter O. Hansen	196	7	..	Three months in arrears	.....
3347	William D. Haller	585	2	1	Six months in arrears	25.00
3349	Antonia Ruckles	1515	5	10	Three months in arrears	75.00
3350	Anna Alesca	13	14	3	Not filed in constitutional time	.....
3351	J. E. Frable	1678	..	10	Not one year a member	50.00

A. F. of L. And Labor Day

Editor, The Carpenter:

The St. Paul Convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Executive Council regarding the celebration of Labor Day each year, but particularly its celebration on Labor Day, the first Monday in September, 1918. For general information, the declaration of the convention is quoted as follows:

Since the recognition of the first Monday in September as Labor Day, the celebration of that day has increasingly become observed as labor's special festival.

The first Monday in September, 1917, being the first Labor Day after our country entered the war, its celebration assumed a more subdued and serious tone.

The first Monday in September, 1918, will be the second Labor Day since our Republic has thrown its strength and resources in the titanic world struggle.

No one can dispute that labor has done and is loyally doing its part in support of the government and our common cause.

It is but fitting that Labor's Day, 1918, should be observed in a distinctive manner. We, therefore, recommend that organized labor in every section of the country observe Labor Day, 1918, by special ceremonies and demonstrations, and that the slogan for the day be:

Win the War for Freedom

The convention by unanimous vote declared that the matter of expense connected with the Labor Day ceremonies and demonstrations for uniforms, flags, banners, automobiles and transportation was negligible as compared with the advantages which come from the spreading of information, the creation of intensified interest in labor and the world fight for freedom and justice now going on; that it would in any case not only be well worth the investment, but might prove self-supporting and would be a valuable contribution by which the present war for freedom, justice and democracy can be won.

In view of the fact that the time between the convention's declaration and Labor Day is so short, I am constrained to issue this circular at once to organized labor, urging the general observance of Labor Day, Monday, September 2nd, in every community throughout America, and that appropriate demonstrations and services befitting the day, the cause of labor and the cause of the world struggle, be observed.

All organizations are urged to carry out the above suggestions that this Labor Day celebration shall become general in all localities; that it may constitute a tremendous continent-wide demonstration of the loyalty of America's workers, their determination to stand by the principles of organized labor and to maintain the institutions of the republic of the United States and the holy cause in which, with our great allies, we are engaged.

Please advise me what is proposed to be done in your locality and also submit a report to me after the Labor Day celebration is completed. Local newspaper or labor paper accounts of the celebrations will also be appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL L. GOMPERS.

Pres. A. F. of L.

Help your government and yourself at the same time—buy War Savings Stamps.

ON WAR WORK

There is an obligation on all carpenters working on jobs for the Government or for contractors doing Army and Navy or other Government work to work their hardest and to work continuously.

Those of you with blood relatives at the Front in France know what sacrifice means. It is up to every one of you if you want to keep those boys' respect to match their sacrifices with the hardest kind of work you know how to put in and to make this true every day.

Those boys "Over there" are working for a dollar a day and sleeping in the mud and taking the chance of a bullet any minute. Back them up by doing your part to get the vitally necessary construction work "Over here" done as quickly as possible.

Work your full week and make every hour count.

We contribute this advertisement not to boost our Company but because on the Army Base and the Naval Base in South Brooklyn and the Washington Office Building job we employ a total of over two thousand carpenters and we know the importance of your understanding your part in this war work.

You are not working for the contractor except nominally. Uncle Sam is paying you your money and expects you to give Him your best. Forget our position in this and think only of the difference between yourself and the men in France and then go to it.

Turner Construction Company

244 Madison Ave., New York

Buffalo *Washington* ***Boston***

Death Roll

BYRNE, EDWARD B., of L. U. 132,
Washington, D. C.

Successful Trade Movements

Salem, O., L. U. 1282.—Our new wage scale went into effect as scheduled and as a result our members have received an increase of 2½c per hour over the old scale, which was 60c per hour for journeymen carpenters and 50c for mill and machine men; journeymen working on jobs not controlled by a contractor to receive 70c. John L. King, R. S.

* * *

Denton, Tex., L. U. 1526.—Our recent trade movement was a complete success and the minimum scale of 62½c per hour or $5.00 per day is now being paid. The old scale was $4.00 per day. Working hours are eight per day. W. H. Robinson, R. S.

* * *

Ardmore, Pa., L. U. 465.—An increase in wages from the old scale of 60c per hour to 70c has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. J. J. Lindsay, R. S.

* * *

Ellwood City, Pa., L. U. 421.—The trade movement of this local for a minimum scale of 75c per hour and a Saturday half-holiday has been successful. The old scale was 62½c per hour and eight-hour day. C. B. McBride, R. S.

* * *

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849.—An increase of 5c per hour was obtained from the contractors on April 1. This brings our scale to 50c per hour. Working hours are eight per day. James Zlatholavek, R. S.

* * *

Tiffin, O., L. U. 243.—The trade demand of this local for a minimum scale of 50c per hour has been successful and is now in operation. Previous wages were from 38c to 45c per hour. E. O. Renninger, V. P.

* * *

Bristol, Pa., L. U. 1462.—Our recent trade movement for an increase fro 62½c to 70c per hour was successful, n opposition being offered. Trade condi tions are very good. Also the Mer chants' Shipbuilding Corporation wh are now building houses have agreed t the union shop.

* * *

Temple, Tex., L. U. 555.—Our move ment for better conditions and increase wages was successful and our member are receiving 62½c per hour instead c 50c as heretofore. Working hours ar eight per day. J. E. Cook, R. S.

* * *

Wood River, Ill., L. U. 1808. —Th new scale in operation for the membe of this local is 65c per hour for journey men carpenters which is a 10c per hou increase over the old rate. The ne scale for foremen is 75c per hour and n 70c, as previously stated. Earl F. Scot R. S.

* * *

Ames, Ia., L. U. 1948. Our trade d mand for 65 cents per hour and an eigh hour day was accepted by the contrac ors here. The old scale was 60 cen and working hours, nine per day. L. Brewester, R. S.

* * *

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. 280. No troub was experienced in obtaining an increa in the wage scale from the old scale 55 cents to 65 cents per hour. Workin hours are as heretofore, eight per da Henry Weishaupt, R. S.

* * *

Portsmouth, O., L. U. 437. The ne scale of this local went into effect Apr 1. Journeymen are getting 65 cents p hour, foremen 75 cents as compare with old the scale of 56¼ cents for jou neymen and 62½ cents for foreme Working hours are eight per day a trade conditions are good. Harry Stron R. S.

The Koken Barber Supply Company

We have repeatedly informed our
ders at various periods during the last
r years of the attitude of the Koken
rber Supply Company of St. Louis,
., toward organized labor, and, lest
matter should have slipped from
ir minds, take this occasion to direct
ir attention again to the fact that this
ge manufacturing firm refuses to em-
y union labor in its factory and re-
es to enter into agreement with our
Louis District Council.

Our members will therefore do well to
member that the Koken Barber Supply
mpany still persists in its hostile at-
ude toward organized labor, refusing
employ carpenters and other crafts-
n, under union conditions.

The stand taken by the St. Louis Dis-
ct Council is similar to that adopted
the Painters' District Council; Inter-
tional Association of Machinists, Dis-
ct No. 9; Upholsters' Union No. 21;
tal Polishers' Union No. 13; Sheet
tal Workers' District Council; Plum-
s and Steam Fitters' United Associa-
n, and Stationary Engineers Local
2.

A Bishop on Trade Unionism

n a speech at Brisbane, Queensland,
stralia, Bishop Long of Bathurst, New
uth Wales said:

'If it had not been for unionism noth-
would have saved the workingman.
e latter has only his labor to sell, and
only way to protect himself was by
ting. There is nothing in the simple
uals of the poor to compare with the
ing sacrifices of the splendidly heroic
lers of British trade unionism. The
ly apostles of trade unionism were
ffed at. They were told that the
's of political economy were against
m, but they replied they would be
inst political economy.' The logic
s on the side of the man who was
ghed at. After years of being illegal,
it was supposed to be, in restraint of
de, and after suffering its leaders to
imprisoned and enduring obliquy,
de unionism has asserted itself, and
present generation has come into the
t fruits of victory."

When you buy War Savings Stamps
u do not give your money, you loan
it 4 per cent. compounded quarterly.
u help your government, but you help
rself even more.

Free Lesson In Plan Reading

Send now for this FREE lesson which we will send to prove how quickly you can learn Plan Reading by our new, easy method. Not a penny to pay for this lesson. Just ask for it. Without a good knowledge of plans your opportunities are limited. At work you don't get the chance to study blue prints or to have their meaning explained. **We make the chance for you.** We place in your hands plans used on actual construction by contractors in Chicago and other cities, and you get lessons by men in charge of building work who will help you at every step and make you an expert plan reader.

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Our Builders' Course gets right down to the things you need to know. And you can get it on easy payments. A small first payment when you enroll—then payments monthly—so small you will never feel the cost. At least write and find out what this course really offers and how you can make more money by learning what we will teach you in a short time.

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Use your spare time at home to learn how to be a better workman, a better foreman or a better contractor. Even after you complete the course you have the privilege of consulting us when you want suggestions. We will always be ready to help you.

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Plan Reading Use and meaning of all the lines. Plans and elevations. Reading dimensions. Detail drawings. Laying out work from plans. Practice in reading plans from basement to roof, etc., etc.

Construction Brick work, stone work, carpentry, plans and specifications. Every detail explained for residences, office buildings, factory buildings, school houses, apartment buildings, bank buildings, etc., etc.

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Architectural Drafting Also other branches of drafting. Send for special catalog on these courses.

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Present Occupation.....

What Is Nuxated Iron?

Physician Explains — Says Public Ought to Know What They Are Taking —Practical Advice on What to Do to Build Up Your Strength, Power and Endurance and Increase the Red-Blood Corpuscles.

The fact that Nuxated Iron is today being used by over three million people annually and that so many physicians are prescribing it as a tonic, strength and blood builder in weak, nervous, run-down conditions has led to an investigation of its merits by designated physicians and others whose reports should be of great importance to the public generally. Among these is the statement made by Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and Westchester County Hospital, who says: 'When one patient after another began asking my opinion of Nuxated Iron, I resolved to go thoroughly into the subject and find out for myself whether or not it possessed the real value claimed by its manufacturers and attested to by so many prominent people. This is exactly what I believe every honest, conscientious physician should do before prescribing or lending his endorsement to any product whatsoever. If any article is worthless we practitioners ought to be the first to know of it and if it is efficacious we are in duty bound to recommend it for the welfare of our patients. A study of the composition of the Nuxated Iron formula so impressed me with the therapeutic efficacy of the product that I immediately tested it in a number of obstinate cases. So quickly did it increase the strength, energy and endurance of the patients to whom it was administered that I became firmly convinced of its remarkable value as a tonic and blood builder. I have since taken it myself with excellent results. There are thousands of delicate, nervous, run-down folks who need just such a preparation as this but do not know what to take. Therefore I have urgently suggested the widespread publication of the sworn statement of the composition of its formula so that the public may know what they are taking. This complete formula is now to be found in newspapers throughout the country. It is composed principally of organic iron in the form of iron peptonate of a special specific standard and glycerophosphates which is one of the most costly tonic ingredients known. To the credit of the manufacturers it may be said that they use the most expensive form of iron peptonate whereas by employing other makes they could have put the same quantity of actual iron in the tablets at less than one-fourth the cost and by using metallic iron they could have reduced the cost less than one-twelfth, but by thus cheapening the product they would undoubtedly have impaired its therapeutic efficacy. In my opinion, a careful examination of this formula by any physician or pharmacist should convince him that Nuxated Iron is to be placed among the very highest class and most strictly ethical preparations known to medical science. It excels anything I have ever used for building up the system and increasing the red-blood corpuscles, thereby enriching and fortifying the blood against the ravages of disease."

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To advertise our business, we will send this elegant R. R. style watch by mail for ONLY $1.95. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with $1.95 and watch will be sent by mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $1.95 today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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Is a book containing 230,400 different sized and pitched roofs. Each and every one of them is worked out and gives the complete length of every rafter with their bevels on the steel square.

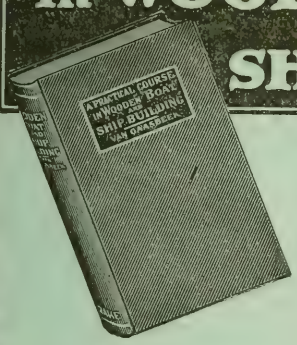
The roof you are under, is in this book. Every rafter and cornice length and bevel is plainly shown and given. If you could see every different sized and pitched roof in the United States you could call off the length and bevels of the rafters and cornice mould as fast as you saw them, with this book. The buildings may vary in size a ¼-inch, or a ¼-inch in pitch, this book will get them all. It will take a building a ¼-inch in size or 99 feet, 11¾ inches. Pitch ¼-inch in 12 inches or 23½ inches in 12 inches. It will read the complete lengths and bevels in feet and inches. Experience or study unnecessary.

This book will be sent to mechanics (who give the number of their local) for 5 days free trial, then send the special price of $1.00 or return the book, of hip pocket size.

A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.

The true union man is the one who works for the good of the order at all times. Talk doesn't count for much in the labor movement; it takes work and action to bring results.

A Practical Course in WOODEN BOAT AND SHIP BUILDING



BY RICHARD M. VAN GAASBEEK

Head of Woodworking Department, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. U. S. Shipping Board official photographs used by special permission.

PUBLISHED JULY 20, 1918—PRICE $1.50 PREPAID

A complete instruction book for carpenters and other skilled woodworkers. Solves every problem connected with the building of wooden ships. Profusely illustrated with line drawings, illustrations, photographs. Among the many subjects included are: the mould loft floor; sheer, half-breadth and body plans; diagonal lines; construction of center frames, including stem, keel and stern; scaling, spiling, beveling and installing planking; steam-bending, scarfing and calking. Every step of the work is clearly explained.

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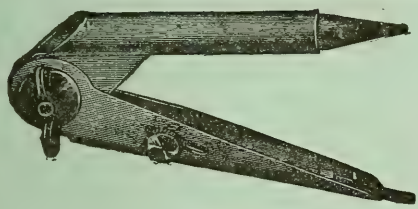

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The modern *woman wants Oak Floors* because they simplify house cleaning and housekeeping. *Write for Folders.*

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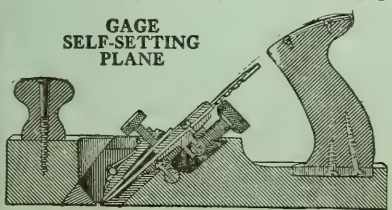

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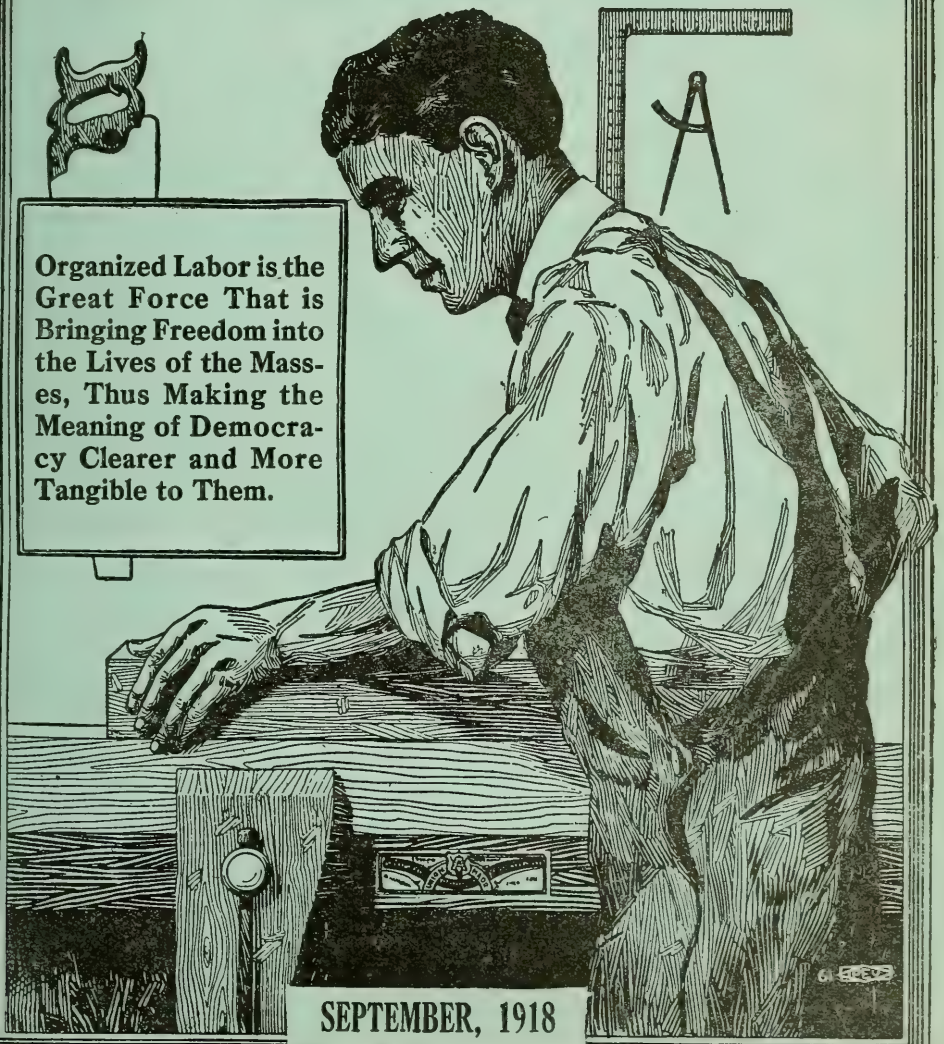
The CARPENTER



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SEPTEMBER, 1918

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For Beautiful Woodwork

Beautiful birch

GETTING YOURS?

Every good carpenter knows that by boosting "Beautiful birch" he is boosting his own game. Every birch job is an advertisement for the man that did it, and the price of birch lets you *figure to get the job.*

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CARPENTERS!!

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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, - - President
CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

Those of you with blood relatives at the Front in France know what sacrifice means. It is up to every one of you if you want to keep those boys' respect to match their sacrifices with the hardest kind of work you know how to put in and to make this true every day.

Contributed by

TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Washington

Price is not a determining factor unless **Quality** is considered.

Quality can be determined only by practical **use.**

Satisfactory **use** over a long period of time causes an ever increasing **demand.**

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XXXVIII—No. 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1918 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

"America For Me"

'Tis fine to see the Old World and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings—
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air,
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living, there is no place like home.

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack,
The past is too much with her, and the people looking back,
But the glory of the Present is to make the Future free—
We love our land for what she is, and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plow the rolling sea,
To the blessed land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

—Henry Van Dyke.

THE RE-EDUCATION OF OUR RETURNING DISABLED SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR

(By Frank Duffy.)

(An address delivered by General Secretary Duffy before the National Educational Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 3, 1918.

OF the many subjects suggested to me to deal with on this occasion I have selected "The Re-education of Our Returning Disabled Soldiers After the War." I feel that you will be intensely and deeply interested in what I have to say on this matter. We should, we shall, we will, yes, we must, take care of our returning soldiers! In this instance, I speak generally, irrespective of the health conditions of the returning men. Those in good health will be able to take care of themselves, at least to a certain extent, but what of the maimed, the disabled, the injured? That is the all-important question to be dealt with; it is the paramount one; it foreshadows all others.

Can we, or will we, leave them to their own resources to live or die? Is that the recompense we shall offer them for the sacrifices they have made and the risks they have run in defense of humanity, the cause of liberty, the protection of home and loved ones and the establishment of a world-wide democracy? If it is, then I miss my guess, then I lose faith in humanity, then I question the loyalty of our people, their patriotism and their love of country.

We must look at this question from all angles; we must give it deep thought and careful consideration. Will the employers do their share? Will the school authorities do their part? Will the wage-workers co-operate? Will the American people, instead of shouting hosannas from the housetops in praise of these cripples, these heroes, see to it that they are properly looked after and attended to, properly re-educated, properly replaced in industry and properly taken care of? I take it for granted that they will; I feel confident that they will.

The question of re-educating the injured is not a new one to some of us. The war, however, brings it home to all. I want here to emphasize the words, "re-education of the injured," for men are injured on the industrial field in greater numbers than on the battlefield. But with that phase of the question I shall deal later.

What is a man good for who has been disabled? The answer comes back, quick and sharp: "For the scrap heap." That was what we were told in times gone by, and no doubt the same thing will be said over and over again in the future. As time rolls on and business regains its equilibrium he will be in the way. Younger men, better men, physically and mentally sound, will be wanted.

We might as well be plain with one another in dealing with this matter, so that false impressions and ideas and romantic nonsense and bosh may not blind us to the stern realities of life and the things we have to contend with. The greed of gold, as in the past, will play a prominent and dominant part in this matter. Profits as usual, no matter how made, will be eagerly sought; everything else will sink into insignificance. Efficiency, capability, education and training —I am afraid will be lost sight of.

This reminds me that:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Will this be the case in our efforts to re-educate the injured after the war? Time will tell, but whether or not, it is our solemn duty, irrespective of the obstacles placed in our way, to give the injured every advantage possible and every opportunity within our means to obtain a training and education that will fit them for some useful, self-supporting occupation in life.

When the first casualty list came from over the sea we were face to face with the necessity for practical action along these lines. We are yet facing that necessity and will face it for some time to come.

Our young men went to foreign lands to fight for the principles and ideals of our Republic. They faced the worst dangers that science, skill and the ingenuity of man have yet devised for the destruction of human life. Those who have been or may be fortunate enough to survive that awful and terrible conflict will come back in our midst with shattered nerves, sightless eyes, deaf-

ened ears, legless and armless, maimed and injured, wrecks of their former selves, unfit for the work that they used to follow for a living.

Under these changed bodily conditions very few of them will be able to follow their former occupations, and if they are not given an opportunity to fit themselves for some useful occupations to make a living, they will be burdens to society not only to the present generation, but to the generation to come as well. These men, therefore, must be helped to learn some work in which they can be self-supporting despite their disabilities, and thereby be placed beyond the pale of charity.

The nation felt justified in conscripting them for service of the most trying and dangerous nature, therefore the nation must take the responsibility of caring for those who suffered on account of that service.

The wage-workers of our country are not only very much interested but they are deeply concerned as well in this whole problem, for it touches their lives very closely; (first), in the placement of these men in industry; (second), the conditions under which they shall work. It must be remembered that an injured worker is an additional hazard in industry, and this raises the question as to the obligation of compensation laws. Then again these workers, in the hurried-up training they get, will not and cannot attain the same degree of efficiency as that of other workers. This raises the wage question.

The competent, capable, qualified and efficient man will not stand for undercutting in wages on account of employment of a less efficient man, therefore the problem of placing back into the economic structure injured and disabled soldiers without safeguards for the protection of the efficient is a complicated one. This problem, with all these complications, was brought forcibly to the attention of organized labor when Mr. H. C. Nesbitt, commissioner of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, propounded the following questions to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in February of the present year.

First: How can we induce an employer to give employment to a discharged man suffering from a permanent disability?

Second: What means can be adopted to protect such employer from the increased liability consequent in a second disabling accident occurring in such employment?

Third: How can such a provision be made uniform for all compensation states?

Fourth: Can the same provision be made to apply in liability states?

Fifth: What is likely to be the attitude of organized labor in regard to the employment and remuneration of substandard men?

After careful consideration of the whole, entire subject matter it was unanimously decided to co-operate in any and every effort that will bring about the re-education of our disabled soldiers for replacement in industry, including injured workmen. This action on the part of the American Federation of Labor lays the foundation for all its affiliated organizations and component parts to do likewise.

We claim that men of the trades coming back disabled should be fixed up by the government with artificial limbs wherever possible, so as to enable them to follow their chosen trade or calling, or some light branch of it, thereby saving themselves the necessity of learning and mastering another trade or calling. For instance, in carpentry men of the trade are proficient and efficient. While they would not be able to do laborious work, scaffold work or heavy construction work, some of them might be able, and no doubt will be able to do shop bench work in a satisfactory and capable manner, but not to the same extent as formerly. Others less fortunate will be able to do a lighter class of work, such as plain wood-turning, the making of spools, pins, tool handles, cigar boxes, medicine cabinets, toys, wooden ware, light furniture and the like.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the largest organization of skilled men in this country, is now prepared, and has been for several years back, to take care of its disabled members, one section of its General Laws providing that members incapacitated by accident may be permitted to obtain employment under the regular scale of wages, by and with the consent of their union. In this way the wages of the able-bodied men of the trade are protected without the fear and dread of being reduced on account of another's disability, and at the same time the disabled man is given an op-

portunity to make an independent living.

England, Canada and Australia are devising ways and means of taking care of their injured soldiers and have already appropriated vast sums of money for that purpose. The latest reports we get are from far-off Queensland, and they are well worth digesting. The government of Queensland, which, by the way, is a labor government and is acknowledged as such, feels that adequate provisions must be made for the protection of the men on their return from the war, and that while they are away the dependents of these men must be taken care of. Millions of acres of land for agricultural purposes have already been set aside for their use on their return, protected by certain well-defined exemptions, for instance, exemption of payment of rents for three years, exemption of survey fees, priority over other occupants, a loan of $2,500.00, repayable in forty years, and, if required, a further loan of $3,500.00, the same as allowed to ordinary settlers to cultivate the land; instructions to be given free on the government training farm, and to those taking such instructions an allowance of $12.50 per week. Free technical education and the training of the injured to fit themselves for some light, useful employment are also provided for. A labor bureau has been established by the government, through which, returning disabled soldiers can obtain employment. The report shows that out of 3,570 returned soldiers, 3,533 have secured employment through this bureau.

In the estimate for the coming year it is provided in the government budget:

First: That one million dollars be appropriated for soldier settlements.

Second: That two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for the benefit of returning soldiers and to defray the cost of other patriotic services.

Third: That seventy-five thousand dollars be appropriated to meet the immediate needs of returning maimed and wounded soldiers.

Added provisions are in contemplation so as to be in readiness to immediately take care of the men after the war is over.

Therefore, as a representative of organized labor, I can safely say we are heart and soul in the movement to re-educate our returning disabled soldiers, and we will assist and co-operate with any agency in the replacement of these men in industry where they can make an honorable and independent living and at the same time be a productive factor in the community.

To sum up—the government should:

(1) Take care of the war-injured.

(2) Educate them and fit them for useful employment, free of all cost.

(3) Fix them up with artificial limbs, free of cost.

(4) Allow them a regular weekly salary for their maintenance and support during the process of re-education and training.

(5) Secure employment for them or assist them to secure employment.

(6) Make liberal provisions for their future welfare, surpassing those of Canada, Australia, or any other nation.

The employer should:

(1) Give them employment at reasonable wages, at least a living wage.

(2) Make their surroundings as agreeable and pleasant as possible.

(3) Not work them beyond their endurance.

(4) Provide rest, recreation and educational facilities for them wherever possible.

(5) Should not impose on them or take advantage of them.

Organized labor should:

(1) Admit them to their unions so as to protect and defend them in their rights.

(2) Permit them to work for wages agreed upon by the union, the employer and the injured.

(3) See that the shorter work-day is observed, and oppose increased hours and overtime.

(4) Give them preference in all branches of light work.

(5) Help in every way possible in their re-education and training.

During the first two and one-half years of the war it was estimated that the six big nations involved lost twelve million men. This, of course, included the killed, wounded, gassed, imprisoned and unaccounted for. That was a terrible loss, so terrible that it is appalling to think of it, and yet in industry alone in this country more than that number of persons are put out of commission annually. If you doubt this statement, just look up the statistics, records and reports of our state and Federal governments on this matter and you will be convinced. This is what I find:

Total accidents in the United States in one year in industry, causing death and disability	4,032,520
Sickness, commonly known as occupational diseases and causing disability	3,000,000
Poverty, causing sickness, death and disability	4,950,000
Baby loss through poverty yearly	100,000
Total losses caused by and through industry yearly	12,082,520

This is a terrific waste and loss, outdoing the horrors and results of war. Nothing has been done in the past to re-educate and train those injured in industry so as to fit them for some other occupation in life. The war, however, brings this matter home to all of us. You can therefore readily realize the task before us in the future. After the soldiers of war have been cared for, the work of re-educating and training the injured does not end. What are we to do with the injured in industry? Must we leave them to their own resources, as in the past, or must we come to their rescue?

Organized labor proposes to come to their rescue. What the employers, the public and the government will do is problematical. We claim, however, that the injured in industry should be taken care of and provided for along similar lines as disabled soldiers, and we hope to see the day and time when that becomes a reality, instead of an uncertainty.

On the whole, the educational authorities of our country have a problem on their hands requiring careful thought and consideration. With the willing co-operation of all parties interested, including our government, I feel some plan can be evolved to take care of the disabled in any walk of life and place them back in the economic structure where they can make an independent living, and at the same time be a productive factor in the community.

When that is done we can say, "The world is better that we lived today!"

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

(By G. E. B. Member D. A. Post.)

THE following address by the G. E. B. member for the Second District was delivered during the Fifth Annual Industrial Welfare and Efficiency Conference held at the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have not prepared a speech upon this subject, as this is the first annual Industrial Welfare and Efficiency Conference that I have had the opportunity of attending.

The position that I held in the labor world at the time of these gatherings in previous years called me elsewhere, hence it was impossible for me to take a part; but this year I had a special invitation from our good friend, Commissioner Jackson, as well as one from our good Governor Brumbaugh.

We can well repeat the chairman's remark in introducing Mrs. Semple, "that this state should have more such women." I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, very heartily, because I was much interested in her paper. The question at issue is very broad in scope and to answer it in a few words would be impossible—"The Way in Which the Department of Labor and Industry May Be of Service to You." I have realized in my travels over this state, and not only over this state but over the entire country, being one of the National Officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters as well as its State President, that when the Department of Labor and Industry was formed it was formed by law, and that capital and labor and all industries, men in all walks of life, women in all walks of life, corporations, no matter how large or how small, must realize that in order to make the Department a real success in conformity with the law, we have got to put our shoulders to the wheel and co-operate with it in its workings.

Commissioner Jackson has been very close to our officers in the labor movement, as well as our good Governor, and I want to show you, my friends, what a great thing, in my opinion, this Department of Labor and Industry is and of what service it can be to you. I was born and reared in the State of Pennsylvania—my forefathers were born in this glorious state—but only in the past few years has it been thought by labor (but the lawmakers who assembled in

this room years ago should have thought of it) that capital and labor in conjunction with the high officials of our state would ever assemble in the State Capitol and together talk over their grievances and discuss what should be done for the best interest of all the people. I know, if I had made the remark in former years that I was going to Harrisburg to see the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, people would have looked at me and have thought that I was ready for the insane asylum; they would expect me to receive no recognition. But after these departments of the state government were formed and such men as Governor Brumbaugh and Commissioner Jackson were put in the harness, all parties got recognition; and I want to say here—may God spare Commissioner Jackson to return to this state to continue his good work.

Your chairman said this morning that when a mediator started out from this office to endeavor to adjust some trouble, he was looked upon as a strike breaker. No man in the harness, no man or woman who has as much education as a mosquito would ever make such a remark about a state mediator. I consider that this Department has been a power for good in settling trade disputes between employer and employe. Many times I have called upon Commissioner Jackson and requested him to send a mediator to adjust, or to attempt to adjust our grievances, the grievances between the carpenters and the carpenter contractors; because sometimes a labor leader does not always have smooth sailing. Sometimes when he enters the office of contractors or manufacturers where some labor difficulty is on, their breakfasts may not have satisfied their stomachs and they do not have a pleasant smile upon their faces to welcome him; some do and some don't; some say with a scowl, "I can't meet you just now." Day after day those conferences were put off; business was stopped. I want to recount at this time one instance in the City of Pittsburgh. I believe the man in question is in this hall at the present moment. A foolish trouble it was but the longer the conferences were postponed the more complicated the situation became, the more bitter it got. Meetings were held on both sides and one said, "I won't do this;" and the other said, "I won't do that;" and consequently the mediator from the Department of Labor and Industry was sent to Pittsburgh. I have had men say to me on both sides, "Can't we settle this trouble ourselves; what is that fellow doing here?" "We can if we will get together and talk the matter over, but we don't do it." "What right has this mediator to stick his nose in?" My reply was that he was sent there as an official from this state and, in accordance with the law, we must listen to the mediator representing the Department of Labor and Industry. I want to tell you that when we got into conference, through the mediator from this Department, that trouble, involving several thousand building tradesmen, was settled in less than fifteen minutes and everybody was throwing their shoulders back and saying, "what a big lot of chumps we were to allow this trouble to go this long." That is what the Department can do for us. Answering the words, "What can we do for the Department?" I would say, co-operate with it in every walk of life.

We should study the prevention of accidents and teach the craftsmen in the building industries to be careful. I was here last night and saw those pictures. They were very instructive and educational. It was a sad sight to see the pictures of those injured men. On the other hand, if we should just say, "Safety first; give it a thought; watch where you are going;" the majority of those accidents would have been prevented.

I just want to show to you, ladies and gentlemen, today what the building trades are doing. Statistics show that accidents in our trades are not as numerous as they are in the coal mines and in the iron and steel industries, but somehow we have plenty of them—more than we should have—and, as the speaker has said in his opening remarks this morning, education is a great thing to open a man's eyes. I just want to state to you what this organization that I represent has set out to do. We have not accomplished it yet in this state but we have in some other states. We find that many men in the carpentry industry, after they have learned their trade, are very good in some classes of work. We find, by making a close investigation and having them appear before a committee, before joining our organization, that the knowledge of carpentry is there, the love of the work is there, but there is some-

thing lacking, and that is a little education.

In the City of Chicago, where we have an organization of over thirty-four thousand men, we have established something that I know has not been known before in this country; — an apprenticeship system — an agreement signed between employers and employes, or, in other words, the Contractors' Association and our organization, that apprentices must serve four years. Apprentice boys average from seventeen to twenty-one years of age; and during those four years the apprentice boys must serve three months in school each year. The best of engineers, the best of instructors are employed to teach those young men. They receive the same wages in school during the three months of the year as they do if they are employed upon a building. Half of those wages are paid by the Carpenters' Union organization and the other half by the Master Builders' Association. During those four years these young men get one year's schooling. It has proved so successful that contractors, wishing their sons to become active in the business, and knowing that they could not be contractors unless they had some knowledge of the business, send their sons to take this course, no matter whether they are college bred men or whether they are sons of the poorest men in the City of Chicago. They all go through the same class. On graduating days, I have been in Chicago. Eight thousand people assembled to hear those young men give a description of their work after four years of apprenticeship and a year's schooling, and show to the people of Chicago that here is a class of mechanics made by capital and labor.

I just want to call attention to another point on that line. Two years ago there was a strike for ten weeks over a wage question in Chicago. Conferences were held continuously. The Mayor, the Governor of the State of Illinois, and Commisioners mingled in those conferences and they had such a love for the apprenticeship system established in that city that more than once during that entire conference of ten weeks was it said time and time again, "No matter what we do, let us not destroy that apprenticeship system." I merely mention this to show you what can be accomplished in this State if we can only get it started. Co-operation and education are great things. I am speaking from experience, being a carpenter and following the trade for years before being elected to this position and knowing what it was to go through the mill. I was taken away from school when I was young, and I have studied this question so thoroughly that I can see where the assistance of this Department in the prevention of so many accidents could be made greater to every man and and woman in this state if they had that little education, that little pluck and courage to say, in a co-operative spirit. "I am going to see that the law is upheld in the State of Pennsylvania."

I just want to illustrate by telling you what happened one time on a job, the first time in my life that I was ever discharged, or, in other word, sent home. The foreman said to me, "When you can learn to do as I tell you, you can come back to work; if not, go to the office and get your money." This is what happened: two apprentice boys were building scaffolding about twenty feet from the ground. I was never a physical light weight. When this scaffolding was erected the foreman sent me and another carpenter to put on the cornice around the eaves of this building and up along the gable. He told us where our work was. We started out, and I never will forget the advice given by our late Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, P. J. Maguire, who one time in talking in an open meeting said this: "Before you get on the scaffold see that there are enough nails in the scaffold to hold you up." I have never forgotten it, and, consequently, when we were entering upon this scaffold to put this cornice on, I noticed that there were only two eight-penny nails in the arms of that scaffold, pieces nailed across two uprights. I called this to the attention of the apprentice boy who was building the scaffold further on. He said, "The foreman told me two nails were enough," I said, "It is not enough for me; I am going to put some more nails in it"; and I took my hatchet and, as a fellow says, plainly speaking, I "soaked" probably half a dozen more in. The foreman heard the conversation and he came around and said to me, "We want to use that lumber again; there is no use of your putting so many nails in there; there are enough nails." I said, "You probably want to use me again, too; I am not going to enter that scaffold with two nails in one of those arms." He said, "You will do as

I tell you or you will go home." I went home and when I went to the office to get my money and the contractor heard what the difficulty was I got the foreman's job and the foreman was discharged. Two weeks after that, nearly to the day, that foreman's son was killed by a scaffold breaking down with only two nails in the arm of the scaffold. He fell sixteen feet and crused his skull. That shows, my good friends, what a little education and thought will do for our people. Too much of this accident prevention cannot be preached and too much of it cannot be preached in our schools and in the factories and in the employment offices and by this Department. I know it is preached by this Department; yes, and more of it ought to be preached in every church of every denomination in this country. Why do I speak so forcibly along this line? Because I realize what this Department is and I realized last night what those moving pictures were, and sitting back there I thought down deep in my heart that if those men that were falling down into the sewer hole, that you saw being hit with a brick, avoiding signs, going and sitting under box cars on the railroad to eat their lunch, it gave me a thought and a shiver, "Have those men any education?" It gave me a thought, too, to bring to your attention, with the permission of the Chairman, that the Federal census of 1910 shows, by a report of Commissioner Claxton, that there were in the United States, of which Pennsylvania has her pro rata share, when this census was taken 5,516,163 persons ten years of age and over that could not read or write their names. Isn't that a problem to solve? Look where they would extend? In double lines of march, at intervals of three feet, these 5,516,163 illiterate persons would extend over a distance of 1,567 miles, more than twice the distance from Washington, D. C. to Jacksonville, Florida. Marching at the rate of twenty-five miles a day it would require more than two months for them to pass a given point. Men who are here to-day representing the corporations and industries of this State, I do not believe that there is a man or woman among you within the hearing of my voice who would not say that there are less accidents and better work done where mechanics in all trades have a fair school education. We are up against these problems. Last week in the City of Buffalo our noble President Wilson touched upon these points. We are in a time of crisis to-day and I want to say to you Commissioners, representing this Department, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with two hundred and ninety thousand men, is back of you in this State and back of this Government to see that this war is going to be a clean cut victory for America. We have gone further than that. We pay in our organization a national death benefit of three hundred dollars; we pay a disability benefit of four hundred dollars. Those benefits, on an average to-day, are running us between fifty thousand and fifty-five thousand dollars a month. This is what we have done: In order to protect and encourage the carpenter that is carrying a card in our organization to offer his services to his country, we put it out to a referendum vote to change our laws to pay all men who enlist in the service, if they never return or if they do return injured so that they never could follow their trade for livelihood again, to pay them their death benefits, and the disability benefits to those that are injured, and in a vote of 110,000 men it carried over fifty to one. These are matters we are endeavoring to show you. Some unthinking persons want to throw the hooks into this Department, into the wheels of industry, to cause friction between employer and employe, but I want to say with my power and with my help, there never will be a strike during this war as long as negotiations can settle it without strike. And there is one principle of Commisssioner Jackson's, that he and I have talked over many a time, and that is that when his mediators are sent out to settle a disagreement to have the men work while negotiations are pending. I want to tell you, my friends, that I take my hat off and say, "God bless the officials of the United Mine Workers of America when they kept their men working for those six months pending the negotiations of two years ago."

In closing these remarks I hope and trust that the officials now in harness to carry out the work of Commissioner Jackson will be spared to carry out his plans and policies, and I again assure you that you can rely upon labor, all denominations of labor, all classes of labor, from the ditch digger to the mechanic, to back this Department, to make it what it should be and to show Commissioner

Jackson when he returns that we are with him heart and soul and are endeavoring to carry on the good work during his absence. I thank you.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE ALLIED NATIONS

THE following pertinent extracts are taken from the report of the American labor mission sent to Europe in April, last, by President Gompers, under authority given him by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The members of the mission visited England, Scotland, Ireland and France and had conferences with representatives of the organized labor movement in those countries, and also with representatives of the Belgian workers. Their report was made to the A. F. of L. Convention held at St. Paul, Minn., last June. It opens with the following tribute to President Wilson:

During our trip through France and the British Isles nothing was more often or more forcibly borne in upon us than the high esteem and respect universally felt in those countries for our own President, Woodrow Wilson.

The actions and utterances of President Wilson have immeasurably heartened the people of the countries of our allies and have inspired them to lofty and abiding faith in the triumph of democracy.

In our discussions with the various sections of the labor movement abroad one of the notable features was the unanimity with which all agreed in support of the war aims set forth by President Wilson and endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. No matter what other differences there were on questions concerning the war, all wings came together on this point. It is President Wilson's interpretation of the war and his declaration of its purposes that have made it in reality among all people what Samuel Gompers so graphically termed it, "a crusade for human freedom."

Conferences

The leaders of the British and French trade union movements, having been informed by President Gompers of our mission, were eagerly awaiting our arrival. In London and Paris arrangements had been made to hold conferences at which the representatives of the movement in the respective countries would be present. The conferences which were held proved of the utmost value, for they gave the opportunity for an exchange of opinions, viewpoints and policies which could not have been secured by any other method of communication. As a result it was possible for the mission to clearly and definitely state the attitude and policy of the A. F. of L. upon the question of war aims, and what was equally as important, give the reasons which had prompted the American trade unionists to adopt these policies which have so profoundly influenced the program of the movement in the allied nations.

In both countries we found nothing but the heartiest approval of the war aims adopted by the A. F. of L., coupled with the oft-repeated assertion that our brothers in the allied countries had been greatly heartened by the position which the American trade union movement had taken.

Upon but one policy was there a marked divergence of opinion, and upon this there hinged a question of the most vital importance.

The Blackpool Convention of the British Trade Union Congress in 1917, adopted a resolution which provided for the calling of a conference to consider peace terms at which representatives of the workers from all of the warring countries would be present. In February, 1918, an inter-allied labor and Socialist conference was held in London at which representatives of the trade union and Socialist movements of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Roumania and South Africa were present. This conference adopted a memorandum on war aims which was accepted by those present as a guide for the workers in the nations which were represented. One section of this memorandum provided for the calling of an international congress of labor and Socialist organizations for the purpose of removing misunderstandings and obstacles which stand in the way of world peace. Such a conference would be held in a neutral country "under the auspices of an imperial committee," and would seat representatives from the central powers. As an essential condition all organizations desiring to be represented would be called upon to state in precise terms through a public decla-

ration their conformity with the principles of "no annexations or punitive indemnities and the right of all peoples to self-determination" and that they were working with all their power to obtain from their governments the necessary guarantees to apply these principles honestly and unreservedly to all questions to be dealt with at any official peace conference. Furthermore the memorandum provided that such conference "provide an opportunity for the delegates from the respective countries now in a state of war to make a full and frank statement of their present position and future intentions, and to endeavor by mutual agreement to arrange a program of actions for a speedy and democratic peace."

It was apparent to the members of our mission that there was wide divergence of opinion between the leaders in both Great Britain and France as to the interpretation and construction to be placed upon the latter portion of the sentence quoted. To some it meant that the delegates at such an international conference would adopt resolutions or formulate policies or programs of a definite and all embracing character, by others it was interpreted to mean that such a conference would not be permitted to proceed further than an exchange of opinions. In fact, one leading figure most prominently connected in Great Britain with the project of an international congress assured us in the most emphatic manner that he was opposed to having such a congress go further than conversations, and that he was opposed to having it take any action in any way binding upon any of the delegates. These statements were made before a joint session with the parliamentary committee of the British Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, and were not challenged by any one present. It is possible that there are leaders in Great Britain who are of the opinion that such a conference should adopt a program more or less binding upon the respective movements, and there are a goodly number who express the most vigorous opposition to any conference at which representatives of the workers from the central powers are seated until German armies have been withdrawn from the soil of France, Belgium, Italy and Russia, and the German military machine is no longer a menace to civilization, while the representatives from France at the inter-allied conference subscribed to the memorandum and today give support to the thought that an international conference should go no further than conversations, a number of the leaders in that country expressed the opinion that it would be folly to hold it unless binding action was taken. At the conferences held in both countries there were prominent leaders who naively informed us that it was the intention to make the qualifications for a seat in an international conference so stringent that representatives from the Central Powers would decline to be present, their failure to participate, should they so decide, supplying evidence that they were insincere in their desire to have a peace established which would provide equal justice and freedom to all of the nations involved in the war.

Our first conference with labor representatives was held in a chamber of the House of Commons, London, on April 17th, representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress and of the Labor Party being present. At this session little more than a limited reference was made to the war policies of the respective movements. On April 29th and 30th, conferences were held with the same representatives in Central Hall, Westminster. At the first of these the official actions of the A. F. of L. upon the war were read from the convention proceedings, beginning with the resolution introduced by President Gompers at the Philadelphia Convention, 1914, and including all that was adopted by the Buffalo Convention, 1917, bearing upon our movement's war policies. This was followed by a lengthy statement covering the war experiences of our movement and the reasons which had prompted the American trade union movement to adopt the war policies and aims which now determine its actions. In reply, representatives of the British movement gave us the benefit of many of their experiences. Much of the time was devoted on the part of some who were prominent because of their positions, to a discussion of the reasons why in their opinion an international conference was essential. The opinion was expressed by one prominent character that our American movement would be unfortunate if it maintained its position not to participate in an international conference, as one would be held in all probability without our pres-

once; yet, later on, the same individual during the conference expressed the thought that should the position of the A. F. of L. be maintained it would probably make the convening of an international conference an impossibility. From the opinions expressed the mission is justified in assuming that the leaders in Great Britain are far from unanimous upon the question of the advisability of holding an international conference and that there also exists a divergence of opinion on the part of those who do, upon what it could accomplish and the conditions under which such a conference should be held. Many of those who believe in the holding of an international conference were vigorous in their belief that the German military machine must be defeated, their opinions being that such a conference would assist in bringing about this result through its influence upon the workers of Germany and Austria, and the effect upon the workers in the allied countries should the workers of the central powers refuse to participate. With the exception of the pacifists, we found the British representatives stoutly insisting that the allied armies must be loyally sustained by the workers in industry, and the German military machine defeated. There was also a unanimous agreement with the thought that the time had arrived when the trade union movement should be more directly represented in international diplomacy connected with this war, and that there should also be a similar representation at the official peace conference following the ultimate armistice.

It was suggested that the mission after having participated in the conference should endeavor to determine the extent to which the A. F. of L. war aims agreed with those of the British Trade Congress and the International Allied Conference of February last. The mission, however, assumed the position that it had no authority to negotiate, or agree relative to the actions taken by the labor movements in any of the allied countries. It held that it was only authorized to state the war aims and policies adopted by the A. F. of L. and to confer with the representatives of the labor movements of the allied nations so that an accurate report of their aims and policies could be submitted to the American movement. Upon its return from France the mission again met with the same group of British representatives, this conference being held on April 17, in Central Hall, Westminster. On this occasion the impressions received as the result of conferences with joint representatives of the Confederation General du Travail and Socialist Party, were submitted and the need for a closer and more continuous method of contract and communications with French trade unionists expressed.

In France there exists a joint representative body created between the Confederation General du Travail and the Socialist Party to consider all questions relative to Labor's war aims and policies. It was this joint body which welcomed us in Paris on May 5th; several hours were devoted to a statement of the French and American labor war aims, and the ground prepared for the two conferences which took place the following day. At the first of these the official reports were read as they had been at our conferences in London and the same explanation given. Those present representing French labor were in hearty agreement with the A. F. of L. war aims, though they differed somewhat with the methods adopted by our movement, and the great majority were opposed to the American determination to participate in no International Conference until German armies were no longer a menace. One of the most prominent figures in the Confederation du Travail expressed the opinion which was supported by practically all French representatives present, that an international conference was necessary, this conviction being that it would be possible to impress upon the German and Austrian workers that it was their duty to act for the general welfare of the workers of the world. If these representatives should refuse to agree upon just peace terms, then nothing would be left but to continue the war. He believed, however, that by meeting with them, action could be taken which would hasten peace and supplant plutocratic government by a socialist government. While our French brothers differed somewhat with the methods of the A. F. of L. they repeatedly expressed not only their unqualified approval of the A. F. of L. war aims, but their conviction that in adopting these the American labor movement had clearly shown the way for all labor movements to follow. We found during our conferences that among our French brothers there exists wide differences of opinion as to the methods by which war aims were to be applied, and that as in

Great Britain there existed no small differences as to methods and policies between those who were purely trade union representatives, and those who represented the political groups assuming to speak for Labor. As in Great Britain, efforts were made to have us commit ourselves to the points of agreement or difference which might exist in the program or methods of the two countries, but we declined to do otherwise than maintain the position assumed at the London conferences. Our French brothers had extended a most generous welcome to us, every courtesy was shown on their part, and the farewell which they gave conveyed in full the sentiments of affection for the personnel of the mission and their high regard for the A. F. of L. It is our opinion that much practical good will follow from the London and Paris conferences in which we participated. The press of the countries in more than one instance had failed to express clearly and accurately the A. F. of L. policies so that these had not been clearly understood, and several individuals for personal or political motives had evidently colored their statements relative to our movement to accomplish whatever purpose they had in mind. The misconceptions which had arisen were overcome through the presentation of the official records of the A. F. of L. conventions, and if the mission accomplished nothing else, it succeeded in clearly stating the position of the American trade union movement on the subject of war aims and policies.

During the conferences held in London and Paris with representatives of the labor movement and in private conversations with many of the leaders in both countries, reference was made to the many existing conditions which could only be adequately met through the reestablishing of an effective International Federation of Labor. In both countries it was the unanimous opinion that it should be reestablished in a neutral country. At present there exists an unfortunate dearth of official records of the several national trade union movements and owing to this it has been possible for politicians and the partisan and general press to spread much misinformation among the workers relative to the attitude of trade union leaders and official policies. There is a crying need for a much greater international exchange of trade union information, experiences and ideas, which can only be accomplished satisfactorily through a central international trade union bureau or secretary. Such an international center is also most essential so that greater stability and unity of purpose may be established. In Great Britain and upon the European Continent there exists today among the workers more or less joint industrial and political movements, the French workers having the joint committee of the Confederation du Travail and the Socialist Party, while the British workers in their Labor Party include socialist groups such as the Independent Labor Party, National Socialist Party, British Socialist Party and the Fabian Society. While these Socialist groups work with the trade unionists politically they maintain their separate affiliation with the International Socialist organization. Our European trade union brethren are the best judges of what their political activities should be and what affiliations, political or otherwise which this should include, but the existing condition tends nevertheless to emphasize the urgent necessity for a purely international trade union federation at which the industrial problems can be given ample consideration entirely apart from any political movements or considerations. It is unsafe and unsound to passively contemplate the influences exerted upon the trade union movement in the great industrial nations of the world by political leaders, however small they may be, whose viewpoint and experiences are those of the student and politician. The policies and programs of the workers must be formulated by the workers themselves, acting through their industrial organizations, if their best interests are to be conserved.

That there is a certain weariness among the people of France and Britain is evident even to the casual observer. The burdens of nearly four years of terrific war have fallen upon their shoulders, The drainage of man power has been such as to leave at home few but the aged, the unfit and the very young. Where men formerly preponderated in industry women now preponderate. There are innumerable hardships to irritate nerves already freightened with tragedy and sorrow.

But despite the burdens the will to win remains unshaken. The deep meaning of the war is graven into the hearts of the people in all walks of life and there is an unmistakable and profound

conviction that, to quote an American, "the only way out of this war is through it."

There is, it must be said, a pacifist minority that would yield to Prussianism upon any pretext or none. Among the fanatics of this minority there are all shades of pacifist and enemy opinion. And the minority is noisy. However, the minority is too small to affect the national purpose in either nation. The fair and correct statement is that the morale of the people in France and Britain is fully equal to the strain that must yet be borne and that in these countries Germany's greatest antagonist is the determination of free people to remain free.

The cost of living has risen amazingly in both France and Britain, causing a most acute burden to rest upon the working people. However, while there is a general understanding of the necessity for maintaining proper standards and while much effort is given to that activity, there is thorough appreciation that American Labor is right in declaring that the war must be won or all free effort will be denied the opportunity to function.

LABOR IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

THE most colossal events ever developed in human history are now upon the stage of action, and labor is destined to play an eventful role in the mighty drama.

American labor builded the very foundations of the liberty of our nations, and the stalwart representatives of the American labor movement intend to preserve that liberty at any cost.

In this time of the world's greatest tragedy, labor as a comprehensive organization has met every demand promptly, and its loyalty is established beyond question.

The fraternity of labor everywhere means service to the nation, and its patriotism has been evidenced in a ready response to the call of duty. Labor feels a pride in its organizations, representing an important unit in the citizenship of the United States.

A menace to our nation as a whole is a menace to each individual,—hence every citizen has a personal responsibility in the work of winning the great war. To redeem our priceless American liberty we must as a whole united people meet the emergency together. In truth: "We must withhold nothing, but bring all of whatever we possess, with ourselves, to be placed upon the altar of our country. Freely, gladly must we furnish every available means for the triumph of our cause."

It is no time to compare with what some one else is doing for fear we may be doing more than our part.

Protestations of loyalty on the part of organized labor have been spontaneous and enthusiastic from the very beginning of international hostilities. Consistency has characterized its every act, for labor has rallied its best forces of men and means to the support of the Government.

Yet, enemies are still suspicious—insinuating in this wise,—"Methinks labor protests too much!" In claiming justice for itself, labor does not mean injustice to others, nor less of loyalty to the Government. Then why are its motives questioned and public attention directed to American labor's attitude toward the Government's military and industrial policy? Straightforward integrity will bear the most rigid scrutiny. Labor realizes that civilization itself is in danger and has carefully considered definite plans along all lines by which the most efficient service may be rendered.

Organized labor comes not empty handed when perils threaten. Efficiency, endurance, physical fitness, courage,—in these fine essentials labor stands powerfully forth in ready defense of American liberty.

We are at the door of our opportunity. As we meet our share in this world-wide responsibility our own acts will exalt or condemn us.

Every union man must act as becomes a true American citizen,—that is his full duty. True in principle and true in practice, beyond doubt, organized labor, ready and willing for sacrifice and service, is one of the strongest factors in the make-up of Uncle Sam's army.

Organized labor realizes its own strength and it is no wonder its power of union is recognized. Nor has the government misunderstood or in any manner

belittled the importance of labor's part in the gigantic task before the nation.

The Government's confidence in labor's splendid patriotism has been well placed, and its trust invites willing cooperation and the best that is in labor to give.

The wisdom of a searching investigation by the War Board, appointed by President Wilson himself, has shown most gratifying results. The report of this Commission investigating the causes of industrial unrest at this critical time, places full responsibility upon grasping profiteers who are taking advantage of the situation. Again labor stands exonerated and her accusers are silenced!

Organized workers are not surprised at the findings of the investigation, but chronic enemies, who having eyes to see, still refuse to be enlightened,—still ignore the revelations an awakened public has every right to learn.

It has been the line of least resistance to let the labor movement struggle along in its private battles with profiteering interests. Legislative action has been slow in the protection of the workers or in restraint of financial piracy. Now in the light of established facts, aroused public opinion is readjusting preconceived ideas. All who are willing to know the truth concerning the purposes of organized labor, no longer have any excuse for misconstruing its motives or condemning its methods.

America has never failed yet, and with the spirit of unfailing courage, especially characteristic of wide awake working men, America's armies are going forth to battle.

Organized labor is proud of a full representation at the front. **"Labor omnia vincit."** That motto inspires the boys from the ranks of labor and that inspiration to conquer all things goes with them until "over the top" to victory they at last merit a full share in the blessings of an honorable peace.

WALSH OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD

EVEN if his fine work as the chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission of a few years ago was in danger of being forgotten — and that is not at all likely—Frank P. Walsh, as the joint chairman with ex-President Taft, of the National War Labor Board, would still be a figure of interest in the eyes of trade unionists. He has done much to bring the public to see the fundamental justice and righteousness of the cause of labor and to further its progress has given of the best that is in him. As a labor advocate he is a personality to be reckoned with today and that is why, perhaps one hears so little about Walsh in our daily journals of misinformation.

The following interview, remarkable for the light it throws on his attitude of mind regarding the labor question, appeared recently in the Sunday "New York Call," which paper characterizes Walsh as "a man who has been strong enough to wrench himself loose from capitalistic environment and who sees the justice of the cause of the toilers with the 'seeing eye' that is so rare among statesmen of this day and generation."

The average man, comments the interviewer, is of the opinion that a philosophy is needed in every action of life.

"Set your mark and shoot at it," was the medieval way of looking at it; medieval, of course, not in the passage of time, but measured by the quick succession of events these days. But it seems that not all men tread worn paths.

Frank P. Walsh is a conspicuous example of a man who got away from what may be termed a Spencerian conception of life. His copy book had, among other aphorisms, the target idea. But Walsh disregarded it.

"Philosophies impose limitations," he said, in explaining his views of the matter. "They also have a habit of getting under your feet. Those who have philosophies invariably waste effort in being consistent. No man, considering the film of life as it flickers by, can be both consistent and truthful. Events shape and reshape themselves so fast and reactions gained from them are so changeful and even inconsistent with each other, that the man with a philosophy would carry mental bruises all the time."

Walsh was sitting back in a chair in the office of the National War Labor Board in Washington. He threw aside the ancient view of life as he saw it, casually even carelessly.

"Conceptions on economics are purely mental and the point of view governs entirely," he continued. "New knowledge

(Continued on Page 59)

Editorial

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The Road to Further Progress

When one surveys the field of trade unionism today, notes the contribution it has made to modern welfare and realizes what it can do in the future for the average worker, he is sometimes apt to find himself wondering why it is that so many of the rank and file require a stimulus occasionally in the shape of a "labor forward movement" or something of the kind to bring home what trade unionism is doing for the masses. Why he will wonder do so many members need something outside of themselves to raise their latent enthusiasm so that the spirit and the power of organized labor may be carried further as a result of their individual efforts?

Why should this be, one may well ask? For after all, isn't there a "labor forward movement" going on all the time? Isn't the labor movement going forward daily, steadily? Are not we of that movement and in it, and why should we miss any of the enthusiasm, the ardor, the pioneer-like energy which such a worthy crusade for better standards of life and living should furnish us?

If the indifferent members would but use a little more imagination they would clearly see the reason, aye, the vital need, why the enthusiastic help of every member of every organization is urgently needed in the work of furthering the progress of the labor movement. In proportion as there is enthusiasm, and unity and solidarity in the ranks, so much will the morale of the organization, and the movement as a whole, increase accordingly. And the better the morale and the esprit de corps the faster shall we unitedly attain the aims and objects we are seeking.

The great strides forward our organization has made in the last year in a sense illustrates the foregoing facts. It was in large measure due to the co-ordination, enthusiasm and vim of all forces working together toward a common end, that of a greater organization, a larger membership. And what we have already done we can do again. The field is not limited nor circumscribed; the work must go on until all engaged at our craft are unionized, and even then newer duties will tax our executive ability and skill and united effort. The duty our obligation as trade unionists imposes on us at the present hour is to keep our hands to the task of building up the organization to the highest point, broadening its power, increasing its prestige. All of us should turn to the work, now, today. As Carlyle said:

"Only engage, and then the mind grows heated;
Begin it, and the work will be completed."

* * *

What Your Subscription Means

You subscribe, when you subscribe to a Liberty Loan, to the belief that America entered this war for a just and noble cause; that our soldiers in France and our sailors on the sea are fighting for right and justice.

And you subscribe to the American sentiment that they must and shall be powerful, efficient, and victorious.

The opportunity is offered you now to purchase a bond of the fourth Liberty Loan. Let's keep up the good work so that an early over-subscription may be secured!

Phenomenal Growth

The month of September and especially the first period of it during which we celebrate Labor Day, is likely to bring to the minds of the average intelligent trade unionist thoughts regarding the growth of the organized labor movement.

Those Labor Day parades (symbolic as they are of the steady march of labor from the vassalage of a toil-burdened past to the plane of free citizenship which the workers now enjoy), awaken a train of thought in which we are likely to contrast years of the not too distant past, when organization was slow and the outlook for the future uncertain, with the period in which we now live, which is throbbing with the power of organization and all that it has in store for the workers of today.

In this connection we are likely to be struck very forcibly with the marvellous growth and development which has attended the labor movement in recent years. We note for instance that the A. F. of L. did not pass the million mark in membership until between 1901 and 1902, and that the two million mark was not passed before 1914, while today it is closely approximating three millions of members, with the tide of organization constantly swelling.

And the growth of our own organization, the U. B. of C. and J. of A., has been none the less marked. In recent years it has been in fact almost phenomenal. At the close of the recent fiscal year, June 30, 1918, the membership, paid up and in good standing, reached a total of 303,333, and when we compare the figures with the membership in good standing two years previous and as presented to the last General Convention held at Fort Worth, we find the organization has made a net gain of 90,500 members.

The significance of this gain in membership will not be fully brought home to us until we realize what an army an addition of 90,500 new members really is. If we stop and consider that this gain, made in the last two years, is greater than the total membership of any of the building trades international organizations, represented at the recent St. Paul Convention, we will gain a better comprehension of what it means. In other words, in the two years since the Fort Worth Convention, we have added to the U. B. the equivalent of another international union, a membership body larger than the total paid-up membership of the most prominent building trades international unions.

It is distinctly heartening to realize the great strides we are making as an organization at the present time, proof of which will soon be available in official form for the information of the membership in the forthcoming report of the General Secretary for the close of the fiscal year. And it is well to remember also that the great gain in membership has found the machinery of the General Office capable of taking care of it with the same despatch as it handled the lesser membership, and this notwithstanding the responsibilities of war work which the developments of the times have thrust upon the shoulders of the General Officers.

It is pleasing to reflect upon this following the Labor Day exercises of the year 1918. There is always something stimulating about a united gain of this kind and it should encourage us to further efforts, each one doing fully as much as lies in his power to further the momentum of organization in his own craft as well as among the world's workers in general.

* * *

Can't Strike" Laws A Failure

Those of our lawmakers who seem partial to the adoption by Congress of the Reed amendment which would remove from deferred classification any workman of draft age in essential industries who remained away from work without cause for five days might well look to Canada for guidance on the subject of the enactment of "can't strike" laws.

The Dominion has had experience of such a law for more than ten years and though various attempts have been made to bolster it up so that it would in some measure realize the "strikeless millenium" sought by its originators, it has proved a lamentable failure. The latest endeavor to revivify it has taken the form of a commission, appointed for the purpose of reviewing the awards under the act.

The official title of the "can't strike" law is the "Canadian industrial disputes investigating act," or popularly known as the Lemieux act to the public generally and as the "lemon" act to organized workers. It was passed in 1907 and makes strikes against public utilities illegal where the government is not given

time to appoint a commission to investigate and make an award. When the law was passed it was given wide publicity as the solution of differences between capitalists and workers, and Mackenzie King, who is credited with being its sponsor, and who later joined hands with the Rockefeller interests, imported the idea to Colorado.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has condemned the law. The unionists say that the time the government demands before a strike is legal is used by employers to strengthen their lines and secure strikebreakers. Another charge against the law is that too much time is used by the conciliators, which is taken advantage of by the employers.

The government's new plan to patch up the law is a commission of five—two employes, and two employers, they to selected a chairman—whose decisions shall be final. While many trade unionists are dubious of the success of this plan, officers of the trades and labor congress are determined to make every effort to minimize industrial strife, and have nominated John W. Bruce, Toronto, member of the Plumbers' union, and Gustave Francq, Montreal, of the Typographical union, as members of the new commission.

* * *

The "Bonus" Out-of-date

We are glad to see that Mr. Garfield, the national fuel administrator, has taken cognizance of trade union opposition to the payment of a bonus in labor relations in lieu of better wages, for we note he has ordered the coal operators to abandon the bonus system.

"Maximum production," Mr Garfield says, in his letter to the operators, is essential to the successful conduct of the war and for the welfare of the boys in the trenches. The democracy we are seeking to establish at home and abroad demands that maximum production be based on an arrangement fair to all concerned—to all mine workers, all operators, and all the public.

"The payment of bonuses in any form is contrary to the spirit of the wage agreements made by operators and mine workers with the president of the United States last November. These agreements covered the period of the war. With full confidence, therefore that the fuel administration will have the support of all associations and individuals in curbing violations of that agreement, I hereby announce that if any operator hereafter undertakes to pay a bonus in any form in violation of the terms or spirit of the agreements above referred to, I shall assume that the mine price of coal allowed that operator is too high and I shall accordingly order a reduction thereof.

"Also, I am directing investigation of alleged payment of bonuses now or since the November agreement, and shall make such further orders and regulations as the facts may justify."

Trade union opposition to the bonus system is well-founded for it is in opposition to the democratic spirit of the times and in the hands of large corporations it has been found effective as an instrumentality which under cover of generosity keeps wages at a low point. Justice and not "favors" from the employer is all that trade unionists want. Where an adequate wage scale is paid, commensurate with decent standards of living, there is little need for bonuses.

* * *

Trouble for Profiteers

In urging Congress to pass a new revenue bill, President Wilson warned lobbyists to keep hands off this legislation.

The chief executive said:

"There is no danger of deceit now. An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the scene. If lobbyists hurry to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection and advantage, the light will beat also upon them.

"There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that can not be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable."

* * *

A False Generalization

"A poor, ignorant creature," is a common term of reproach, as if poverty and ignorance must be inseparable. If a list could be obtained of rich ignorant people, it would be no flattering document to stick on the door of the temple of Mammon.—Samuel Lover.

Against "Industrial Labor Contracts"

In line with its original pronouncement in favor of collective bargaining, it is refreshing to find that the War Labor Board has logically followed up its stand by setting its face strongly against the "individual labor contract."

Action came in the case of the General Electric Company's trouble at its Pittsfield, Mass., plant. It is the first decision of its kind by the board and establishes a precedent that will rule in all such conflicts between labor and employers during the war.

The General Electric Company at Pittsfield has always refused to recognize committees of its employes or representatives of the union at its plant. Individual contracts have been submitted to prospective employes and have been signed before the men have been placed on the payroll. The same system prevails in many of the large industrial plants of the country.

The case came to the board on appeal both against the contract system and on a question of wages. The chairmen of the board had been appointed to settle this wage dispute along with one at the Schenectady plant of the same company. At the latter plant the company has recognized committees of the employes.

In its order the board directed that the individual contracts now in effect be eliminated and that the company make none such in the future.

A similar stand was later taken in the case of the Smith and Wesson Arms Co., of Springfield, Mass., which was notified that "the practice of the company in times past to make restrictive personal contracts, even if lawful when made, is contrary to the principles of the national war board, and the practice of making such contracts should be discontinued for the period of the war."

The company secured these individual contracts and refused to concede any form of collective bargaining to its employes, who were discharged as fast as they showed any inclination to object.

* * *

Porto Ricans Want Governor Hunt

Thousands of Porto Ricans are petitioning President Wilson to appoint Governor Hunt of Arizona governor of their island. Trade unionists and fraternal societies are taking an active part in the campaign, and numerous mass meetings have been held.

Porto Rican workers complain that the island authorities have denied them every right guaranteed under the Porto Rican organic act. Strikes have been suppressed and the strikers clubbed and jailed when they suspended work to enforce a living wage. Thousands of workers employed in the sugar industry are paid an average wage of 65c for a 10-hour day; women, 45c and children 30c. The workers are confident that the commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate deplorable social conditions will support their charges, and that it will be found that 70 per cent. of the island's wealth goes to absentee profiteers.

The Porto Rican organic act, passed by Congress, accords United States citizenship to Porto Ricans, but the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal constitution does not apply to this island, although more than 120,000 islanders have been drafted and over 14,000 are now in active military service.

This movement of the Porto Ricans praying President Wilson to appoint Governor Hunt, of Arizona, governor of Porto Rico, recalls the 1915 copper strike of Arizona, when Governor Hunt refused to admit strikebreakers and gunmen to that state. The strike was called to force the reinstatement of men discharged because of trade unionism, and the governor's action brought angry protest from copper employers, who started a recall movement to oust the governor from office, but the attempt failed. In January of the following year the men secured a settlement.

At the last election Governor Hunt was openly opposed by the copper interests and was defeated on the face of the returns, but the state Supreme Court seated him because of irregularities in the count.

* * *

Lawless Passion Disloyal

In a notable proclamation recently, President Wilson drew a striking analogy between the misguided people, who resort to mob law and lynching courts to prove their "loyalty," and the tools of Prussian autocracy across the water.

"We are," he said, "at this very moment fighting lawless passion.

"Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligation of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers

emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering people believe her to be their savior.

"How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak?

"Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States, what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away.

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."

It will be remembered that the President's first utterance on this subject was made during his speech at last year's convention of the A. F. of L., when he declared, with emphasis, that the individual who participated in mob violence was unworthy of American citizenship. Trade unionists assented to the sentiments expressed by the President then just as heartily as they approve of the opinion he expresses now.

* * *

"War Profits" vs. "Excess Profits"

"By a war-profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of those realized before the war.

"By an excess-profits tax we mean a tax upon profits in excess of a given return upon capital.

"The theory of a war-profits tax is to tax profits due to the war.

"The theory of an excess-profits tax is to tax profits over and above a given return on capital. The excess-profits tax falls less heavily on big business than on small business, because big business is generally overcapitalized and small businesses are often undercapitalized.

"The war-profits tax would tax all war profits at one high rate; the excess-profits tax does and for safety must tax all excess profits at lower and graduated rates."

The above extract from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee gives his differentiation between war profits and excess-profits taxes and explains his position in urging upon Congress an excess-profits tax with an alternative war-profits tax in the forthcoming revenue legislation.

To the average citizen Secretary McAdoo's position seems well taken. Most small and local corporations are capitalized at an actual valuation. Many of the very large corporations are greatly overcapitalized; the stocks of some of them has been repeatedly watered. With only an excess-profits tax a corporation earning 10 per cent. on grossly watered capital will pay the same tax as another corporation not overcapitalized earning 10 per cent. on the real, actual valuation of the money and property invested in its business. The profits of the first corporation might be 30 per cent. on its actual valuation, and it is to cover such cases that a war-profits tax is urged.

As many of these large corporations are engaged in government work and drawing huge sums from the United States, it seems particularly just that they should pay taxes on the same actual basis as corporations not overcapitalized. A tax that taxes equally a 10 per cent. profit on watered capital and a 10 per cent. profit on unwatered capital is not equal and uniform and just.

* * *

Conquest

White women in the houses
And strange men in the street,
Muddy horses in the fields,
Trampling down the wheat.

And so they took the village
Whose men were all away.
Women screamed and soldiers laughed—
It was a glorious day!

But over on the hillside,
Up which the footpath led,
There was a town they could not take—
The village of the dead.

—H. W. Holbrook.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove For Quarter Ending, June 30, 1918

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, Gen'l Pres.
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the provisions of Section 11 of our General Constitution, I hereby submit my second quarterly report as First General Vice-President for the year of 1918.

On April 2nd I proceeded from the General Office to Richmond, Ind. and attended a meeting of L. U. 912 and conferred with the officials of that local in reference to the differences then existing between them and Contractor Muller & Son, who at the time of my visit were erecting the Knights of Pythias Building at Richmond, and succeeded in arriving at an agreement with the above mentioned firm satisfactory to our Richmond local union.

From Richmond I returned to the General Office, where I remained until April 22nd, when I proceeded to Louisville, Ky. to confer with Business Agent Borders in reference to the proposed trade movement then under way in that city, which movement later terminated successfully.

From Louisville I proceeded to Fort Wayne, Ind. and arranged to attend a conference between representatives of L. U. 232 and the Contractors Association, at which meeting a proposition was presented by the undersigned having for its purpose a satisfactory solution of the pending trade movement.

At the conclusion of my mission in Fort Wayne I returned to the General Office and remained there until April 28th, when I proceeded to St. Paul, Minn., and in conjunction with Business Agents Nelson and Green conferred with representatives of the Builders Exchange, at which time a satisfactory understanding was arrived at and put into effect the following month, thus settling the pending trade movement in the Twin Cities.

During the early part of May it be-

came necessary that I again visit Fort Wayne, Ind. and upon my arrival in that city I learned that Contractors had locked out the members of our L. U. 232 for failure to accept unfavorable conditions. I was successful in arranging for another conference between representatives of our organization and the Contractors Association, at which time a satisfactory settlement of the wage controversy was arrived at.

From Fort Wayne, Ind. I proceeded to Vincennes, Ind. in which city some differences existed between our L. U. 274 and one of the mill owners there. Upon my return to the General Office I immediately made a detailed report to you covering same.

On June 2nd I proceeded to St. Paul, Minn., to attend the annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and in conjunction with my colleagues to this convention have made a separate report on same to the General Executive Board.

During the past quarter I also visited Peoria, where our members are on strike in an effort to enforce improved working conditions, as well as visiting Atlantic City and Newark, N. J.

In addition to visiting the above mentioned cities I have during the second quarter of this year approved of two hundred and eleven (211) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, Amendments and working agreements, one hundred and eighty-five of which were submitted by local unions, twenty-five (25) by District Councils and one (1) Ladies Auxiliary Union.

There was also during the past three months five thousand nine hundred and fifty (5950) transfer labels, and thirty-three (33) rubber mill stamps issued from this office. Twenty-four (24) firms were granted the use of the label for their products, and one firm was deprived of the use of the label, while still another was destroyed by fire.

Trusting this report may meet with your approval and with best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

JOHN T. COSGROVE
First General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered In July

Two Rivers, Wis. (Millmen.)
St. Johns, N. B., Can. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Portsmouth, N. H. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Boat Builders, Fasteners and Millmen.)
Pensacola, Fla. (Bridge, Dock and Pier Carpenters.)
Quincy, Mass. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Laurel, Miss. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Can.
Paducah, Ky. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Elizabeth City, N. C. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
New Orleans, La. (Colored.)
Houston, Tex. (Caulkers.)
Olympia, Wash. (Caulkers.)
Stillwater, Okla. Brush, Colo.
Humacao, Porto Rico. Cle Elum, Wash.
Total, 16 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1918, of the G. E. B.

(Continued from last month)

July 12th, 1918.

Appeal of Mrs. Henry Myers from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim account of Henry Myers a former member of Local 261, Scranton, Pa. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Waterville, Maine, L. U. 348.—Appeal of the Local Union from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of John B. Seavey. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was six months in arrears June 30th, 1917, and should have been suspended and the appeal was dismissed.

Punsutawney, Pa., L. U. 1088.—Appeal of the Local Union from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for donation on death of wife of Elmer McElwain. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds as set forth therein, namely, that the Local Union did not comply with the laws of the U. B. governing payment of monthly dues until November 1917.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1456.—Appeal of the Local Union from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim on death of Gust. Haggar. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds as set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Dallas, Texas, L. U. 198.—Appeal of Local Union from the decision of the G. T. in the matter of court costs in the Hyde case. Other evidence having been produced the case is referred back to the General Treasurer to reopen.

Everett, Wash. L. U. 562.—Movement for wage increase from 70c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are made to the General Office.

Des Moines, Ia.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 106 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during December and January, 1917. Received and filed.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 328 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May and June 1918 was received and filed.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Full accounting from Local Union 281 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May 1918 was received and filed.

Illinois Valley D. C., Springfield, Ill.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike

relief during the months of April and May received and filed.

St. Louis, Mo., D. C.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike relief during April and May 1918 was received and filed.

Memphis, Tenn., D. C.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike relief during the months of January, February and March 1918 received and filed.

New York, N. Y., Marine Woodworkers' District Council.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike relief during the months of February and March 1918 received and filed.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike relief during the months of March and April 1918 received and filed.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike relief during the months of April and May 1918 received and filed.

July 13th, 1918.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarter ended June 30th, 1917 was taken up and continued throughout the day.

July 15th, 1918.

Wichita Falls, Texas, L. U. 977.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective August 18th, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Paulsboro, N. J., L. U. 1537.—Movement for increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 1st, 1918. Referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information as to result of movement, etc.

Clarkdale, Arizona, L. U. 909.—On receipt of information from the Local that they had agreed to abide by the decision of an arbitrator in connection with their trade movement, no action is necessary on the part of the G. E. B.

An invitation was received from the Philadelphia Carpenters District Council asking that the General Officers attend their Labor Day celebration, Monday, September 2, 1918, on which occasion services will be held at the grave of the late P. J. Maguire, the founder of Labor Day and in the afternoon there will be a celebration of the settlement of the debt on their new home. Following these events an entertainment and banquet will be held in the evening. The Board referred the invitation to General President Hutcheson with instructions to appoint a committee to represent the General Office.

St. Paul, Minn., L. U. 1868.—Movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour, effective September 9th. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the General Office.

Memphis, Tenn., L. U. 345.—Appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disapproving the claim for wife's funeral donation account A. E. Banks. The Board sustains the decision of the G. T. on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Request of the State Council Ladies Auxiliary Unions of Texas for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board could not see its way clear at this time to grant the request.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 1523.—The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Montreal, Que., Canada, District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes referred to the General President and member of the G. E. B. from the Seventh District for further investigation.

The Second quarterly report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in the official monthly journal "THE CARPENTER."

The death of Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was reported to the G. E. B. and a committee was appointed by that body to draw up suitable resolutions for presentation to the family of the late Brother Edmonston.

Fort Williams, Ont., Canada, L. U. 1498.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 70c per hour, recognition, 50 hours per week and agreement with employers. The Board refers the movement back to the G. S. to secure latest information.

The dedication of the monument to the memory of former General President Kirby was set for October 8th, 1918. The General Officers are authorized to make arrangements to convey the visitors to the cemetery on that date.

President Andrew C. Hughes and Secretary Wm. H. Deal of the Coopers' International Union of North America appeared at the General Office relative to jurisdictional disputes between that organization and the U. B. of C. and J. of A. A committee of the G. E. B. was appointed to confer with the Cooper's representatives and report results of conference to the G. E. B.

Following is report of the Committee which was concurred in by the General Executive Board:

"President Hughes and Secretary Deal representing the Coopers' International Union and First General Vice-President Cosgrove, General Secretary Duffy and Business Agent White of Chicago, representing the U. B. of C. and J. of A., met in conference at the General Office to try and adjust jurisdictional disputes existing between the two organizations.

In the course of debate it developed that at the present time no disputes exist. The conclusions arrived at are as follows:

1. If a local controversy should arise in the future, it shall be referred to the Presidents of the two organizations for adjustment.

2. In order to avoid future trouble the representatives of the Carpenters proposed amalgamation of the Coopers with the Carpenters. The representatives of the Coopers claim a matter of that kind would have to be ratified by their members. It was then agreed that the General Officers of the Carpenters propose terms and conditions leading up to amalgamation.

3. It was further agreed that one of the General Officers of the U. B. attend the next convention of the Coopers to be held in New York City in September 1919.

With regard to the death of Brother Gabriel Edmonston, the G. E. B. adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has been reported to the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that our First General President GABRIEL EDMONSTON has been called to the Great Beyond; and

Whereas, Brother Edmonston's long and notable career as a pioneer leader in the American labor movement and as one of the

founders of our organization won for him a warm place in our hearts; and

Whereas, A long period of intimate association revealed his many sterling qualities of mind and heart and the steadfast zeal and devotion with which he followed the progress of the organization he helped to found; and

Whereas, We shall miss the mature and wise council of this "father of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.," this veteran who saw our organization grow from smallest beginnings to its present proportions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife and family our deepest sympathy at the great loss they have sustained by his death, and be it further

Resolved, That a special page of the official minutes of this meeting of the General Executive Board be set aside for the insertion of these resolutions and that a copy of same be sent to the family and a copy published in our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter."

Signed,

(Seal)

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.
Frank Duffy,
General Secretary.

July 16th, 1918.

Fort William, Ont., Can.—L. U. 1498 advised the Board of the successful settlement of their trade movement; therefore no further action was necessary.

Communication received from the Building Trades Council of Dallas, Texas and vicinity relative to the alleged indebtedness of Local Union 198 to that body, received and filed.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

July 17th, 1918.

A telegram received by General President Hutcheson was brought to the attention of the Board, relative to conditions in the shipbuilding yards at Quebec, Canada. The General President was authorized to wire for latest developments.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

July 18th, 1918.

Schnectady, N. Y., L. U. 146.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 70c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction desired with the understanding that section 58 be complied with.

Complaints having been lodged with the General Secretary that the last remittance sent the Summit County District Council of Akron, Ohio for relief of men on strike had not been properly accounted for; the G. E. B. insists that a financial accounting of same must be submitted to the General Secretary for presentation to the Board at its next meeting.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, October 9, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

St. Paul, Minn., June 9, 1918.

To the Members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order on Thursday, June 6th, by George W. Lawson in the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Mayor of the city, Mr. E. G. Hall, President of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and others. President John W. Hays of the Department replied to the various addresses of welcome and declared the convention opened for the transaction of business. There were 78 delegates present representing 28 national and international unions and 1 fraternal delegate representing the Women's International Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary.

All the delegates representing our Brotherhood took a necessary part and active interest in the work of the convention. Brother Martel served on the Committee of Rules and Order. Brother Guerin served on the Committee of Laws and Brother Cosgrove served on the Committee of Label Propaganda.

The report of Secretary Manning showed that the total funds of the Department was $10,363.62. Of this amount all except $3,000.00 (on checking account) was deposited in a savings account drawing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., payable semi-annually. His report further shows a gain in membership of 58,840 during the past six months, making the total membership affiliated with the Department 499,722.

The report of President John W. Hays was very comprehensive and dealt with many subjects of vital interest to the label publicity of affiliated crafts.

From the President's report we desire to quote the following on Label Publicity

"The Union Label Trades Department, as a general proposition, can use and promote only such publicity as will accrue to the benefit of all the labels, shop cards and buttons represented in the Department; to do otherwise would be to show partiality to one organization as against another organization, which would be unfair. The interest of some labels can be best advanced by publicity among wage earners only. Other labels require the patronage of business men almost exclusively. Of course, different classes of advertising must be used to reach the different classes of purchasers; that which may be good publicity to distribute to the laboring man is not always good advertising to distribute to the business man. The individual organizations must decide for themselves as to this, and leave the Department to work out the general publicity that will be of benefit to all."

The following resolution was introduced by your delegates and adopted by the convention.

Whereas, The United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers, a dual and independent organization, unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, claims jurisdiction over the making and repairing of wooden boxes; and

Whereas, The manufacture and repair of wooden boxes belongs to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as set forth in the circular letter issued by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1915, as follows:

"To the Secretaries of Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: I have received a letter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America stating that there appears to be some misunderstanding among the members of local unions with reference to the union label on boxes of various kinds. The Brotherhood of Carpenters claims that this misunderstanding is brought about through the efforts of an independent organization known as the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of Chicago, Ill., endeavoring to secure the assistance of organized labor to further the interest of their organization.

This is to inform the delegates to your central body that the only label recognized on boxes is that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is the organization recognized as having jurisdiction over box making.

(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L."

Whereas, Some contention and misunderstanding still exists on this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Label Trades Department officially notify all local Label Trades Councils that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is the only organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Label Trades Department having jurisdiction over this class of work; and, be it further

Resolved, That all local Councils be requested to use their best efforts to promote the use of the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on boxes and other wood work."

Since the last convention the following organizations became affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department:

International Union of Broom and Whisk Makers; Paper Makers' International Union; International Union of Teamsters and Chauffeurs; International Brotherhood of Tip Printers; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Considerable discussion arose over Resolution No. 5, which resolution had for its purpose a recommendation to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to amend the laws of that body in order to empower affiliated central labor unions to discipline its delegates for failure to hire union labor in the purchasing of wearing apparel. The proposed resolution was referred jointly to the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Label Propaganda, who submitted the following substitute, which was concurred in by the convention:

Whereas, Union men and women who seek to and do represent organized labor in central labor unions, state federations of labor, union label departments and in the American Federation of Labor, should at least practice that which they preach, and since the union label is one of the fundamental bulwarks and a power of strength and assistance which creates and helps to maintain our unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department earnestly urges that central labor unions, state federations of labor, label departments and the American Federation of Labor, should insist that such delegates fortify their rights to represent organized labor by appearing at such conventions with a full equipment of clothing,

etc., bearing the union label, and that such delegates or representatives should insist that those whom they represent shall establish their rights to be known as 100 per cent. union by complying with the principle herein set forth.

Since January 1, 1918, through circular letters issued to central labor unions and organizers of the American Federation of Labor, local label leagues have been formed in the following cities:

Pueblo, Colo.; Punxutawney, Pa.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Chicago, Ill.; New Brighton, Pa.; Rochester, Minn.; Monroe, La,; Bartlesville, Okla.

All of the present officers were re-elected without opposition, and are as follows:

President: John W. Hays, (International Typographical Union.)

First Vice-President: Jacob Fischer, (Journeymen Barbers' International Union.)

Second Vice-President: George W. Perkins, (Cigar Makers' International Union.)

Third Vice-President: Antony McAndrews, (Tobacco Workers' International Union.)

Fourth Vice-President: Matthew Woll, (Photo Engravers International Union.)

Fifth Vice-President: Joseph Proebstle, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of America.)

Secretary-Treasurer: John J. Manning, (United Garment Workers of America.)

Due to the fact that the laws of the American Federation of Labor provide that affiliated Departments shall hold their conventions in the same city as the A. F. of L., it was decided by that body that the next convention shall be held in Atlantic City.

Your delegates are of the opinion that the affiliation of our Brotherhood with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will in the very near future prove of material assistance to both our organization and the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
FRANK H. KUCHENBECKER,
T. M. GUERIN,
ARTHUR MARTEL.

War Savings Societies

Now that the National War Savings drive is over and a large number of people have pledged themselves to purchase War Savings Stamps throughout the remainder of the year, and to economize systematically, the War Savings Society becomes more than ever an important factor in the community.

The War Savings Society has more than one purpose. Meeting regularly, it affords an opportunity for the interchange of ideas and opinions and a means through which the general public, far too busy to read carefully and think deeply over the progress of the war, may listen to discussions upon phases of the war by those who have been assigned to read during the interim between meetings to reflect upon what they have read, and to present it to the society. Each War Savings group, therefore, becomes a forum through which the entire country is kept posted on the war, upon the necessity and means to stop the mouth of the German propagandist, to preserve the true democratic spirit in America, and to keep up the spirit and morale of our people.

The War Savings Societies also keep those who are sacrificing and economizing from feeling they are martyrs. When we economize singly we are apt to feel that we are having a hard lot, and either grow envious of those who are not economizing or forget our pledges and promises to reduce our unnecessary expenditures and again become reckless spenders competing with the government for labor and materials.

In the third place, a War Savings Society can make it "bad taste" for any one to be extravagant. If all our associates, bound together by the pledge to economize, with a community of interest promoted through the War Savings Society, take it upon themselves to not only make it the proper thing to dress plainly and economically and to live simply, but to also insist that others do likewise, any one can see what a powerful stimulus the War Savings Society will be in promoting general economy and thriftiness.

From this time forward, emphasis should be laid upon the organization and continuation of War Savings Societies. There should be one or more of such War Savings Societies within every existing organization (civic or church).

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32209	Harry Dornkemper	2	1	7	Pneumonia and acute myocarditis	$ 50.00
32210	J. M. Brant	2	7	..	Fracture of skull	300.00
32211	Catherine Ferguson	67	10	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
32212	Press Roof	69	15	1	Nephritis	300.00
32213	Malvina Sinnotte	78	17	1	Cancer of liver	75.00
32214	Hugh Jones	161	15	4	Suicide	300.00
32215	Chas. B. Russ	161	8	9	Disease of liver	300.00
32216	J. M. Brisbin	165	17	..	Cancer of stomach	125.00
32217	LeRoy A. Carter	368	1	2	Killed in runaway car in mines	50.00
32218	Lillie Jackson	427	12	10	Pneumonia	75.00
32219	Sarah M. Wishiam	432	16	5	Myocarditis	75.00
32220	Arthur Kelly	522	7	9	Typhoid fever	300.00
32221	Edward J. Dankert	585	10	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32222	Otto Patt	1053	12	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32223	Jesse L. Patterson	374	4	1	Anaemia	50.00
32224	John Johnson	76	1	7	Struck on head by plank	50.00
32225	Thos. F. Lawler	514	5	6	Cardio-renal sclerosis	300.00
32226	E. G. Schell	104	1	5	Intestinal tuberculosis	50.00
32227	F. R. Holman	112	4	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32228	Henry Panning	171	1	7	Heart lesion	50.00
32229	Mary Maurer	231	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage arterio sclerosis—intestinal nephritis	75.00
32230	Edward Bronillette	408	17	8	Chronic endocarditis	300.00
32231	Anna Stebel	416	5	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32232	Otto Beeker	586	11	8	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32233	Herbert M. Lang	877	16	3	Arterio sclerosis; anemia	125.00
32234	Shula Martin	1028	1	3	Peritonitis and heart failure	25.00
32235	Fred Wahlquist	1179	2	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
32236	Christina Groning	1593	2	..	Influenza	50.00
32237	William Schragen	1670	12	4	Abscess on neck	300.00
32238	Albert Miller	11	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32239	Charles Vidito	33	13	9	Cardio seval	300.00
32240	Alfred Fairall	132	2	2	Hemorrhage	100.00
32241	Carrie B. Long	136	13	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
32242	S. S. Marshall	125	17	8	Chronic bronchitis	125.00
32243	Thomas Bickford	428	5	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32244	Albert P. Lessard	488	12	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32245	E. J. Carter (Dis.)	690	4	11	Accidental injuries	300.00
32246	A. Dionosi	1164	9	3	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
32247	Albert Meyer (Dis.)	1367	5	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
32248	Hattie Wood	1904	1	8	Diabetic coma	25.00
32249	Claude Spates	1904	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
32250	William A. Tallman	211	3	..	Fracture of third and fourth vertebrae	50.00
32251	Alfred Buest	859	16	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
32252	Joseph Kedmenek	1053	5	1	Nephritis	300.00
32253	Thomas Meyer	1326	6	6	Acute asthma	300.00
32254	Bernard M. Eaton	337	2	5	Heart disease	100.00
32255	Frank Dale	1257	2	9	Heart disease	100.00
32256	Wm. J. Marshall	1632	11	3	Heart disease	189.00
32257	J. W. Reams (Dis.)	200	25	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
32258	Emilie Fuchs	366	22	1	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
32259	Joseph E. Erdman (Dis.)	37	19	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
32260	Sherman W. Thornburg	36	5	..	Hydrothorax	300.00
32261	John S. Anderson	75	8	1	Rupture of intestine	75.00
32262	Richard Wilcock	76	26	..	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32263	Toussaint Savaria	96	31	10	Cancer of tongue	300.00
32264	Harry G. Williamson	101	3	..	Fracture of skull	150.00
32265	Wm. A. McDonald	115	3	1	Acute tetanus	150.00
32266	Harry Ferguson	146	16	1	Bronchial pneumonia	300.00
32267	Mary Barss	146	9	6	Pulmonary embolus	75.00
32268	Geo. H. Bogart	317	13	1	Bronchial pneumonia	300.00
32269	Annie E. Force	349	16	10	Myocarditis	75.00
32270	Irwin Kerschner	368	4	9	Paralysis	200.00
32271	Christ Schmidt	416	9	2	Acute lymphoid leukemia	300.00
32272	James F. Harrington	416	7	11	Shock from injuries	75.00
32273	Bertha M. Calhoun	422	7	..	Intestinal nephritis	75.00
32274	C. V. Sherwood	627	7	..	Intestinal nephritis	300.00
32275	John A. Walker (Dis.)	830	15	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
32276	M. P. Moulton	931	12	9	Paralysis	125.00
32277	Harmidas Charpentier (Dis.)	1021	12	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
32278	John Demico	1096	9	5	Chronic endocarditis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32279	August Schaefer	1596	7	8	Intestinal nephritis	300.00
32280	Grace Hayden	1694	14	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32281	Clara Bendix	42	11	6	Glionia	75.00
32282	Emma A. Dieckman	42	14	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32283	Paul Voight	118	17	11	Cancer of stomach	300.00
32284	Geo. B. Lee	193	5	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
32285	Vincent Dugas	218	1	10	Cellulitis of arm	50.00
32286	Herman E. Poppe	238	36	7	Acute cardiac dilatation	300.00
32287	John W. Nearing	268	16	4	Pneumonia	300.00
32288	Sadie Lankford	384	8	11	Uremia	75.00
32289	Rosina E. McIntosh	483	14	2	Carcinoma of throat	75.00
32290	Wm. T. Ellington	626	12	1	Brights' disease	300.00
32291	Louis Soiseth	948	15	10	Accident	300.00
32292	Simeon Jones	1659	10	1	Concussion of brain	125.00
32293	David Conklin (Dis.)	1662	14	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
32294	Joseph P. Tavares	1733	1	7	Abscess of lungs	50.00
32295	Abraham Simonofsky	1750	5	7	Perforated duodenal ulcer	300.00
32296	Leda Provencal	70	20	3	Cancer of stomach	75.00
32297	Mary C. Cartwright	142	16	7	Heart disease	75.00
32298	George W. Cooper	318	36	1	Intestinal nephritis	300.00
32299	Abraham Silverman	954	8	1	Pneumonia	300.00
32300	Milton Ressler	44	21	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32301	Carl A. F. Salmonson	141	28	2	Hypostatic pneumonia	300.00
32302	William Lyons	165	19	1	Aortic regurgitation	125.00
32303	Rebecca Schreck	265	18	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32304	Theodore Johnson	366	4	11	Heart disease	200.00
32305	Mittie A. Aycock	559	1	8	Laryngitis	25.00
32306	Fred Poole	690	5	7	Empyema	300.00
32307	John Longworth	867	8	8	Intestinal nephritis	75.00
32308	Theresa V. Bollhalter	1312	11	..	Arterial gangrene	75.00
32309	Frank Rippe	209	18	7	Entero-colitis	300.00
32310	R. C. Milier	526	4	..	Intestinal obstruction	200.00
32311	Sanford E. Watts	554	19	5	Gangrene	300.00
32312	Fred Franke	1051	13	..	Struck by train	125.00
32313	Ida A. Burkhardt	1367	14	2	Apoplexy	75.00
32314	Helmi T. Hokala	1418	5	6	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
32315	Clara B. Soucy	1558	2	2	Tumor	50.00
32316	Caroline Donnelly	11	9	10	Uraemia	75.00
32317	Anna Campbell	17	7	3	Dilatation of heart	75.00
32318	Rebecca Smalls	52	3	10	Apoplexy	75.00
32319	W. E. Card	193	7	6	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
32320	Fred Dufenhorst	264	1	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32321	Wellington N. Yeakel	368	19	8	Apoplexy	300.00
32322	Patrick Kerr	449	22	9	Fracture of pelvis	125.00
32323	Ida M. Davis	632	9	2	Malignancy of bladder	75.00
32324	Rachel B. Olsen	791	32	3	Cerebral embolus	75.00
32325	Daniel McNeil	847	15	1	Fracture of vertebral column	300.00
32326	Charles J. Dykeman	860	11	9	Abscess of lung	300.00
32327	August Meyers	875	7	4	Carcinoma of bowel	300.00
32328	Walter W. Howard	1438	3	1	Internal injuries	150.00
32329	Francis E. Gale	61	5	4	Peritonitis	75.00
32330	Kate Strunk	492	18	1	Shock following operation	75.00
32331	Thomas H. Sanderson	493	13	2	Asphyxia	300.00
32332	Anna Mantz	1403	15	5	Strangulated hernia	75.00
32333	Oscar Friedrich	47	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32334	Carl Nystrom	62	13	10	Carcinoma of rectum	300.00
32335	Andrew Peterson (Dis.)	181	16	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
32336	James Willon	211	4	10	Broken neck	50.00
32337	Newton M. Holt	766	16	3	Heart disease	300.00
32338	A. Palmer Brill	1113	16	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32339	Iver Sundfar	1367	4	9	Pulmonary hemorrhage	50.00
32340	Frank E. Herbert	1367	10	9	Heart disease	300.00
32341	Fred B. Moulton	36	18	1	Pneumonia	300.00
32342	Chas. P. Hille	430	12	6	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32343	Foster Jarvis	927	16	6	Diabetes	125.00
32344	Jacob Lutts	18	18	10	Depressive insanity	300.00
32345	Edw. P. Vernon	87	18	11	Myocarditis	300.00
32346	Martha Maddox	753	1	10	Puerpural scepticemia	25.00
32347	Frank Bloomfield	1034	6	1	Fracture of skull	300.00
32349	Eric Erickson	1414	12	3	Cancer of liver	300.00
32350	Hugh Brady	1456	1	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32351	John A. Peterson	1861	3	3	Apoplexy	50.00
32352	James F. Haines	55	5	6	Heart disease	75.00
32353	Moses F. Provost	96	18	9	Cancer of liver	300.00
32354	Norman E. Eroh	368	3	11	Cancer of jaw	200.00
32355	Martha F. Hickman	1154	13	9	Carcenoma of bladder	75.00
32356	Milton Geibel	1186	9	1	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
32357	James McCollum	1582	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32358	George F. Godson	1244	4	9	Hemorrhage	200.00
					Total	$27,589.00

82 Full beneficial claims	$20,039.00
22 Semi-beneficial claims	1,925.00
37 Wife claims	2,525.00
8 Disability claims	3,100.00
Total	$27,589.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JULY, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3352	Adeline Hoffman	599	13	1	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3353	Henry Felhofer	1367	8	..	Alcoholism	300.00
3355	Walter Purcell	527	3	1	Three months in arrears; not paid up in time	.....
3356	Emma Zimmerman	264	16	3	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3357	Mary L. Daniel	1097	1	4	Semi-beneficial	25.00
3358	T. W. Boswell (Dis.)	1291	9	4	Semi-beneficial	125.00
3359	H. G. Henniger (Dis.)	14	5	6	Physical ailment	.....
3360	John A. Mayne	421	1	9	Semi-beneficial; not 2 years a member	.....
3361	W. J. Sheler	473	..	10	Not 1 year a member	.....
3362	Elizabeth C. Thompson	36	15	..	Not in good health when husband joined	75.00
3363	Lottie Rossany	117	5	11	Died while out of benefits	75.00
3364	Mary L. Willcoxen	293	4	8	Bad health when husband joined	75.00
3365	Mary E. C. Howson	875	4	3	Bad health when husband joined	75.00

L. U. 61 Holds Patriotic Meeting

L. U. 61 of Kansas City, Mo., held a very successful open meeting, Thursday evening, May 2nd, at which several hundred members and their families and friends were present. It was held for the purpose of assisting Lieutenant Campbell of the United States Navy, who had been in Kansas City for about a month seeking mechanics for that branch of the service. Previously the Lieutenant had conferred with the union carpenters with regard to their enlistment as carpenter mates.

The meeting was called to order by President Hayne and during the meeting Mrs. Halstead Long, Soprano and Miss Hazel Hayne, pianist rendered several patriotic selections.

Lieutenant Campbell was the first speaker and he told of the needs of the Navy, saying he believed all mechanics should work at the trade they were proficient at; that they would render a greater service to their country by doing so. He also spoke of the rank, salary and care that each enlisted man would receive and under what conditions his dependents would receive a stated sum each month, covering the ground very thoroughly.

Rev. Burris A. Jenkins was the next speaker and stated that he had been "over there" and saw the fighting and treatment of the soldiers and the wounded and that the "Sammies" were imbued with the true democratic spirit. He told of a German Lieutenant who was brought in to be taken back of the lines for first aid treatment and the officer was bleeding severely and had to have treatment immediately if his life would be saved; but when the German Lieutenant saw two wounded German soldiers in the ambulance he refused to get in with them, saying he was an officer and would not ride with common soldiers; the chauffeur told the Lieutenant "that he was an American plumber and he would have to get in and go with them," so the Lieutenant got in the car and rode away.

U. S. Guyer of Kansas City, Kans., was next introduced and after making a historical address, stated that we would have to win this war, and impressed this fact on the minds of his hearers.

Harry Blackmore of the General Executive Board was next invited to speak and he stated among other things "that he was much gratified with the meeting and would recommend that other locals hold such meetings also."

John T. Smith, Secretary of the Central Labor Union here, was then introduced. Mr Smith has been going over the United States for the last two months making speeches for the Liberty Loan and the War Savings Stamps.

Lieutenant Campbell said in closing that he had recruited 36 carpenters from Kansas City, about one-third of those recruited from twelve different recruiting offices in the Middle West. Pres. Hayne then adjourned the meeting and all went home, feeling that it was an evening well spent. F. L. Fitzpatrick, R. S.

Andy Lewis, a member of L. U. 617, of Vancouver, B. C., lost his due book and card, also his registration certificate, all of which were in a pocket case, while traveling from Vancouver to Port Moody on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Secretaries are urged to be on the lookout for any one making improper use of same.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Ninth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

C. Mayhew, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Army
A. Curran, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Army
E. Sturch, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., Army
Victor Van Eyek, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., Army
M. Attilio, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., Army
Clarence Knapp, L. U. 24, Batavia, N. Y., Army
Wm. Zillman, L. U. 24, Batavia, N. Y., Army
Arthur E. Larsen, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
H. J. Schumacher, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
M. J. Doohan, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Morris Cohen, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Axel Leith, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
John L. Anderson, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Navy
Joe Dillon, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Fred C. Peters, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Vincent Wright, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Roeo V. Barba, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Frank Grander, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Eric Olson, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Aviation
Stevens Bragkowski, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Louis Ferraro, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Jos. Petrello, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
A. J. Dion, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Ralph L. Blake, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
B. F. Stephen, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Louis Abate, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Eric Cramer, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., Army
Grover C. Clark, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Engineers
Irving H. Whitman, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Engineers
Sam La Porte, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich., Army
B. A. Nelson, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich., Army
Stanley Prorok, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich., Army
Peter Wenting, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich., Army
Herman Keyerleber, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Mike McGlinski, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
George Sowers, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
W. K. Schmidt, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Peter O'Donnell, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Wm. F. Schalla, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Frank O'Linn, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Frank Oltmann, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Joseph Famasi, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Shirley Dunlap, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Axel Anderson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
John Johnson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
J. R. Nichols, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Engineers
D. Armorozo, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Medy Ciprino, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Harry Kempke, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Paul Nielson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Infantry
H. A. Foreman, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Fred Born, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
Wm. Dixon, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
Clarence Eaton, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
Henry Kloha, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
James Pilditsh, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
Wm. Schwartz, L. U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., Artillery
Nester Iverson, L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Infantry
Peter Powelsen, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
A. M. Barclay, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
L. V. Bechtel, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Naval Reserve
Robt. A. Bucklin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
H. R. Christie, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
R. C. Fraseur, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Owen M. Gladen, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Wm. J. Kirwin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Infantry
Jack F. Little, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Navy
W. H. Sayles, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Aero Corps
R. E. Wooden, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Aero Corps
James Stevenson, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal., Army
C. A. Turner, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Cal., Engineers
Joseph Kimball, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
G. M. Stewart, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
Ed. Buck, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
W. C. Hargis, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
L. O. Scruggs, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
T. S. Nettleton, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
Ray Holland, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
E. H. O'Rourke, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
Roy Cain, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
R. F. Spencer, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
H. P. Arterburry, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Engineers
J. S. Hargraves, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Engineers
R. E. Coleman, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Engineers
R. E. Adams, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Infantry
J. W. Oglesby, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Artillery
Joel Ferguson, L. U. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., Artillery
Frank Koethe, L. U. 21, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Lamourez, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry

Earl E. Smith, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Wm. Fersch, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Geo. L. Fanning, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Frank Forde, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Alois Freidricks, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
A. M. Ranker, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
R. Stierheim, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Jno. Callahan, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Daniel C. Austin, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Jos. Lugifihl, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Engineers
Fred Dorsch, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Naval Reserve
David Poole, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Harley L. Smith, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aero Corps
Hassel Gordon, L. U. 215 LaFayette, Ind., Engineers
Fred Koenig, L. U. 215, LaFayette, Ind., Infantry
Geo. Kuhnle, L. U. 215, LaFayette, Ind., Infantry
Chas. Newhart, L. U. 215, LaFayette, Ind., Infantry
Earl Hufford, L. U. 215, LaFayette, Ind., Infantry
Alfred Althere, L. U. 215, LaFayette, Ind., Infantry
Harry Thomas, L. U. 222, Westfield, Mass., Naval Reserve
Winifield Stevenson, L. U. 222, Westfield, Mass., Naval Reserve
Louis H. Aldrick, L. U. 222, Westfield, Mass., Infantry
John Turner, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Army
Geo. C. Simmons, L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass., Army
Chas. Hedden, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Edw. F. Sellmeyer, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Elmer Bechtold, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. R. Roller, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
M. F. Fogarty, L. U. 238, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Albert E. Bird, L. U. 238, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Harry Shmauk, L. U. 238, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Elmer Parent, L. U. 240, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Adlord LePage, L. U. 240, Rochester, N. Y., Construction Squad
Frank Skitten, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y., Army
Wm. H. Millershon, L. U. 251, Kingston, N. Y., Army
Wayne M. Byers, L. U. 255, McKees Rock, Pa., Engineers
J. Balz, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
B. Churchill, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Roman, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
T. O'Hare, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Lapp, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
E. Bender, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Cairns, Jr., L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Erhardt, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Seyfert, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Coffey, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Jackle, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
G. Anderson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
P. Frappolo, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Griehl, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
D. Planteroth, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
A. Thomson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
D. Illchert, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
M. Martin, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
V. Anderson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
C. Gustafson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Rapp, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Burkard, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.,
E. Skrenda, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Thomas, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Michaelson, L. U. 298, Long Island, N. Y., Army
T. Petit, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Bossler, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Allstadt, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Schweitzer, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Ned H. Moore, L. U. 305, Millville, N. J., Army
Malcolm Culner, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Joe Dooley, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Ed. Wurm, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Ed. Staas, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Leon Fastoni, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Frank Steinback, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Mathew Noonon, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Elmer Stulker, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Engineers
Walter Malek, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Thomas C. Niebuher, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
Chester Swanson, L. U. 336, LaSalle, Ill., Army
C. F. Bivens, L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., Army
H. A. Leibey, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
James Wagner, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
Arthur B. Bibeau, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Geo. H. LaCosta, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Elwood J. Lauback, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Army
Clarence Bsryquitte, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Army
Wilfred Pichard, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Army
Edgar C. Garland, L. U. 418, Greeley, Colo., Artillery
Elmer Colgate, L. U. 418, Greeley, Colo., Army
Robert Raedeske, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Thomas Losso, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Engineers
Nick C. Mueller, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Army
Hy. Krummerick, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Army
Casper H. Bauer, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Army
Edward Juen, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Army
Edward Nowotnay, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Army
Peter Flach, L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., Army
W. D. Sargent, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
John Krenser, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army Army
Carl Enander, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army

Hiram Eaves, L. U. 456, Media, Pa., Signal Corps
Harry Bhail, L. U. 456, Media, Pa., Signal Corps
Chas. Ver Nalen, L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y., Army
Edgar Austin, L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y., Artillery
Frank Reese, L. U. 477, Wilmington, N. C., Infantry
Lars Johnson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Frank Golden, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Oscar Helstrom, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Noil Hangland, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Edward Larson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Wyli. Viplasch, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Archer Gordon, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Aug. Olsen, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
Gustaf Johnson, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
J. E. Dwyer, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Infantry
Lowell Ferdon, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
Hugh Hilliard, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
Henry Harris, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
A. R. Simmons, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Construction Squadron
D. B. Thompson, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Artillery
Fred Dunford, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Army
Edward Mardis, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Machine Gun
Ferne Wolf, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Army
Geo. Allender, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Army
Emil Peitz, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., Army
G. I. Graham, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Infantry
E. M. Bexter, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Engineers
Henry Doneghy, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Engineers
Irwin E. Efner, L. U. 631, Spring Valley, Ill., Engineers
Thos Costa, L. U. 631, Spring Valley, Ill., Army
Wm. Heitzmann, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Army
Carl C. Peterson, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Aero Corps
G. A. Memmen, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Army
Wm. Ball, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Army
Ray Junla, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Army
Geo. Morris, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Army
Andrew McDowell, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Tank Service
I. J. Burns, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Navy
R. T. McKenzie, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Navy
John McGrath, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Navy
R. DeRoshie, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Infantry
Antonio Patti, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Regiment Band
Lewis F. Duffy, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Infantry
Paul L. Mullen, L. U. 680, Newton Centre, Mass., Artillery
Ben Smith, L. U. 681, Loveland, Colo., Infantry
Henry F. Winters, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., Medical Corps
E. S. Books, L. U. 690, Little Rock, Ark., Army
J. J. Collins, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Joseph Arata, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Richard Sharpe, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Richard Breagy, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
P. Keefe, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
W. H. Martin, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Joseph Quinn, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Alfred W. Crosby, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Felix Sikora, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Leo Maker, L. U. 693, Needham, Mass., Army
Wm. O. Matre, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Army
Clifton Mace, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Engineers
George Ismael, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Engineers
George Distler, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Army
Walter Ritter, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Navy
Wm. Engel, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Navy
C. M. Royal, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
Ross Morish, L. U. 728, Pontiac, Ill., Army
John E. Luce, L. U. 771, Watsonville, Cal., Navy
Otto A. Schlegel, L. U. 771, Watsonville, Cal., Signal Corps
Geo. Kliean, L. U. 771, Watsonville, Cal., Army
Andrew Anderson, L. U. 782, Fond DuLac, Wis., Army
John Jenness, L. U. 853, Bond Brook, N. J., Army
Louis Maimone, L. U. 853, Bond Brook, N. J., Army
Alfred Selke, L. U. 883, Aberdeen, Wash., Army
L. G. Johnson, L. U. 883, Aberdeen, Wash., Infantry
Henry Hansen, L. U. 883, Aberdeen, Wash., Machine Gun
P. E. Neering, L. U. 883, Aberdeen, Wash., Army
Maurice G. Maney, L. U. 888, Salem, Wash., Army
George Swanson, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Army
Arnold Herter, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Army
Christ Johnson, Jr., L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Army
Clifford Kimbark, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Army
Oscar Peterson, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill., Army
Jesse D. Pierce, L. U. 918, Manhattan, Kans., Navy
Walter Behrens, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Engineers
Theodore Canon, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Engineers
Dewey Canon, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Engineers
Raymond Grohs, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Artillery
Eugene Simonson, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Quartermaster's Corps
Alex Stratford, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Quartermaster's Corps
Edward J. Coogan, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Infantry
Joseph Imholf, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., Infantry
S. B. Prichard, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Quartermaster's Corps
E. S. Munson, L. U. 1014, Warren, Pa., Infantry
Ray Himebaugh, L. U. 1014, Warren, Pa., Engineers
Harry J. Granquist, L. U. 1014, Warren, Pa., Infantry
Ben Makler, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Joseph Alberth, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Simon Erio, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Joe Titelbaum, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
H. Mass, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jac Laditzky, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Aviation
Sam Moroshonsky, L. U. 1057, New York, N. Y., Quartermaster's Corps
Duncan McIntire, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Depot Battalion
John Caspino, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Depot Brigade

Fred Jenkins, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Army
Frank Lanaghr, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Aviation
James Young, L. U. 1067, Belleville, N. J., Machine Gun
K. G. Grunder, L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Ia., Artillery
Frank Boday, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Lewis Meyers, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Edward Nordstrum, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Frank Hoebrick, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Naval Reserve
Everett Wicks, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Patrick Hanley, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Navy
Daniel Murdock, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Fred Cassell, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
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Ed. J. Wanson, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Naval Reserve
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Lester Underhill, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
George Kassner, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Patrick Trainer, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Aviation
Arthur Malloy, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Harry Hicks, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Benjamin Isaacs, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Berger Pierson, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Alex Murray, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Canadian Aviation
Robert Allen, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Canadian Aviation
David Roy, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Canadian Aviation
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James Jarvis, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Andrew Hegeman, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
George Tuttell, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Adam Donaldson, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Wm. Ballentine, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Aviation
Fergensen Wanson, L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., Army
Walter Schultz, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Harry Klint, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Joe Kaufman, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Graff, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
A. J. White, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Ross Stuart, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Erick Lovegreen, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
J. O. Thorp, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Huber, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Joe Vroelich, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Ernest Burky, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Laury Anderson, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Douglas Pond, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Oscar Fromviller, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Chester Novak, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Thomas Hamilton, L. U. 1108, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Lewis R. Swift, L. U. 1197, Connersville, Ind., Infantry
Rohlen George, L. U. 1197, Connersville, Ind., Infantry
Nicholas Harig, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
J. A. Weber, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Ferdinand Benz, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
N. A. Ries, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Jacob Arand, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Robert Diddon, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
A. J. Arand, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Hartzell, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Jos. Mueller, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Svelmore, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Infantry
G. L. Anderson, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Navy
Robt. Buchan, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., Engineers
L. H. Mitchell, L. U. 1299, Orange, Tex., Army
Edward Van Molen, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Geo. Gates, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Chas. Welsh, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Gerrit Van Dyke, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Chas. Dood, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Clarence Windt, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
John Slaghter, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Harry Dykema, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
Louis Gagne, L. U. 1364, Leominster, Mass., Army
Victor Pelletier, L. U. 1364, Leominster, Mass., Army
John Aasen, L. U. 1433, Fairburg, Neb., Ammunition Train
Nelson Patenande, Jr., L. U. 1487, Fairburg Mass., Army
Emile Bausquet, L. U. 1487, Taunton, Mass., Army
Raymond A. Weaver, L. U. 1499, Kent, O., Infantry
Wm. Jesler, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., Army
Albert Parker, L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., Army
Henry Lidholm, L. U. 1609, Kibbing, Minn., Infantry
Victor Yost, L. U. 1609, Hibbling, Minn., Infantry
Chester Prince, L. U. 1609, Hibbing, Minn., Infantry
F. E. Adamson, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Aviation
Ralph Ford, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Supply Company
John Kennedy, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Artillery
Joe Anderson, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Infantry
Paul E. Massie, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Engineers
Burley Russell, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Army
John O. Taylor, L. U. 1797, Glenrock, Wyo., Army
Vincent J. When, L. U. 1841, Burlington, Wis., Infantry
Fred Fugman, L. U. 2535, Patterson, N. J., Army
Michael Temin, L. U. 2508, Cleveland, O., Army
W. Bode, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
J. J. Haag, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
W. Lyons, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O,, Army

H. E. Kennedy, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
F. Kofran, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
W. Whelan, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
A. Johnson, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
W. S. Ritchie, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
H. E. Reush, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
H. Peterson, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
Frank Kuhn, L. U. 2504, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Andrew Almind, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Carl J. Elving, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Fred D. Heaton, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Fred Hey, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
D. D. Jackson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Sidle Johnson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Stephen Leier, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Victor Lundstrom, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Robert Mielke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Carl L. Morens, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Fred E. Pattee, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Oluf Peterson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
M. E. Schindeldecker, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Emil Tanke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
E. E. Whitney, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Andrew Amundson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
G. W. Bewick, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
M. S. Etringer, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
J. A. G. Johnson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Wm. Larson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gust Westberg, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Al W. Reinke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gustaf Madsen, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gust S. Nelson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Elmer Eengquist, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
John Jenson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
P. B. Nelson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
E. H. Adams, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
R. E. Durke, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
M. A. Walker, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
H. A. Peterson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
John A. Johnson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
E. C. Breeze, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Eric Fredin, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
W. Strand, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
H. Spjut, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Harry Larson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
J. McDonald, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
G. Holm, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Ernest Carlson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Gilbert Swanson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Carl Jorgensen, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Axel Anderson, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
John Ainstrom, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
Allen Lindquist, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Army
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Peter Reife, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Aero Corps
Bruce McLellan, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Marine Corps
E. A. Treacy, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
David McLellan, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
Thos. Downs, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
E. W. Walters, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Instruction Co.
N. Canceller, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Geo. W. Rogers, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Wm. Jenkinson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
A. E. Foster, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
L. Buskin, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
J. M. Kissack, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Albert Moore, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Ralph Milner, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Geo. Schroeder, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
G. F. Daoust, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Engineers
M. Marconi, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Werner Burky, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Clyde Mitchell, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Zerbesko, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Downing, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
M. Sweeney, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Geo. Plutko, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Hanson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
M. Palman, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
A. A. Kauffman, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Albert Koch, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
W. Joschnik, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
H. C. Bush, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Chas. Boettcher, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Alfred Kell, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Bert McKenzie, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Arthur Buckner, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Nicholas Zajack, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Arthur Simpson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Smith, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Pete Peterson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
De Forest Pepper, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Navy
Thos. McCrone, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
M. Constandse, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Fred Kaiser, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Ed. Matyen, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
John T. Lawless, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
John Harris, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Frank Luther, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
L. B. Dick, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Walker, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Artillery
David Harris, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
J. E. Toner, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
J. E. Nook, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
John Cappola, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Army
Ait Anson, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
John Migehelbunk, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Theo. Migehelbunk, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
E. H. Schnell, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Icem Atalla, L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Hugh Reich, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
John Holder, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
Winton White, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Infantry
Irwin Duckworth, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
A. Del Amo, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
J. G. Horne, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
Ed. Anthony, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
B. Daily, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
M. K. Gebel, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps

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B. C. Vincentine, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
W. A. Dinter, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Engineers
Ray Fortune, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
Lewis Patterson, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Navy
R. W. Pyburn, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Q. M. Corps
R. B. Pearson, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
A. J. Raymond, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
Clarence Kaler, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
D. Cunningham, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
Harry F. Kempher, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Medical Supply
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C. H. Griffin, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Cavalry
L. R. Ragland, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Aero Corps
Duke Edge, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
R. O. Nichelson, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
Ivan Swanson, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
W. A. Velton, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Army
F. P. Eubanks, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Cavalry
Robert Jackson, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Cavalry
P. H. Brennan, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Cavalry
F. J. Dickens, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., Cavalry
L. N. Berry, L. U. 17, Bellaire, O., Aero Corps
Wm. B. Deegan, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Navy
Wm. Schild, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
David K. Hawke, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Harry W. Ekstrand, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
John McDermott, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
David Paugh, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Samuel Kadin, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Michael Masterbert, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
John Biscaldi, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Samuel Edgeworth, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Thomas Dean, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
John Strang, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Frank Nastasi, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
William Williams, L. U. 20, Stapleton, N. Y., Army
Frank Foucher, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Army
Sam Schneider, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Army
James Maloney, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Naval Reserve
Sam Proctor, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Army
Walter Dunham, L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass., Army
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Albert H. Munch, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
J. W. Bassett, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Thomas Lynell, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Navy
Frederick Ahrendt, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
C. W. Chambers, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Chas. E. Wolf, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Max J. Deikniet, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Thomas C. Smith, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Cavalry
L. F. Solon, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Joseph Kozlowski, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Engineers
E. H. Brennon, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., Infantry
Julian Ham, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Artillery
Peter Roberts, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Naval Reserve
John Tynell, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Harold Miller, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Engineers
Peter T. Guinasso, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Cavalry
Robt. Brielmeier, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Fred Dolle, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Engineers
Wm. Donbeck, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Naval Aviation
John Ellerbracht, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Infantry
Albert Kenroth, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Aero Corps
Edw. Lochbikler Jr., L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Herman Mertens, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Albert Pauli, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Anton Strautman, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Frank Mecfessell, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Aviation
Henry Strautman, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Walter Jones, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Navy
Jos. A. Mueller, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Utto Ellersick, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Signal Corps
Arthur Schneider, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Paul Meuller, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Frank Huber, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Chas. Guenche, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Naval Aviation
Louis Lay, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Medical Corps
Harold Mueller, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Geo. Obermeyer, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Henry Sutter, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Anthony Herzog, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Harry Witte, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Jos. Holdener, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo. Navy
A. D. Kobel, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Jos. Lehmer, Jr., L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Henry Helzen, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Edw. Juengling, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Mike Muegandt, L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., Army
John Kirkbride, L. U. 57, Irvington, N. J., Infantry
Andrew Taite, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Victor Pazza, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Navy
J. L. O'Rourke, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Medical Corps
Geo. G. Peters, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Engineers
W. H. Buchanan, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Naval Reserve
Jno. M. Braunier, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Jno. L. Askin, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Naval Reserve
Hayward Bowering, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
J. B. Blum, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Engineers
Morris Miller, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
James Esson, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Jonn Sawyer, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Aero Corps
Arthur Bocker, L. U. 68, Menominee, Wis., Ambulance Corps
John Seidel, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Cecil Chandler, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
John Ferstad, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Geo. H. Hohman, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Elmer Pflug, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
A. H. Divinger, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Fred S. Segar, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Navy

James Pendergast, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
James Tibb, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Robert Tibb, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Esterhold, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Ed Hohman, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Joe Mallingly, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
Geo. Kramer, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
N. P. Linder, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Navy
Carl Herther, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Alex Tuchart, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
T. M. Evans, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Alfred Young, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. Michelson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
C. Froberg, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Otto Swanson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Ordnance
S. F. Hofflander, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Artillery
Hilding Johnson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
William Crear, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
F. N. Schroeder, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. Schlueter, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Leptein, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Martin Schultz, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Thomas Onarto, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. U. Andrews, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Roy Wilson, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Walter Holke, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Herman Voss, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Fred Zobel, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Edwards, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fred Lindberg, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Joseph Gaudette, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Army
Fred F. Longley, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass., Army
Charles Nelson, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Navy
Albert Nelson, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Navy
L. L. Robinson, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Robert Bergman, L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., Infantry
Herman Nook, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Harry Smith, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Infantry
C. G. Jensen, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Frank Hanus, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Infantry
Ben Johnson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Ed. Anderson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
James Wylie, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
Bernard Arnt, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
George Schock, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
T. R. Nixon, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
C. M. Carlson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., Army
E. Atkinson, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aviation
Howard Avery, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aviation
Wm. E. Bailey, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Navy
H. C. Ballentine, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Wm. E. Barnwell, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Michael F. Barrett, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
James Barry, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
John Begelspiker, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Edward Belden, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Gregorio Belli, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Jesse Benson, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Walter J. Bishop, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Emil Bouley, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Chas. Boyhan, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Geo. Braun, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Robert Brown, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aero Corps
Michael Ceneta, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aero Corps
Joseph Clinton, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Wm. J. Coghlan, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Q. M. C.
Nicolo De Palma, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Cavalry
B. A. Field, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Artillery
John A. Fyfe, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Edward Healey, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Maurice Gould, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Navy
Murray Hoag, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Navy
Ralph F. Hoelme, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Joseph Hull, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Andrew Konecsny, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Jenj. Laidlaw, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
John M. Martin, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Geo. McCarthy, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Albert Medlyn, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Navy
Masina Pilotti, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Lucin Richard, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Artillery
E. L. Richardson, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
H. L. Ritch, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Engineers
Frank Robinson, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Engineers
L. A. Rogers, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Navy
Ralph Rogers, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Engineers
Fritz Ruther, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
James Ryan, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Wm. Seagai, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Lester Sine, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Bernard Sippler, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Navy
Walter S. Smith, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Machine Gun Co.
John Stahl, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Thomas Gurner, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Henry Vantulette, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Bert Webber, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Richard J. Williams, L. U. 115, Brideport, Conn., Army
Bernard Haggarty, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aero Corps
Wallace Jones, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aero Corps
Alex Hawthorne, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Sam Stashinsky, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Thomas C. Stewart, L. U. 115, Brideport, Conn., Army
Louis Portner, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Elmer Morse, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Charles Chanley, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
M. J. McGuinness, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry

John J. O'Brion, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Naval Reserve
L. E. McKeon, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Aviation
Monder Benson, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Leigh McEachern, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Canadian Forces
Edward Leibrock, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
John A. Meerback, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
John Callaghan, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
F. M. Linley, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
Leo Shaughnessey, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Henty Stumpf, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Infantry
T. J. Dargan, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., Army
Thos. P. Boocock, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Reynolds, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Q. M. C.
Elmer, Schide, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Robert Evans, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
H. A. Nitsche, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. J. Mason, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. Hafner, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Hoffman, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Martin E. Wolf, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Chas. E. Strouse, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
H. W. Kimmey, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
F. A. Buckley, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Joseph S. Carroll, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Sydney Snell, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Gunard Johnson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
J. W. Janson Jr., L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Robert Anderson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
John Syons, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
James McKee, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Chas. M. Russ, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Henry M. Nelson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
James T. Adams, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Fred J. Morthorst, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Christian Anderson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Raymond Neiman, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Wm. L. Bluschka, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
J. F. Morency Jr., L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
August Miller, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
Edward McGeough, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., Infantry
Roy Bell, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Navy
R. K. Forbes, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
O. W. Brown, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va., Army
Newton Burkhart, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Andrew Redlick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Elmer Menkins, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Puder, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
John B. Coltman, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aviation
J. R. Reith, L. U. 142 Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Carl Nedson, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Navy
Samuel Leiss, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
A. M. Emrick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Chas. Stebbins, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Edward Morgan, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Clyde Plants, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Jack Schilling, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Geo. Heid, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Gus E. Nyreen, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Gasper Busco, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
A. J. Scholtes, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Otto Bunz, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Walter Sutton, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Earl Easton, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Elwood Kelleher, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Diebold, L. U. 142, Pittsburg, Pa., Army
Adam Ambroziak, L. U. 142, Pittsburg, Pa., Army
Edgar Hazel, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Otto Nedde, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Geo. Hoersch, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aviation
Steven Shenot, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Chas. A. Counahan, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Medical Corps
Leopold Weston, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., Engineers
Henry Brostram, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., Aero Corps
George Arp, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
B. D. Farrar, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Army
C. Hellyar, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Army
Carl Lutz, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
L. D. Camp, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Henry F. Snowden, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Navy
Lue Schutte, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Wm. McCormick, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Signal Corps
Leonard Gierm, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Aero Corps
F. E. Clarkin, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Engineers
Ivan Moore, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Navy
John Hagenah, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Artillery
Jack Simpkins, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Artillery
Victor Fredlund, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
H. B. Hollingsworth, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
C. T. Williamson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
S. H. Allen, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Carl G. Peterson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Conrad A. Larson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Fred C. Lage, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Einar Laurson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
L. S. Worley, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Frank Downs, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Navy
Robert Jasperson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
John M. Powers L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
C. H. Young, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Axel Johnson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Carl Gabriel, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry

R. Rasmussen, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
Harold Johnson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
C. Frederickson, L. U. 166, Rock Island, Ill., Infantry
O. A. King, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., Army
G. Fix, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., Army
N. W. Smith, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., Army
F. Cooper, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., Army
H. J. Kuhn, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Quay Young, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
F. C. Wisdom, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
A. D. Jones, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
M. C. Rossman, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., Army
Carl Amp, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Navy
Arthur Laaker, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
Raymond Mildendorf, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
Herman Guesen, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
Fred Koeing, L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., Infantry
John Ramble, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Engineers
Morris M. Seifert, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Artillery
Warren Tyson, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Artillery
Arthur Roehler, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Cavalry
Chester Jagilski, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Artillery
Gustav Steina, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Artillery
Wm. Belz, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Infantry
Carl Rohs, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Infantry
Otto Morrow, L. U. 195, Peru, Ill., Infantry
C. Skaggs, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
W. C. Perry, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex. Army
Fred Popendicke, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
J. N. Carpenter, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
F. K. Yarbrough, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
E. E. Selby, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
M. A. Flow, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
F. D. White, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
G. C. Huffstetler, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
R. E. Wilson, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
W. B. Snodgrass, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Robert Kluiting, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Geo. H. Terrell, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
C. M. Huber, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
G. C. Gilley, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. M. Shambera, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Bradford Hays, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
S. J. Remington, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Wm. Vaughn, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
C. C. Carlisle, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. L. Pork, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
M. P. Gresham, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. F. Reed, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Geo. A. Cox, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
L. A. Hanson, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
O. G. Cochran, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Albert Oaks, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
A. S. Finn, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Leslie Spindler, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Geo. Welch, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
E. G. Chambers, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
F. C. Adams, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Ralph Hanson, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
R. L. White, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. B. Boag, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
S. P. Means, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
H. G. Goebel, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
F. P. Marin, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. G. Payne, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
H. W. Haine, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
F. B. Henderson, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
P. G. Evans, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
E. N. Cade, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Walter Williams, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
J. O. Cooper, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
C. W. Holt, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Geo. Gough, L. U. 213 Houston, Tex., Army
E. A. Kingham, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
W. S. Hill, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
L. Henry, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
T. J. Williams, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Jim Mahanay, L. U. 213, Houston, Tex., Army
Wilber Messersmith, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Signal Corps
Thomas McKieman, L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., Army
John J. Brown, L. U. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va., Army
H. H. Mauller, L. U. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va., Army
David R. Edmund, L. U. 255, McKees Rock, Pa., Army
E. B. Day, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn., Army
R. D. Douglass, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn., Army
A. G. Wood, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn., Army
C. Winfield, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn., Army
Louis Demers, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
Gustave Coucier, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
Herbert Eishman, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
John T. Powers, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
Rinaldo Gallagher, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
Math Beschta, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
John Polasek, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Jack Rohd, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Geo. A. Scherrie, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Wm. Fox, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
M. A. Orcutt, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Aviation
Charles Patton, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal., Aviation
James Harley, L. N. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Army
Henry Olsen, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Engineers
A. Sutherland, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Engineers
H. McClusky, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
Jos. Welsh, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
M. Pyne, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
L. Olsen, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Navy
H. Crevel, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
J. Cooney, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
E. Grant, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Army
A. Egloff, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
J. McDonald, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Engineers
J. Linton, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Canadian Force
J. Christie, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Canadian Force
A. Gresh, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
A. Pearson, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
Robert Lotez, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
C. Schatz, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. Oake, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Engineers
P. Gillert, L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., Infantry
Edward Alexander, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Engineers
Lewis Bondrot, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Navy
A. Cosgrove, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
G. Peterson, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
M. E. Victor, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
V. Evans, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
L. Godesky, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
M. Olsen, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
J. Anderson, L. U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., Infantry
S. Weirich, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Infantry
Fredrich March, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Engineers
Oscar B. Coleman, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Army
Chas. S. Rehier, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Infantry
Geo. W. Keener, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Army
C. M. Mowery, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa., Infantry
J. J. Orr, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Navy
Alpine Crocks, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Cavalry
Kenneth Forbes, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Engineers

Henry Forbes, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Engineers
James Finlay, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Engineers
Geo. Bohlander, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Charles Shating, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Earl Ross, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Jacob Ruffing, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Julius Jeannero, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Paul Weigel, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
P. F. Wilhem, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Navy
Wm. Murphy, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Aviation
A. W. Young, L. U. 294, E. Palestine, O., Army
Ford McDonald, L. U. 294, E. Palestine, O., Army
Elmer Clencenbaugher, L. U. 294, E. Palestine, O., Army
J. Balz, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
B. Churchill, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Roman, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
T. O'Hare, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Lapp, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
E. Bender, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Cairns, Jr., L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Erhardt, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Seyfert, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
J. Coffey, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Jackle, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
G. Anderson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
P. Trappolo, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Griehl, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
D. Planteroth, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
A. Thomson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
D. Ilchert, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
M. Martin, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
V. Anderson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
C. Gustafson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Rapp, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
F. Burkhard, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
E. Skrenda, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Thomas, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y, Army
F. Michaelson, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
T. Petit, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Bossler, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Jos. Alstadt, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Lawrence Lane, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Wm. Schweitzer, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y., Army
Henry Brannan, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Army
A. R. Todd, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
John Roccasecca, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Bell, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
Haselton Millar, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Makarary, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
Ed. Lockwood, L. U. 301, Newburg, N. Y., Infantry
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W. E. Chaslton, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
Arno Davis, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
E. L. Fox, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
F. E. McNealy, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
John Ritz, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
C. A. Roffe, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
E. K. Rearden, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
W. P. Spears, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
B. T. Tomlison, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
Guss Vanhoose, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
J. G. Winsdor, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. V., Army
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J. C. Bradburry, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
Ed. F. Sullivan, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., Army
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Morris Boan, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Navy
Theo. Fischback, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Engineers
Geo. Vaverka, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Engineers
Joseph Frejtnar, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Navy
Chas. E. Petska, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Tony Imholte, L. U. 309, Hardin, Mont., Army
Cyrus Mead, L. U. 312, Peetzburgh, N. J., Engineers
Fred Ufheil, L. U. 312, Peetzburgh, N. J., Machine Gun
Walter A. Lloyd, L. U. 318, Baltimore, Md., Infantry
Hugh Burgan, L. U. 318, Baltimore, Md., Naval Reserve
John T. Johnson, L. U. 318, Baltimore, Md., Navy
J. R. Messersmith, L. U. 318, Baltimore, Md., Army
Raymond Buhl, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Marines
Clarence Kline, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
John H. Montgomery, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
John W. Minor, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
John Clark, L. U. 323, Beacon, N. Y., Army
Salvo Lavelle, L. U. 323, Beacon, N. Y., Army
Charles Ott, L. U. 327, Cincinnati, O., Army
A. L. Wyrzkowski, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill., Army
Alfred Carey, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
B. H. Thompson, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
Oscar L. Brasseur, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
Ernest Gerver, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
Adalard Poulin, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
G. E. Swain, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
N. C. Dyer, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
Albert Violet, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me., Army
George Rehg, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Navy
D. DeRaffelle, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Navy
Valentine Miller, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Army

Max Borski, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. ., Army
Petrio Marino, L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., Army
Peter Peterson, L. U. 305, New Rochelle, N. Y., Army
Fritz Isaacson, L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., Infantry
Geo. Anderson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
R. A. Eklund, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Arthur Westerlund, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Edwin Johnson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Isidore Fishman, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jacob Jacobson, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Infantry
Wm. F. Wittlief Jr., L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
John Pike, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Geo. Vimson, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
G. H. Pannell, L. U. 376, Akron, O., Army
Walter Fisher, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Infantry
Leo Klienschnittger, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Kay, L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., Infantry
Romeo Despault, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Loranzo Lacoste, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Amede Lahbert, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Infantry
Ph. Damoin, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Walter Dinckel, L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., Marines
F. F. Mawlin, L. U. 411, San Angelo, Texas, Infantry
Richard Bieze, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. W. Carlson, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Navy
A. R. Eglit, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
L. W. Post, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Alvin Axelson, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Otto Paara, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Chas. W. Smith, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John A. Johnson, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
K. J. Walsh, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. M. Burmeister, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
H. A. Schumaker, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Kruszynski, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Bernhardt Schikanski, L. U. 416, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
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Ralph Dick, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa., Army
Thomas Purdy, L. U. 422, Rochester, Pa., Army
Pete Dennis, L. U. 423, Barberton, O., Army
Wm. Sanders, L. U. 423, Barberton, O., Army
Herman Grazing, L. U. 423, Barberton, O., Army
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Geo. C. Nickel, L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., Navy
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R. C. Hammang, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
Frank F. Lang, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Aero
A. Emmons, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
J. B. Youman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Wm. Wandberg, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
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R. F. Burcham, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Henry Behrman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Hospital Corps
M. C. Bianchi, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Einar Carlson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
John Gladfelter, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Aero
C. L. Pittman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Chas. Hampton, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
L. Lawn, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Machine Gun
E. G. Almquist, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
B. J. Hackman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
R. P. Tellander, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Ed White Jr., L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Axel Frodin, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
H. R. Jones, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
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M. H. Barkwill, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. Domachhowski, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Albert Riemerts, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Bernard Schneider, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Peter Jambon, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harvey Nelson, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Carl Steustrop, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Richard Vanderbilt, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Victor Marenisco, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Victor Emanulson, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Reinhardt Jahn, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Simon Vanderweit, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Phillip Clement, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
Gunner Gudmondson, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., Army
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Angelo Venditto, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Albert Ehrenbrug, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Archie Smith, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Henry Peterson, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Jos. C. Fox, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
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Fred W. Krueger, L. U. 455, Somerville, N. J., Infantry
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Wm. Weischedil, L. U. 456, Media, Pa., Infantry
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Joe May, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill., Navy
Peter Rogness, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill., Army
Milton Mechalte, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill., Army
Geo. C. Kopp, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill., Engineers
Fred Stroud, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill., Engineers
Marci Ugolini, L. U. 461, Highwood, Ill., Engineers
D. E. Austin, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Navy
W. Blanek, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
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L. E. Graham, : L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Guy Willis, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
W. T. Beach, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Arvid Erickson, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Carl V. Larson, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., Army
Timothy Cotter, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Joseph German, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Arthur Sullivan, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
John Brozinzki, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Robert Morecraft, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Jan Dmochowski, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Anderson, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Henry Koch, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Machine Gun Co.
W. Mucha, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Machine Gun Co.
Chas. Spengler, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Navy
Hugh Devlin, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Dutt, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Machine Gun Co.
Harry Kaplan, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Army
Emil Dutt, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. H. Fry, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
James Damperman, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
A. Heckman, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
Warren Luding, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
Chas. .P Shearer, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
Jacob Shearer, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., Army
Sylvester Hash, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill., Army
Henry Neiggiman, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill., Army
Homer Wright, L. U. 506, Gainsville, Tex., Army
Chas. Snellings, L. U. 506, Gainsville, Tex., Army
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William Svell, L. U. 522, New York, N. Y., Army
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Harry E. Bernstein, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Michele Angoli, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
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Harry Swanson, L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y., Army
W. W. Huffman, L. U. 555, Temple, Tex., Army
Wilburn Huffman, L. U. 555, Temple, Tex., Army
Willard Huffman, L. U. 555, Temple, Tex., Infantry
Otto Trimans, L. U. 555, Temple, Tex., Army
R. F. Goolsby, L. U. 555, Temple, Tex., Engineers
John Freswick, L. U. 557, Bozeman, Mont., Army
S. O. Munson, L. U. 560, St. Paul, Minn., Army
Morris Trippodo, L. U. 569, New York, N. Y., Army
Morris Cohen, L. U. 569, New York, N. Y., Army
Leoluco Liggio, L. U. 569, New York, N. Y., Machine Gun Co.
V. M. Martin, L. U. 582, Anniston, Ala., Army
W. A. Wagner, L. U. 596, Taylor, Tex., Navy
J. L. Boswell, L. U. 613, Greencastle, Ind., Army
Clarence Weedman, L. U. 613, Greencastle, Ind., Army
Homer Lucas, L. U. 613, Newcastle, Ind., Army
Manley Hill, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Harry C. Hookman, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Chas. W. Hyde, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Thomas Hyde, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Victor Glenn, L. U. 670, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
Wm. Bennie, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
J. A. Lindsay, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
F. Maloney, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
J. T. Moran, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
S. Tripp, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
W. Rutherford, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
P. H. Ettel, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
M. E. Dunn, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
J. H. Forsythe, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
H. Peters, L. U. 586, Secramento, Cal., Army
J. C. Hansen, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Geo. J. Hartmann, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Eugene Kenny, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
M. J. Mc Elligott, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Wm. McElligott, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Manuel Silva, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
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Chas. S. Cowgill, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
E. B. Curtiss, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Lester C. Hunt, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
E. Kraut, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Ralph Erickson, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Wm. Tamblyn, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army

Jno. Vanina, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Elwood Santos, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Joe Corey, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
J. S. Saunders, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
E. R. Bertheand, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Robert Bottoms, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Bruce Ashbury, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Earl McQueen, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
C. W. Griffin, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Joe Verbert, L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Richard Schmadel, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Army
Chas. Gabe, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Army
Jacob Fischer, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Army
Wm. Kaes, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Army
Bernard Stocks, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O. Army
Walter Schuckenhope, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Army
Alfred Verwold, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Army
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A. D. Lapolice, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Army
Adjutor Gosselin, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Army
Leo Hennis, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Army
Fred Furgel, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Adolf Derekman, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Julius Theil, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
William Schwartz, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Felix Festor, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Oliver Kueven, L. U. 698, Newport, Ky., Infantry
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Roy C. Eddins, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Infantry
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D. S. Cook, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Infantry
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Guy Mathews, L. U. 742, Decatur, Ill., Army
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Ross E. Fulton, L. U. 742, Decatur, Ill., Army
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B. C. Koch, L. U. 753, Beaumont, Tex., Army
Earl Herman, L. U. 753, Beaumont, Tex., Army
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C. V. Spencer, L. U. 754, Kokomo, Ind., Army
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William Lindquist, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Emil Anderson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
K. V. Johnson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Alfred Goodfellow, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Melville Anderson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
John Magruson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
N. O. Nelson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Severe Swenson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Abraham Nelson, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Otto Salo, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Fred Gillen, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
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Emile Dusseaults, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
Christopher Ferriere, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
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Denis Gelinas, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
Donald Girard, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
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Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General office from recording secretaries.

Correspondence

Trade Union Problems

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been reading our Monthly Journal for some time past in hope that I might see printed therein some articles that would lead to a solution and settlement of the troubles, which are now showing up in every line of trade and in the Brotherhood especially. I have read Mr. Hutcheson's ultimatum to the Government, "Run the shipyards and the Carpenters will work for Government wages, but they will not work for the same, for profiteers", but Brothers, I ask you in the name of all that is fair, why should the Government "scale" be lower for any trade than the standard scale for the locality? Is there any reason for it? Isn't the United States able to pay to its mechanics, a wage equal to that of the smallest recognized contractor?

Why, of course it is, without a doubt, and with its facilities and powers of buying and demanding for its own emergency needs, it is a great deal more able to pay, than the contractor, who has to await the pleasure of the manufacturer for his supply of material. The argument is advanced that the Government cannot recognize a Union, but Brothers every time you are paid, you receive the stamp of approval for Unionism from the Government itself, for every piece of money and every bill has the "United States of America" backing it up, and stamped on it in bold characters signifying that the UNITED STATES is itself, the first and strongest Union in the world. We fought in the Civil War to preserve that Union, our forefathers shed their blood for it unstintedly and their forefathers before them did the same in the War of Independence, when they fought to protect themselves and their infant union against the unfair dealings of outsiders, and is there any reason why we should not fight to have our Union recognized by everyone, by the Government itself. I can see none. We bring our demands before the business men of the country, our grievances are listened to and agreements signed as near satisfactory to both sides as possible.

Why cannot the same be done with the Government? There is only one reason Brother Members, and that is, we allow ourselves to be "kidded" into the belief that we are too wise to allow anyone to put anything over us, while the really wise are taking life easy, and our money along with it, devising ways and means whereby the Union working man of this country can be kept in ignorance of his real power, a body concentrated power, a unanimous body, a power which no set of legislators dare resist, and Brothers therein is our power "Legislation", but it is in the ways and means to acquire it that we are "ignorant", in other words we have got to get into politics, we have to beome a factor which has to be recognized as a body not as an individual. Politics governs everything around us from the man who issues the permit for digging the cellar to the sheriff who puts us out if we are unfortunate. Brothers, political remedies are at hand and such being the case it is up to us to use them to our advantage and how can we do this? The answer is—become educated. Where can we get the needed education? Right in our own union meeting rooms. We cannot go home after a days work and become educated through the daily papers, for they are all biased and in most instances owned by some camp of politicians; neither can we learn from listening to some prepared partisan speech delivered by an orator whose only interest in the party he is boosting is the recompense he is going to get for his labors in their behalf. No, Brothers we cannot become educated through either of these sources, we must establish our own source of education.

To prove our ignorance and the need of education it is only necessary to remind ourselves of the fact that on last election day every citizen and brother went to the polls and was handed a ticket with names on it, went to a booth marked it with the usual "X" at the names he wished to vote for, refolded it, deposited it with a clerk, and walked out happy that he was a citizen and in his ignorance thinking that he has done

right by himself and his fellow men, when in reality he or 99 per cent of the voters of the country don't know whether they have done themselves or their fellow men harm or good. Brother Members, this is the distinction we want to be able to make, that is the point on which we have to be educated so we can have a common sense reason why we should vote for this or that party, and our source of education must be through our local unions. We have ample time between nomination and election of officials to have a Committee of honest men appointed to search well into the history of every man nominated for office, regardless of party, who can do us either harm or good, not a mere hearsay investigation but a bonafide one and after assuring themselves of the veracity of their findings let them come to our union meetings and tell us in full the results of their labors and leave us to vote as we see fit afterwards; then no matter how we vote we will have used our right in an intelligent manner. We can almost feel that we know our friends in the ballot personally when we look the names over and it is with a feeling of satisfaction gained through education that we put our "X" beside their names. Some Brothers may say politics have no place in labor meetings or on the floor of a Union. My answer to them is this: As long as the present conditions exist and the education of its members is neglected by the unions of this Country just so long will we have to suffer the results in panics, strikes, and shutdowns which follow as a result of our ignorance. In our own city, New York, is a case of needless hardship for us. For instance, hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent for Subways and public inprovements: are any of our Brotherhood working on them? No, I guess not. Yet, we are all paying taxes on them in some way or other and why are we not working on them? Because the politicians elected by the citizens of the city and the union workmen of the City of New York, draw up a legal contract allowing the contractor to place his prevailing scale so low that a member would not think of working for it. What is a prevailing sale in a Union Job? You don't have to ask any question, you know, but seeking outside you have to find out and you generally find out that every contract has a prevailing scale of its own, one which varies with necessity only, though it is generally stated low enough at that. It is a condition which should not exist in municipal, federal or private work and which can be done away with through education. We must educate our minds for our temporal welfare and prosperity. Now brothers, I hope this will invite criticism because it is only after discussion that things are straightened out and there are always opinions with real weight and reason behind them for and against every proposal.

Fraternally,

Dan Quigley, President, L. U. 791,
William J. Thom, Rec. Sec., J. F. Moran,
L. U. 791.

L. U. 144 Forges Ahead

Editor, The Carpenter:

Never seeing anything from L. U. 144 of Macon, Ga., and wishing to let all know how successfully we are advancing, I wish to give a few facts of our progress within the last six months.

Six months ago we could have hardly mustered fifty and, at most, seventy-five members in good standing, but knowing that now was the suitable time, by hard work and continued efforts we can now boast of between three and four hundred members, almost a 100 per cent town. Something to be proud of, don't you think? And what is better still, all have got their hearts in the union and we expect to continue to grow.

Conditions here are very favorable to the United Brotherhood at present and we are expecting them to remain so.

On July 1st, we had installation of officers, with the following taking the chairs:

R. L. Clarke, President, C. M. Arnold, Vice-President, W. B. Holliman, Treasurer, J. L. Millirons, Recording Secretary, J. L. Gerald, Financial Secretary, J. M. Hollifield, Conductor, J. C. Thomaston, Warden.

Fraternally,

John L. Millirons, Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 144
R. F. D. No. 1 Bellevue, Macon, Ga.

A Fair Wage and War Conditions

With the present high cost of living, which is incessantly rising because of war conditions, the man on a pre-war salary basis is in every bit as bad a condition as the wage worker who is denied a fair day's wages. A leveling up process, to be thorough and equitable, should extend all round.

Casual Comment

Win the War for Freedom!

* * *

It takes Labor to make the world safe for democracy.

* * *

Labor Day 1918 showed that the Workers are standing by their ideals.

* * *

A world made free. with all forms of tyranny banished, is their aim.

* * *

The destructive spirit of war emphasizes the fraternal spirit of brotherhood.

* * *

The workers are growing more conscious of their corporate strength every day.

* * *

Older obstacles and class-bound inhibitions are giving way before their forward march.

* * *

Ameliorative half-measure will not satisfy them in the future, industrial reconstruction must be thorough.

* * *

The Labor Day spirit pervaded all circles this year and the celebrations everywhere were held with vim and enthusiasm.

* * *

The detection of false-patriotism is as much a duty of the hour as that of uncovering traitors—beware of the flag-waving profiteer.

* * *

Most of the union haters have taken to cover of late but there are still a number of them loose masquerading as "friends and advisers."

* * *

Labor's progress has always been through reliance upon its own strength and not upon public suffrage or sympathy; though it is well to have both.

* * *

The addresses at the recent Labor Day gatherings throughout the country were sober in tone and spirit and well reflected the fundamental loyalty of labor.

* * *

The workers of the nation are awake and in earnest, they want this war to be the last of all wars and a death blow to all autocracy and special privilege.

The workers of the future, conscious of the amounts now used for war purposes, are likely to urge that the public treasury be equally liberal in financing socially ameliorative measures.

* * *

Judging from some of its recent decisions, the national war labor board has very little respect for the recent "sacredness of contract" rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *

Of course it is unthinkable that the war labor board could be swerved from its purpose by the reactionary stand which a majority of the bench usually adopts in labor cases.

* * *

The recent ruling of the court, in which it sided with the forces which are seeking to perpetuate child slavery in this day and age, showed how indifferent to the trend of the times it is.

* * *

At a time like the present when the passion for real democracy is so strong among the enlightened nations of the world, it is strange that a majority on the Supreme bench should remain so unresponsive.

* * *

As a result of the recent Convention of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at St. Paul it would seem that the crusade to popularize the union label is about to take on new life in the near future.

* * *

Now that the winter meetings are not too for away it may not be amiss to mention that they will afford opportunity for the spread of union label propaganda if we will but get busy and utilize them for the purpose.

* * *

General Secretary Duffy is engaged at the present time in the compilation of his biennial report for the two years ensuing since June 30, 1916; it will show the great progress of the U. B. since the Ft. Worth Convention.

* * *

Speaking of the winter meetings, it is not too early now to lay plans to make them instructive and attractive. Each of

us can help to start something which will draw the indifferent members to the meetings.

* * *

"The shortage of labor" cry apparently fell short of the expectations which its originators held regarding it, for it seems to have dwindled away into insignificance in recent months.

* * *

The situation with regard to labor today bears out the truth of the statements made by labor officials regarding the so-called "shortage," for all that was needed was a readjustment of the labor supply.

* * *

Of course the continuous conscription of the youth of the nation cannot but fail to make itself felt in many quarters today but the pinch has not yet been felt to the extent where substitute labor cannot be obtained.

* * *

Don't forget that you have another opportunity to help "win the war for freedom" by investing in the fourth issue of Liberty Loan bonds which are soon to be offered the public.

* * *

The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign will commence, according to an announcement made by the Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday September 28, and will close on Saturday, October 19. Here's another opportunity to help Uncle Sam.

* * *

Interest on bonds of the fourth loan will be 4¼ per cent, and no one can say it is not liberal interest for bonds backed by the resources and the financial power, actual and potential, of the U. S.

* * *

If you have bought of the earlier issues that is no reason why you should not take some more now if at all financially able to do so. Cut all expenses to minimum and invest all you can to "win the war for freedom."

* * *

President Gompers is certainly right in his objection to the "work or fight" order. It should include nothing which would in any way abridge the right of workers to strike if such a step were forced upon them at any time or place.

* * *

It was a great satisfaction to learn that Edward Keating, the Congressman from the Third Colorado district, had been renominated by his party for reelection, despite the bitter opposition of an anti-labor clique of politicians.

* * *

Keating's brilliant record as one of the labor members of the House of Representatives was of course the underlying reason for the strong efforts put forth to defeat him. The fight now goes to the primary elections in September.

* * *

As chairman of the labor group in Congress, Keating has been a thorn in the side of the exploiters of labor and they are seeking to prevent his reelection at all costs. His defeat would be a national loss at the present critical time.

* * *

"Nothing succeds like success," says the old adage, and the success which is attending the progress of trade unionism should certainly generate renewed pep and enthusiasm and thus increase the trade union landslide.

* * *

In the two years since the Fort Worth General Convention, the U. B. has increased its paid-up, bona fide membership to the extent of 90,500 new members, and this new army has been added to its roster without any great flourish of trumpets.

* * *

Every U. B. member will feel genuine satisfaction at the great increase in the membership of his organization—an increase, which by itself, is greater than the total membership of any other building trades international union, is certainly something to be proud of.

* * *

Steady and consistent organizing activity, carefully planned and carried out, has been responsible for this big increase in the membership in such a comparatively short space of time. It seems as if our organization is well on its way to its appointed destiny.

* * *

The loyal co-operation and the enthusiasm of the members of the various locals throughout the country have proved a strong factor in bringing about the large increase in membership during the last two years. They are to be commended on their efforts in this connection.

Service Flag Unveiled

A service flag containing an initial cluster of forty stars was unveiled a short time ago at a largely attended meeting of the District Council of Newport, R. I., at which addresses were made by Governor Beekman of Rhode Island, Mayor Burdick of Newport and others. The meeting was opened by Perry B. Dawley and prior to the address of Governor Beekman the unveiling took place. The service flag was unfurled by John R. McCarthy Jr., a carpenter's mate in the U. S. N. R. F. and a former member of the U. B. in Newport. Simultaneously, an American flag was unfurled by Conrad G. Streeb, a survivor of the U. S. S. Jacob Jones, which was torpedoed in European waters last December.

Both Governor Beekman and Mayor Burdick paid warm tributes to the patriotism of the Newport D. C. as exemplified in its service flag and in the spirit of loyalty shown by the membership. They were followed by Judge M. A. Sullivan who in his tribute said the carpenters were foremost in 1776 and had been great builders of civilization. The carpenter followed the pioneer, and build the ships of John Paul Jones and Oliver Hazard Perry. Carpenters were with Dewey, and are today with Pershing.

Mr. William J. Sullivan of New London was another speaker of the evening and as an organizer of the U. B. outlined the service rendered industrially and otherwise by the organized carpenters since the nation entered the European struggle. More than 200 members of the Newport D. C. attended the meeting. An orchestra rendered a program of patriotic airs during the evening.

Educational Mass Meeting Held

A "special educational mass meeting" was held under the auspices of the D. C. of Hudson County, N. J., at St. Joseph's Hall, 507 Pavonia Ave., east of Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, on Friday evening, May 24th, and there was a very satisfactory attendance of members, notwithstanding the fact that at the time many men were engaged in overtime work and others were working out of town. The meeting was ably addressed by Brothers T. M. Guerin and D. Featherston and the urgent need of all the members working and acting in harmony with the laws adopted in the District was emphasized so that the good conditions which the membership had been striving for could be everywhere established and maintained. Another meeting along the same lines will be held in the early fall.

L. U. 166 Dedicates Service Flag

On the evening of August 8th L. U. 166 of Rock Island, Ill., dedicated a service flag bearing thirty-three stars, in honor of the boys of the local who are in the service of their country, several of whom are now on foreign battle fields.

The dedication services took place in the large hall of the local labor temple, where an appropriate program was rendered in the presence of a large and appreciative audience.

Program: Opening address by M. L. Morrill. Selection: "America," by orchestra, audience joining in chorus. Interlude: "Over There," while the Service Flag was being brought forward by five little girls, preceded by the Stars and Stripes, born by Mrs. A. E. Gardner. Patriotic speech by P. J. Carlson. Musical selection by orchestra. Patriotic speech by Chas. MacGowan, President of Central Body. Solo: "The Long, Long, Trail," by Mrs. Ethel Snyder. Musical selection "Over There," audience joining in chorus. Address by John K. Scott. Musical selection: "Star Spangled Banner," audience joining in chorus. Refreshments. The girls bearing Flag were: Helen Houghton, Helen Hunter, Genevive Hunter, Lillian Harrington, Helen Carlson.

M. L. MORRILL, Secretary.

Urges Full Citizenship for Enlisted Minors

Editor, The Carpenter:

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by L. U. 608 and by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity. It would encourage the young men if more of our local unions took favorable action on them. Certainly boys doing their full duty as soldiers are entitled to all the rights of citizens.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER LAW,
Delegate to C. F. U.

New York, June 11, 1918.

Whereas, thousands of American born boys who have volunteered for duty in special units abroad, not yet being of legal age to entitle them to be voters in

our city, state and national elections, are liable to be actively engaged in the great conflict now on between autocracy and democracy, to defend the principles that have made our country great in the past, and are destined to make it still greater in the future; and

Whereas, Recent Congress resolution permitting aliens serving with the colors to win immediate citizenship without regard to the time they have been residents of America, we believe will inspire all such to emulate the brave and patriotic men of our country to stand for the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity, heartily favors granting the full rights of citizenship to all minors who are now, or during the progress of the war, will be serving with the colors, to be conferred on them as a mark of distinction for their patriotism and willingness to do and dare in the interest of humanity and civilization in the great crisis now confronting our country and the world; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, the Governor and United States Senator of this state, and the Congressmen of this city and the Convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session at St. Paul, Minn.

ALEXANDER LAW,
Chairman Resolution Committee, L. U. 608, U. B. of C. & J. of A.
WM. J.S. MACMILLAN,
President.
EDWARD KILGOUR,
Secretary.
June 14, 1918.

Not Entitled To Use Label

The Western Casket Co., of Chicago, Ill., who for a number of years past have been widely advertised, and been known as the only producers of union-made caskets in the Middle West, because of the fact that they employed members of organized labor in all departments, and used the labels of the respective trades on their products, have recently adopted the "open-shop" policy and are no longer entitled to the use of our label, therefore, the caskets made by this company should no longer be recognized as union-made or entitled to the support of organized labor.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of George G. Kemper, who about two years ago was a member of L. U. 110 of St. Joseph, Mo. Kemper left

supposedly for California. A postcard was received from him marked West Plains, Mo., in May, 1917. Send particulars to Mrs. George Kemper, 1016 Roosevelt Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Expanding Grocery Bill

The other day the "Cleveland Ground Hog" published an article telling of an Albany grocer who compared an old order of groceries of the year 1897, with a similar order for the year 1917. Laying the two bills side by side, the following is the startling price advance, the comparison showed him:

	1897.	1917.
2 quarts turnips	$0.05	$0.20
1 pound bacon	.16	.40
2 quarts onions	.07	.36
24½-pound sack flour	.57	2.10
2 pounds oatmeal	.07	.14
1 pound best butter	.23	.49
4-pound chicken	.50	1.28
1 pound soda crackers	.08	.18
1 dozen eggs	.23	.42
4 pounds sugar	.22	.38
1 quart milk	.06	.12
1 pound lard	.09	.28
1 peck potatoes	.20	1.00
1 pound cheese	.13	.32
1 broom	.25	.75
Totals	$2.91	$8.42

Most of us know that he would be able to show a far more hair-raising advance if he made a comparison with a grocery bill for the present year; all of which, of course, goes to show that pre-war standards of wages simply "don't exist" in these stirring high cost of living war times.

Sioux City Building Collapse

One of the most tragic occurrences in the memory of residents of Sioux City happened on June 29th, when a brick building, undergoing alterations, collapsed and carried to their death thirty-nine persons, men, women and children, including two members of the U. B., Brothers Louis Soiseth and Charles Kuegel. The crash came at one of the busiest hours of the day, 1:30 p. m., when with little or no warning the walls of the structure, which was occupied by a drug store and a grocery and meat market, collapsed and buried tenants, passersby and working men in the debris.

Brother Louis Soiseth, one of the victims, was a charter member of L. U. 948 and was in charge of the work for the contractor. He was a first-class mechanic and a man of high principles. His death is greatly deplored. Charles Kuegel was another of those who lost their lives. He was an honorary member of the local and while he had been a contractor was working as a journeyman on this job. He reared a large family and was highly esteemed in Sioux City. A son of Charles Kuegel also lost his life in the disaster, the young man being employed in the Ruff Drug Store. Another member of the organization in Sioux City, Martin Rustwick, was caught in the building and buried in the debris for eight hours. He was taken out alive and is slowly recovering from a harrowing ordeal. At one time there was fire within two feet of him, at another ammonia fumes, and yet he came out alive. This building fatality was the worst Sioux City ever experienced. Charles Huney, F. S., L. U. 948.

Amendment to the General Constitution

The following amendment to the U. B. Constitution, adopted by L. U. 158 and approved by the Los Angeles D. C. has been submitted to the General Executive Board.

Add the following paragraph to Section 44.

"Any member of the Brotherhood, who has arrived at the age of sixty-five (65) years, and has been in continuous good standing for twenty-five (25) years, shall, upon making application, through and approved by the local union of which he is a member, and if the same be verified by the General Executive Board, be placed upon the superannuated list, and his dues thereafter shall be one dollar ($1.00) annually, 5c per month to be paid to the General Office, by his local union, to be used as subscription for "The Carpenter."

Such members shall retain all rights and benefits of a full beneficiary member; he shall automatically become a beneficiary of Paragraph "Q" of Section 42."

Amend Paragraphs "A" and "C" of Section 44 in accord herewith.

—Argument in Favor of Adoption—

At the last General Convention a similar law was enacted and submitted to the popular vote of the Brotherhood, and we believe lost because it carried with it a monetary consideration that a majority of the members voting deemed inexpedient.

The amendment we now submit eliminates the pension feature, but does recognize long and faithful services and will tend in a very great measure to elininate arrearages in dues and lapsing in membership by making a constant and consistent membership a still greater asset than at present, and believing this to be a graceful and beneficent compliment to our old and faithful members, who are now going down the hill after fighting the battles of labor through many long years, and making many sacrifices, and to whom we are indebted for the shorter work day and many others reforms we now enjoy.

We believe they are entitled to all the benefits the proposed amendments confer and that by enacting this into our General Laws the Brotherhood at large would reap a corresponding benefit.

GEO. A. WRIGHT,
FRANCIS FILDEW,
S. M. ANDERSON,
J. D. MILLARD,
FRANK S. BROWN,
Committee, L. U. 158.

Adopted by L. U. 158, July 30, 1918.
Geo. A. Wright,
Secretary, L. U. 158.

Approved by the Los Angeles District Council, August 5, 1918.

W. C. GORE,
Secretary of the District Council.

The strides labor organizations are making at the present time, even under the adverse war conditions, are such as should encourage all trade unionists to greater efforts.

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Article VII.—Framing a conical roof intersected by a pitched roof.

As this problem occurs in many cases of engineering and railroad work it will be found both useful, interesting and applicable.

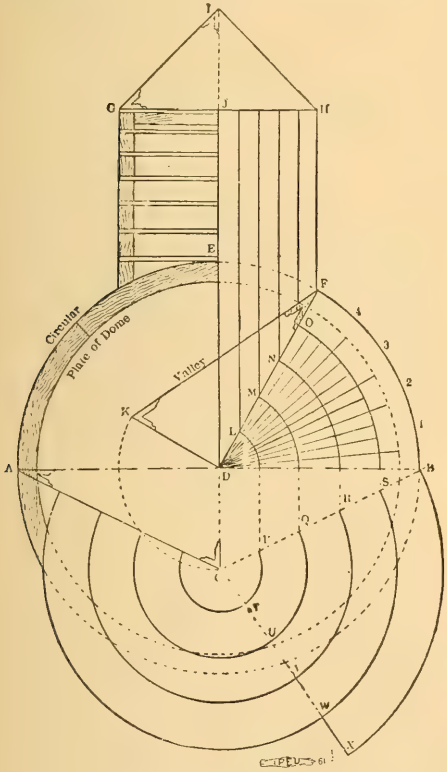


Fig. 1.—Layout Diagram of a Conical Roof.

Let "A-E-F-B," Fig. 1, be assumed to be the plan of the circular wall plate of the conical roof or "dome" as some term it and "A-D-B" the diameter and "D-C" the rise or pitch. Join "A-C" to obtain the lengths of the common rafters which will radiate from the apex or center "C" and equally spaced 12, 16 or 24 inches on centers around on the circular plate "A-E-F" and "B" and have for top and bottom bevels those represented at "A" and "C," Fig. 1.

On account of the pitched roof "C-H F," the gable end of which is "G-H-I" with pitch "J-I" equal in height to "D-C" intersecting and cutting into the main conical dome there will be two valley rafters right and left rising above the seat "F-D" as "F-K," that on the left not showing to render the diagram clear for illustration. The ridge "J-E" will be equal to and the same height as the apex of the dome at "D."

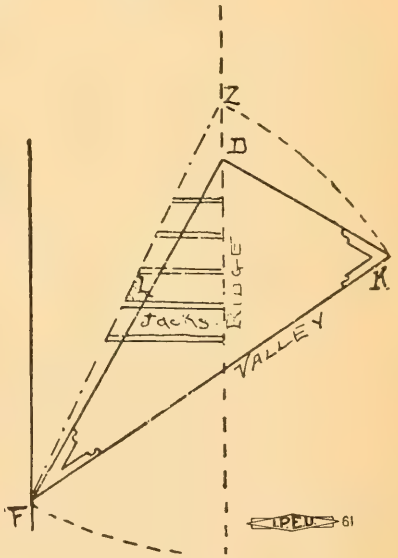


Fig. 2.

To obtain the length of valley rafters square up from the point "D" on "D-F," and with "D" as center and radius "D-C" mark off the length "D-K" equal to "D-C." Join "F" and "K" which line will be the length of each of the valley rafters with reversed right and left bevelled top and bottom cuts to nail against the ridge "D-J."

In order to find the lengths of the jack rafters proceed as in Fig. 2 and layout the ridge and valley rafter as in the first figure. With "F" as center and radius "F-K" describe the arc "Z-K," cutting the ridge at "Z." Join "F-Z"

and the lengths of the jacks will be as shown on the left side of the dotted line ridge "Z-D" prolonged down.

The last operation is to find the shape of the roof covering boards, which can be laid on either horizontally or vertically. If the former, take "C," Fig. 1 as center and with equally measured spaces, space up one of the dome rafters as "P-Q-R" and "S" strike the concentric curves "P-T," "Q-U," "R-V" and "S-W." The exact length of each board may be determined by dividing "F-B" into five equal spaces and setting them off on "B-X." Join "C-X" to find the length or width of all to the apex.

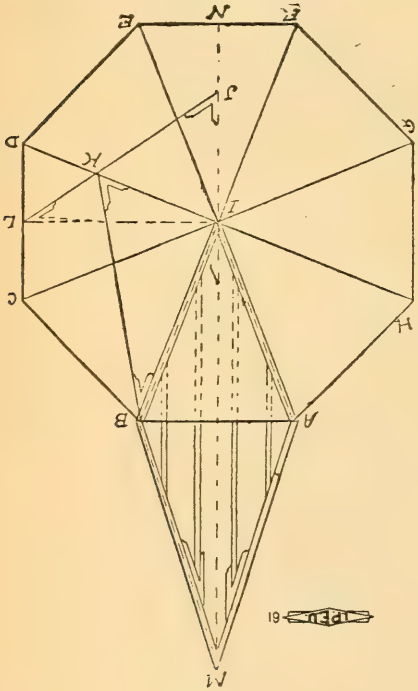


Fig. 3.

If the roof is boarded vertically, cripple curved short rafters must be sawn out and nailed in between the pitched rafters, and the boards must taper wedged-shaped from the plate up and have their edges beveled to come to close joints. Either method can be followed and I would advise readers to make a cardboard model to verify the laying out.

How to Layout Simple Octagonal Roofs

These resemble those of hexagonal form, in fact all polygonal roofs involve similar principles, but still to explain fully we will let, in Fig. 3, "A-B-C-D-E-F-G" and "H," be the supposed plan of the future roof, "I" being the apex or peak. "A-I," "B-I," etc., as shown, denote the seats of the eight hip rafters. "L-J" is the length of the eight common rafters to rise over, the seat "L-I" and "B-K" is the length of the eight hip rafters.

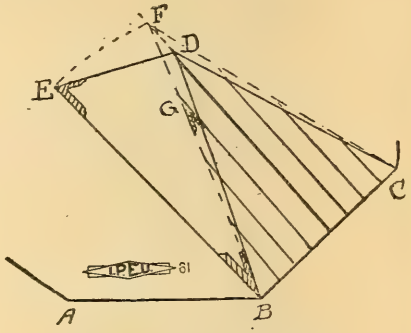


Fig. 4.

To find side bevels of the hips produce "N-I" to "M," and make "B-M" equal in length to "B-K," and join "M-B" and "M-A." The bevel at "M" will be that for across the top edges of the rafters and that shown inside the hips will be the bevel across the top edges of the jack rafter on right and left sides.

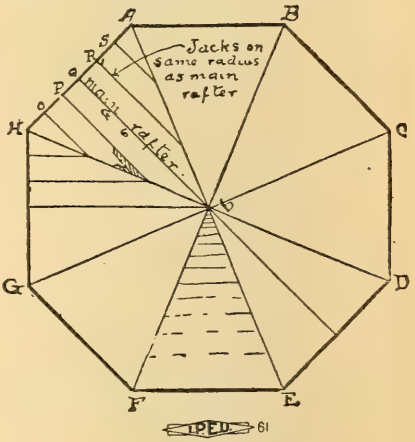


Fig. 5.

Now lay out a diagram like Fig. 4, to obtain the side bevels of octagonal hip rafters and on "B-D" the seat of one, raise up the pitch "D-E" and join "B" and "E" which will be the length of one hip rafter.

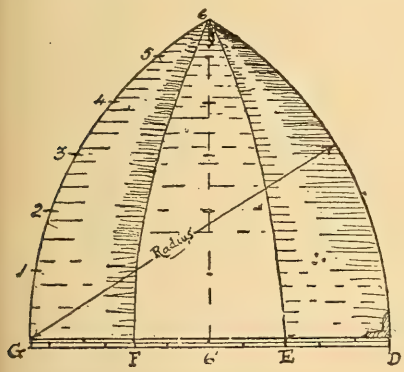
For the side bevel of the jacks, take "B" as center and with radius "B-E"

describe arc "E-F" and join "F" and "B." Now space a series of jacks to meet "B-F" and the bevel at "G" is the cut across top of jacks reversed for the right side.

To Lay Out and Frame An Octagonal Gothic Dome

As all readers are interested in unusual problems in the carpentry craft, I take pleasure in setting forth these diagrams which as a cupola was built on an institution in New York and whose width was about 10 feet across.

In the setting out "A-B-C-D-E-F-G" and "H," Fig. 5, was the plan of the plates eight-sided as seen. Its elevation or point view as shown in Fig. 6 of gothic section, the rafters being curved, "G-6," "D-6," "F-6" and "E-6" being the hips to stand over the seat "F-6," "E-6," "D-6" and "G-6" on Fig.



IPEU 61 Fig. 25.

Fig. 6.

5, the radius or trammel length of the gothic rafters of the center and length from "G" on Fig. 6, so we will proceed to lay out.

From the points "T-U-V-W" and "X," draw lines square to "Q-6," Fig. 7 as "T-L," "U-M," "V-N," "W-I" and "X," equal in individual length to "T-L," "U-M," "V-N," "W-I," and "X," each to each and draw through these points "Z-Y-G" in Fig. 7 the curve "Z-Y-G."

Produce "U-S" and "W-R" to "Y" and "y-1," and the lines "S-Y" and "R-Y" will denote the curved jack rafters, and the bevel at "Y" is that which will fit against the side of the hip rafters as the development "G-Z-Q" will fold and stand over "G-6-G." The curve of each of the jacks will be similar to "G-6" Fig. 6 and struck from the same radius, the bevel at "6" Fig. 6 will be the top plumb down cut of all the rafters.

To find the length and curve of the hip rafters which will stand over the seats, "A-6", "B-6", "C-6", "D-6", "E-6", "F-6", "G-6" and "H-6" in Fig. 5, draw on a separate sheet or place any one triangle of the octagon as "G-C-F" in Fig. 7 with "G-6" as a level line. From the right hand end of the line "6" draw square up as "6-6". Next divide the curve on Fig. 6 into six equal parts as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 and draw from these to the center line as indicated. Transfer these lengths and points to "6-6" Fig. 7. Next divide the line "G-6" also into 6 equal divisions as T, U, V, W and X, and from each point raise up plumb

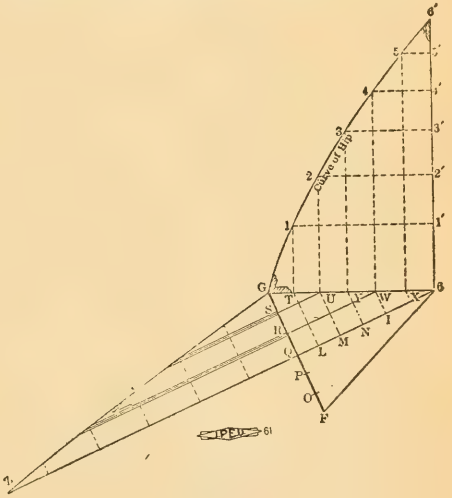


Fig. 7.

lines likewise draw level lines across from the points 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 on the line "6-6" cutting the plumb lines from "G-6" at the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and draw the curve "G-I" etc., which will stand over the seats as required. The jacks can be found in the manner indicated and which must be worked out. Let me add in closing that only time and patience will enable any reader to accurately plot out and succeed in this difficult subject.

Due Book and Working Card Stolen

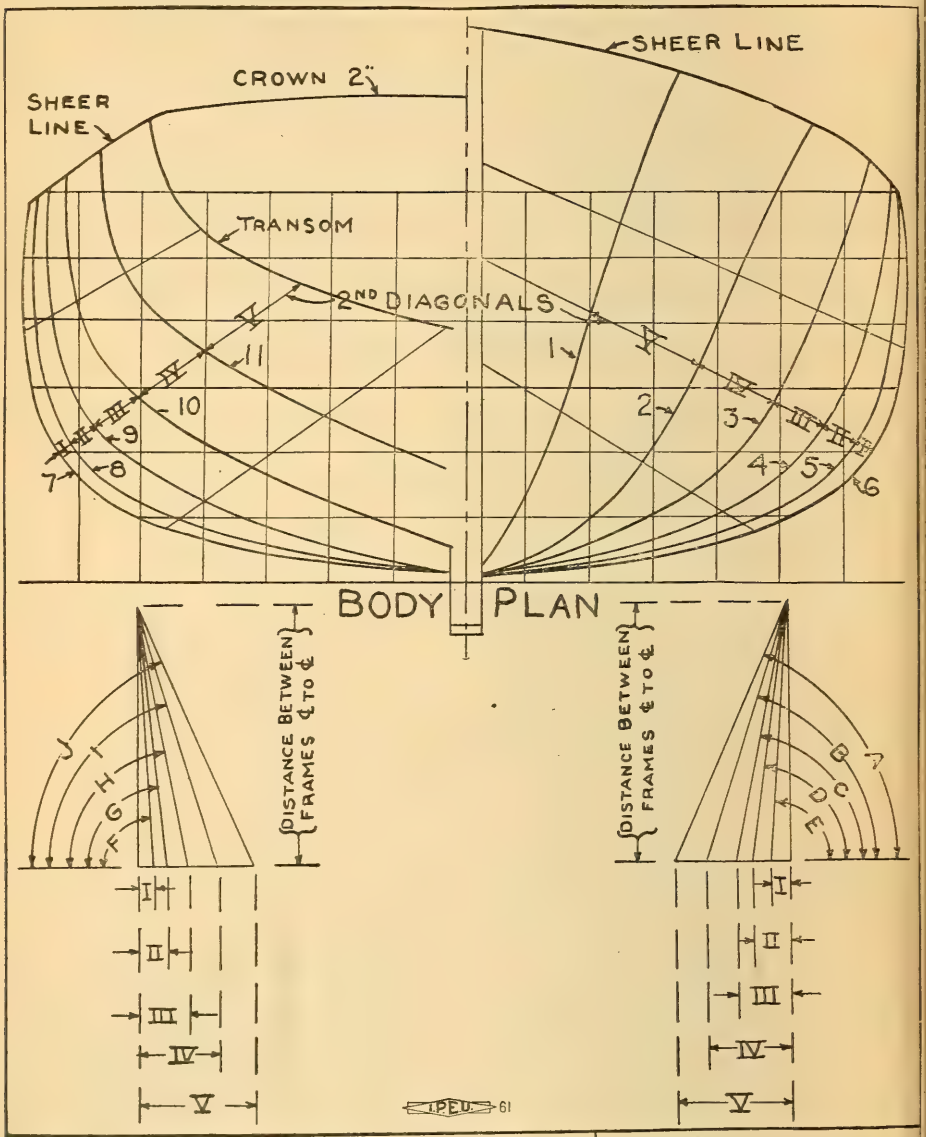
The due book of J. T. Lamb was lost at Muscle Shoals, Ala., recently. Brother Lamb joined L. U. 584, Anniston, Ala., and was transferred to L. U. 1959, Florence, Ala., on February, 6, last.

Developing Bevels On Diagonal Lines

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The diagonal lines are drawn in the body plan standing as nearly square as possible to the frame lines. These give the stations or sirmarks for the ribbands which are placed around the timbers to give support to the vessel while in frame.

The edges of the frame are beveled so that when the planking is bent around them as they take the shape of the hull,

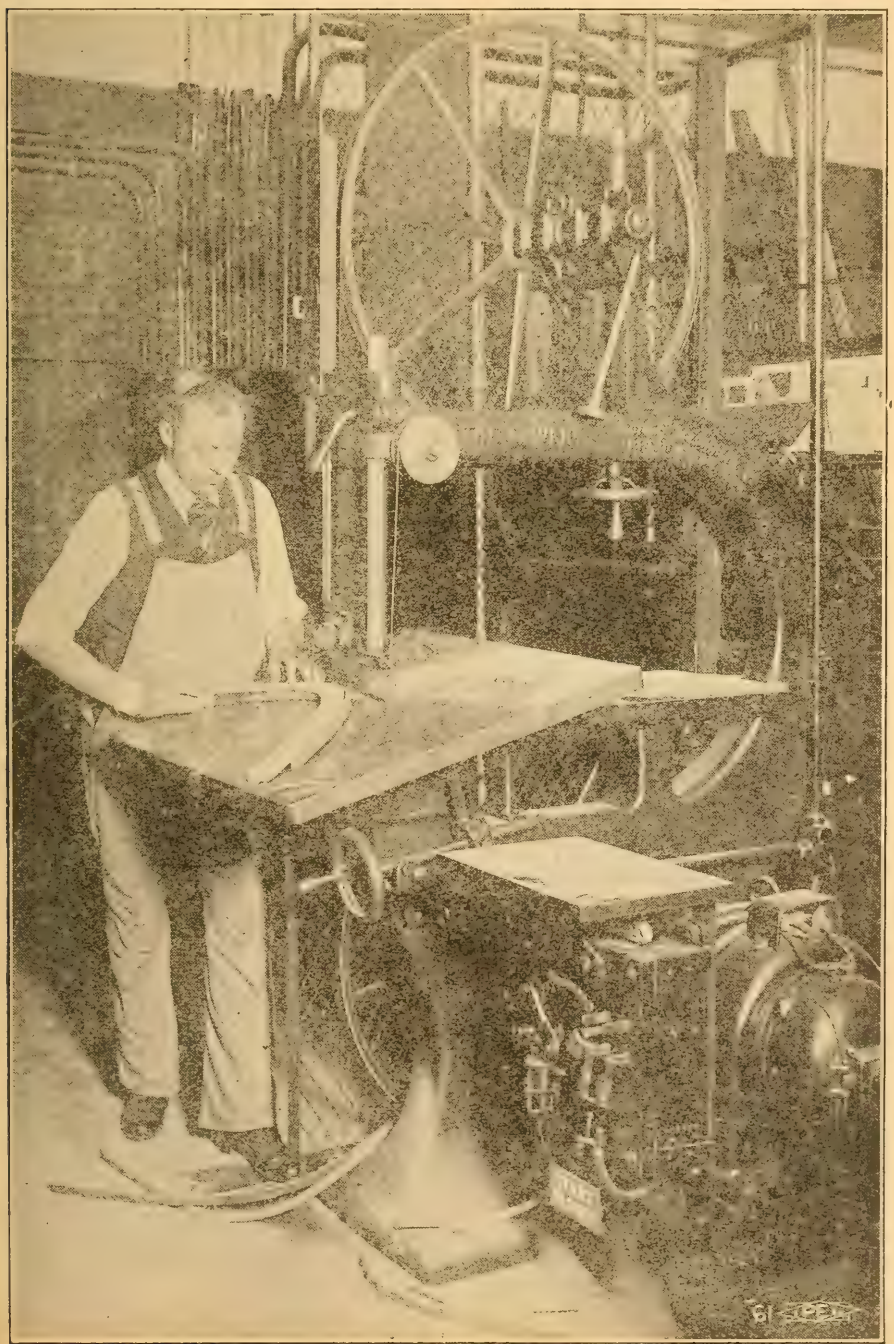


BEVELS FOR FRAMES—12" SPACING						
NO. OF FRAME	1	2	3	4	5	6
BEVEL ON 2ND DIAG.	A	B	C	D	E	—
NO. OF FRAME	7	8	9	10	11	TRANSOM
BEVEL ON 2ND DIAG.	—	F	G	H	I	J

BOAT WOODWORKING
FRAME BEVELS ON DIAGONALS
SCALE 2" = 1 FT
5-13-18
PRATT INSTITUTE
BROOKLYN N.Y.

they will fit tight at all points on the frame. They are known as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., diagonals.

In this particular plan, Fig. 1, there are only four bevel stations, the fourth one being the sheer line. The bevel at each station is developed as shown in the diagram. Draw two lines at right angles to each other. Point off a distance on the verticle line, equal to the distance be-



tween frames center to center. On the horizontal line, point off from the intersection of these two lines, the distance between frames on each diagonal. This problem shows only the development of the second diagonal. Lay off the distance between frames 7 and 8, then the distance between frames 8 and 9 from the same point, the distance between frames 9 and 10, the distance between frames 10 and 11 and the distance between frame 11 and the transom. Connect these points with the point on the verticle line, then, bevel "F" is the bevel for frame 8 on the 2nd diagonal, bevel "G" is the bevel for frame 9. Bevel "H" is the bevel for frame 10, bevel "I" is the bevel for frame 11 and bevel "J" is the bevel for the transom. The bevels are similarly developed for the forward end.

These bevels are taken from the mould loft floor and marked at their respective stations on the frames, generally spoken of as degrees. The frames are cut out on the band saw as shown in Fig. 2, tilting the table to the various degrees as the operator passes his stock through the saw, one bevel fairing into the other. A gage or protractor on the front of the machines gives the angle at which the machine is cutting.

If the writer can be of service in solving any problem that may trouble the reader, he is at your service. For those who work within a reasonable distance from the Institute, the writer would be glad to discuss these problems at any time for a clear and practical understanding can best be had on the job. New classes are organized every three months and meet for 12 weeks, three evenings per week from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

How to Build Stairs

Continuing on the subject of stair building, we will now consider the construction of a staircase with a continuous semi-circular string as shown in Fig. 1 of the sketches. It is almost the same, as the two-flight or dog-legged stairs, with the exception that instead of the strings of the bottom and top flights being tenoned into newels at the landings, the string is bent around as seen in the stair plan at Fig. 1, and it is the bending and workmanship which makes the construction of this form of stairs so difficult.

To obtain the best idea of how it should be done, I would suggest that a scale model of the stairs be laid out on a piece of cardboard with the steps, treads and risers clearly drawn and that this strip be bent around a drum or cylinder the size it will be when completed. If the cylinder or round stick be held or kept plumb and the lines on the cardboard kept level one shall see an exact copy of a continuous flight of stairs.

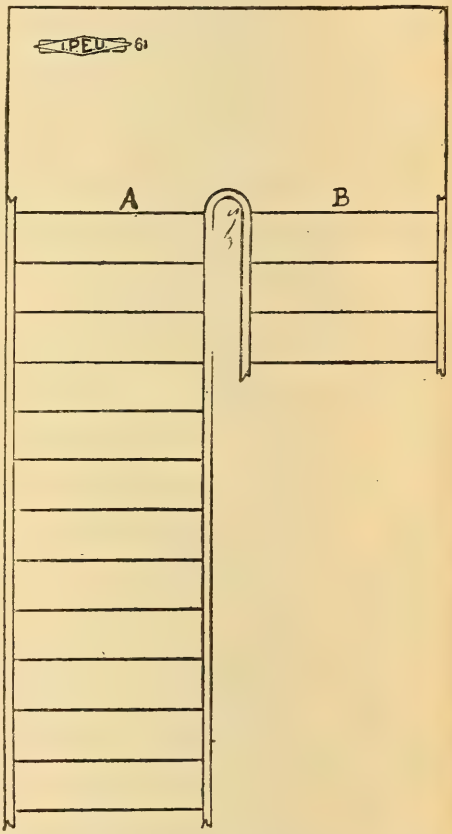


Fig. 1.—Plan of Stairs With a Continuous String.

This plan shows a staircase for a small house, with a 6 or 8-inch well, that is to say, the distance between the faces of the upper and lower strings is 6 inches or 8 inches, so the cylinder must be bent to a 3-inch or 4-inch radius. The string as set out for this Fig. 2 "A" and "B" being the last riser of the bottom flight and of the top flight corresponding to "A" and "B" in Fig. 1, the tread line being the floor of the landing or platform; therefore it follows that the distance between "A" and "B"

must be the correct full length to go around the semi-circle.

The best and simplest way to get this length as it is a small well-hole is with a tailor's tape line or cord string, which tape by the way, is a very useful little appurtenance in every carpenter's kit as it takes up very little room, costs little

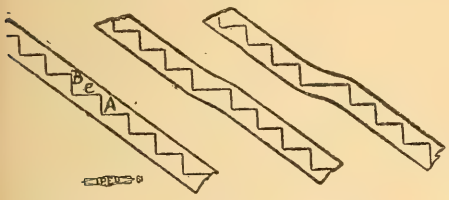


Fig. 2.—Layout of Strings.

and is most useful for measuring around columns and such like.

In theory a continuous string might be one piece but in carpentry practice joints will be necessary or one joint which may be cut on the upper flight stair side string and made close to the curve so the readiest way to do this is to lay out the string and proceed with the

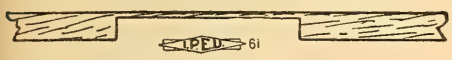


Fig. 3.—String Cut Out, Ready to Be Bent.

dadoing. To do this in bending, the string is cut away on the inside so as to leave only a slight thickness of 1-8 or 1-4-inch like a veneer on the outside as Fig. 3, making the cuts to the pitch or angle of the straight risers as Fig. 4, and this thin part must be hot water soaked or steamed and bent around moulds or drums as in Fig. 5 and to hold

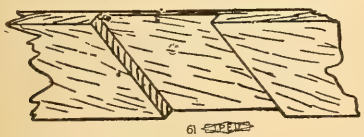


Fig. 4.

it temporarily in position it can be screwed to the mold as at "D" in Fig. 5.

To make sure the thin bent portion will come to a close fit to the mould to make a perfect curve, a hardwood block can be screwed to the halving of the string, as "E," Fig. 5, and another one to the mold projecting as "F" and reverse wedges may be driven in tightly between the two which will pull the bent veneer closely to the block after which the cut out portion may be filled in with well glued rubbed in radiating hardwood wedged shaped blocks to make it solid and good as shown in Fig. 5. This work is very slow and tedious, and must

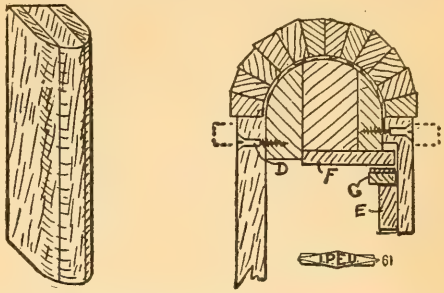


Fig. 5.—Bending Stair String Around a Wooden Mold.

be most neatly and carefully done to obtain an accurate and workmanlike job.

Gothic Roof Construction

(By John Upton.)

The gothic roofs for barns seem to be something of a puzzle to some of our readers though really they are not at all difficult when one has mastered the main idea; in fact, it is about the simplest form of roof that one can build.

Let us suppose we have the frame of 2x6's up for a barn 36 feet wide and, say, 50 feet long. Suppose also that the sides of this are boarded up, that the loft floor is laid, and we are ready to begin work on the roof.

The first point to decide is about how far the roof is to raise above the plate or, rather what radius to use for the rafters. It must be more than one-half the width of the barn, say two-thirds, which in this case is 24 feet.

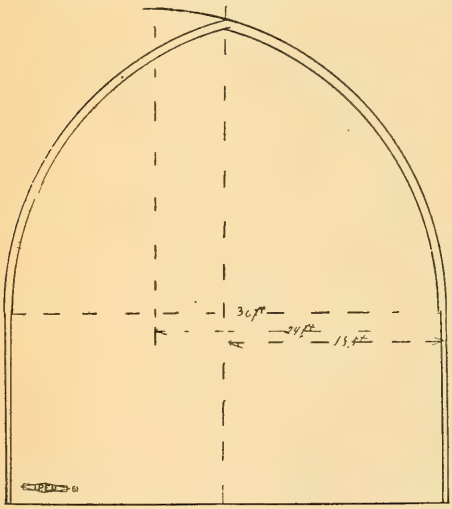
Strike a line lengthwise of the barn, 4 feet from one side.

Strike a line straight across the floor some 30 feet from one end and on this measure off 24 feet, beginning on the line first struck, and make a mark. Then using a cord or stick, strike a quarter circle from this mark around to the other line, using the point where the two lines cross at the center. If properly done this will come 24 feet from this point on each line and will give you the shape of the rafter but you cannot use a rafter as long as this, for it covers a run of 24 feet and our barn is only 36 feet wide, so you must measure 6 feet straight back or 18 feet across from the foot, and strike

a line for the top cut of the rafter. Notice that while this makes the length somewhat less, it does not cut much off from the height of the peak.

The rule is simply this: take two-thirds the width of the barn as the radius of the circle and make the run of this curve or rafter equal to one-half the width.

Nail some thick blocks 4 feet apart on the inside of this circle. These may be 2x4's doubled or on edge. Nail some pieces 1 inch thick on the outside, 1 inch from the others. Spring a 1x6 into this space for the bottom member of the rafter. Take a 1x4 for the second member of the rafter and letting it rest on the inch pieces spring it to place and tack a few blocks on to hold it till you



can nail it. This leaves the 1x6 projecting an inch on each side which is for the purlins to rest on.

Nail more 1x4's on breaking joints, using 6 in all, besides the 1x6.

Make enough of these for a pair every 6 feet. At the ends, use a 1x5 in place of a 1x6, and keep the outer side flush.

The purlins of 2x4 are notched so as to go in between the 1x4's and rest on the 1x6, and come 1 ½ inches below the tops of the rafters. These are put 3 feet apart. Two pieces of 1x4 are nailed onto these purlins to form another rafter between each two of the heavy ones.

It is well to let the main rafter set over the plate ¾-inch so that the outer 1x4 can be brought down and nailed to the outside of the plate. Some roof boards should be put on as the work proceeds.

The facia board should be gotten out from the rafter curve or pattern.

After the rafters are in place it will be well to brace a few of them by putting a plank or board from the studs up, and spiking to both.

Van Gaasbeek's Boat and Ship Building Text Book

In the last few years, and especially since the war has elevated shipbuilding to a commanding position as one of the greatest and most vital industries of the nation, there has been a great demand for a really good, plainly-written, practical text book, setting forth the fundamental principles and practical methods underlying wooden boat and ship building.

This demand, in our opinion, has now been adequately met by the appearance of a handy-sized text book, entitled, "A Practical Course in Wooden Boat and Ship Building," written by Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, who is head of the department of woodworking of the school of science and technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Van Gaasbeek's thorough knowledge of the craft and its requirements is already well known to readers of "The Carpenter," for articles from his pen dealing with the principles of wooden ship building, in which thousands of our members are now interested, appeared in our February and April issues of the present year. These articles created a great deal of interest among our members, especially that large number of them who have changed from house carpentry and other woodworking branches to the no less technical work of building wooden boats and ships.

In the text book he has compiled, Mr. Van Gaasbeek has the interest of these men primarily in view and his aim has been to establish a fundamental course which would help those who wish to broaden their experience and pave the way for the greater responsibilities, which this revived industry has to offer all who give thought and attention to it.

Every carpenter who engages in the building of the wooden ships will find the book of advantage to him. The text is, as the author points out, based on a practical course of training, adopted early in the war by the Pratt Institute

of Brooklyn, and the experience gained in training those who attended the course has been turned to account in placing clearly before the reader those problems which were found to be the hardest for the uninitiated to overcome. In the work each phase of construction is set forth progressively and in such a way that one can with a little application and a knowledge of carpentry make satisfactory headway.

The plan of the work embraces the construction of a complete ship which is a theoretical model of one built during the Pratt Institute course of practical training. This included a full-sized boat, using full-sized timbers and under exact factory conditions, and with the scarfing and adzing of heavy yellow pine timbers and practical caulking, both light and heavy. The first part of the work, Chapters 1 to 4, is strictly technical in character, giving the operations in sequence as they were performed on the job and it explains them in a way that the average mechanic will understand. In the second part, Chapters 5 to 8, an effort is made to show typical ship construction views, giving the reader an idea of the methods of handling and fastening heavy timbers.

Of course, in the compass of the text book the author has not attempted to give a complete treatise on the subject but such as it is it is sure to be found indispensable to the carpenter or other woodworker now engaged in ship construction. In style and design it is all that could be desired and a substantial index and a glossary of ship building terms render it at all times available for ready reference. The work is illustrated with more than one hundred line drawings and half tones. It is published by Frederick J. Drake & Co., Chicago, at $1.50 per copy.

L. U. 5 Holds July 4th Celebration

L. U. 5, one of the oldest locals in the country, held a grand patriotic celebration and picnic on July 4, 1918, at Riverside Park, St. Louis, Mo. The guest of honor was Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The day opened up beautifully and Brother Duffy was met at the station early in the morning by a committee from the local, consisting of Mr. Jacob Fries, Mr. Henry Lochman and President J. W. Williams. He was given a hearty reception and taken to breakfast and then through the city and the adjoining counties for an automobile tour. Dinner was served at the Bevo Mill and Brother Duffy expressed himself highly pleased with the reception tendered him. At 1:30 he was taken to the park where a number of our old members awaited.

Promptly at five o'clock a patriotic program was announced at which Brother Duffy was the speaker of the day. The program opened with bugle calls and "The Star Spangled Banner," which was sung to the accompaniment of an orchestra. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mrs. Irene Sappington and Brother Duffy was introduced by President Williams. It is not necessary to say that he delivered a splendid patriotic address. First he read the message from the President of the United States and explained the Carpenters' position and the activities taken by them in the great world war. For nearly two hours Brother Duffy held the assembly to close attention and the expressions of appreciation showered on him at the close of his speech assured him that his remarks had been deeply appreciated. Afterward he was taken to supper following which he returned to the park and remained with us until late. Everybody joined in thanking Mr. Duffy for appearing at the celebration and so ended a very successful celebration of L. U. 5.

J. W. Williams, chairman of committee.

Walsh of the War Labor Board.

(Continued from Page 16)

gives new thoughts. Any one who has studied economics must advance. Labor presents its cases to the board without attorneys, as a rule, because they know more of what they are talking about than could be instilled into the average attorney in years. The employers are represented by counsel usually because they have handled the fundamentals of wages and working conditions through stewardships for years."

Four years ago—four years that have been fruitful throughout the world of economic thought—Walsh came out of his home town, Kansas City, Mo., as a national figure. When the industrial commission was named by President Wilson — it had been originated in the administration of President Taft —

Walsh was selected as chairman. Walsh amazed his colleagues by the manner in which he shuffled off 25 years of legal training and got down to brass tacks with a "shirt-sleeve" court. It was sheer atavism, for Walsh had been employed in a barb wire mill, as a messenger boy, as a Pullman conductor, at several other avocations, including stenography, before becoming a lawyer.

The commission was named to learn the causes of industrial unrest. Walsh already knew a lot about them. But it was a fine finishing school for his colleagues. They learned all about them in a series of hearings in virtually every industrial center over the country. So did nearly every laboring man. The board's hearings were published verbatim by Congress. The testimony provided a wealth of information and thought to workers as well as developed economists. Baby union orators were teethed on its truths. Those of larger growth expanded under its array of thought, gathered from every one worth while in the nation. The testimony swept away the petty boundaries which had confined economic thought and progress. Men found new levels of thought. Labor had become intellectual, not individually alone, but collectively. The testimony articulated what has been unsaid in millions of hearts.

A singular coincidence is that Walsh is now chairman of the National War Labor Board, jointly with Taft—progenitor of the original labor board, the industrial relations commission. The War Labor Board is taking up the economic problem where it had been left off by the industrial commission. But it is taking it up with the horizons spread widely. A newer and more vital intelligence has come to labor. The seed the original commission sowed fell on fallow soil. Labor no longer cites individual cases of industrial wrongs. The industrial commission gave them witnesses to intolerable practices in industry. It gave them grasp and vision on the entire machinery which has oppressed them. So they enter into the new battle with ardent hopes and conscious of equality before the law, before the people and before the thought of the world in their aspirations.

Walsh considers his efforts on the National War Labor Board as merely another phase in the cycle of economic progress for the masses. He looks serenely ahead to other measures and to other men who will give direction and wider scope to truths learned. Education, he believes, is what the public needs in order to grasp labor problems. Having that, no sophistry can uproot verities.

"The fact that labor and capital saw at the same time the need for a court of last resort on economics during the war is, in itself, a fine indication of the growth of thought within the last few years," Walsh declared. "There was an unconscious realization for years that much of the bitter differences might be swept away. The war brought home to us with a jolt the jarring the industrial machinery had sustained for decades. Industry has been poorly directed and somewhat aimlessly. Labor has had serious shortcomings. The effort now should be to minimize the laxity of both sides, to unify and harmonize.

"So far the board's efforts have been pitched on war needs. But I am sure that growing out of this work there will be methods found that will work in peace times; that machinery will be devised at the close of war so that the inevitable chaos which would follow without it, because of changing conditions and changing needs, may be avoided altogether."

Viewing the economic situation in a broad way, Walsh said, the struggle is merely to assert majority rule. So far the minority in industry—the owners—have ruled with an iron hand. This view, he believes, is purely parochial—feudal, as now applied—and will vanish at the end of the war. In his opinion the war has taught valuable lessons. Not the least of these is that the nonproducers have learned largely how much they have missed in being deprived of the pleasures of toil. The producers have been denied the profits of their labor. Both sides have been victims of this. He phrased it this way:

"Both classes have suffered poignantly. That era threatens to be swept aside. After the war we all will have the proper vision of what life really means; that spiritual concept which teaches that life really lived is love and labor, not the vain accumulation of desires and that despair which satiety breeds. It is an old truth in new skin. We all are fast learning that."

Money spent in war time on things not needed is money given to the enemy.

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Street.....

City.....State.....

Present Occupation.....

Death Roll

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM N., of L. U. 1446,
Albany, N. Y.

The Late Gabriel Edmonston

The following resolution of sympathy was adopted at the third quarterly session of the G. E. B., July, 1918.

Whereas, It has been reported to the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that our First General President, Gabriel Edmonston, has been called to the Great Beyond; and

Whereas, Brother Edmonston's long and notable career as a pioneer leader in the American labor movement and as one of the founders of our organization won for him a warm place in our hearts; and

Whereas, A long period of intimate associations revealed his many sterling qualities of mind and heart and the steadfast zeal and devotion with which he followed the progress of the great organization he helped to found; and

Whereas, We shall miss the mature and wise counsel of this "father of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.," this veteran who saw our organization grow from smallest beginnings to the present proportions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife and family our deepest sympathy at the great loss they have sustained by his death; and be it furrther

Resolved, That a special page of the official minutes of this meeting of the General Executive Board be set aside for the insertion of these resolutions and that a copy of same be sent to the family and a copy published in our official monthly Journal "The Carpenter."

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape.—Get a War Savings Stamp today.

Look Out for W. A. Curtis

The membership is warned against a man named W. A. Curtis, who, under the guise of building houses for workmen, is canvassing different cities of the south and south-west. It is said he worked the game in New Orleans, Pascagoula and Brunswick, entering into contracts, collecting money on account and after a period varying from a couple of weeks to a month in which he gets his pockets well lined he makes for other realms. At present he is wanted in Brunswick, Ga., where he contracted a number of bills and contracts without doing any work. Anyone aware of his whereabouts should send information to Charles H. Franck, Pascagoula, Miss., or to J. E. Sherit, 505 Second Ave., Brunswick, Ga.

Information Wanted

The following is a photograph of Elmer Sam Courtney, a member of the U. B. of Fort Worth, Tex., who has been

missing for some time. Particulars regarding his whereabouts should be sent to Mrs. E. S. Courtney, 1013 Julian St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Due Book Lost

Brother L. T. Steward of L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind., has lost his due book. Anyone finding same should return it to W. C. Keplinger, R. S., 119 Kinsey St., Richmond, Ind.

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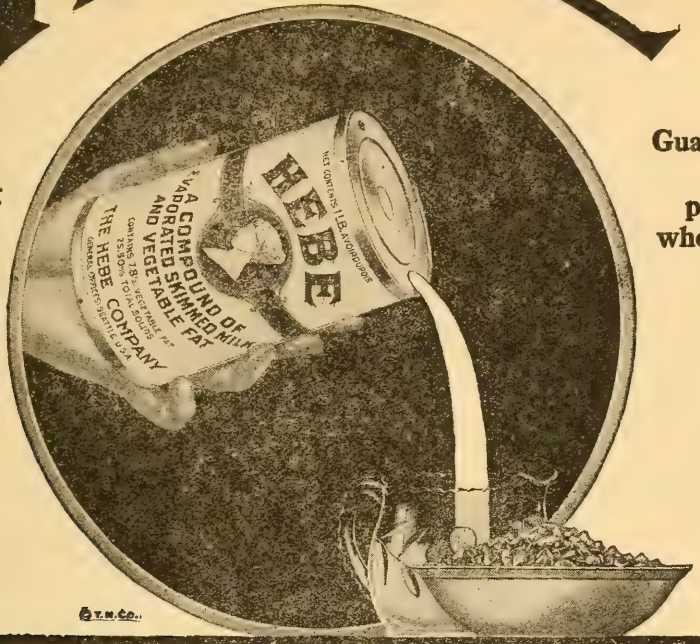
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Baked Custard

¾ cup Hebe, ¾ cup boiling water. 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons sugar and a pinch of salt. Beat eggs and sugar until smooth but not frothy. Pour hot water and Hebe into them slowly, stirring well. Add the salt. Put into buttered molds, grate nutmeg over the top and stand in a pan of boiling water for baking.

Cream of Corn Soup

1 cup of grated or canned corn. 1 cup Hebe, 1½ cups water, 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 teaspoon salt, a dash of black pepper. Put the corn and water over the fire, add the salt and pepper. When boiling, add the Hebe and the flour, moistened in a little cold water. Stir until boiling and serve.

Creaming Vegetables

In creaming fresh vegetables cook until tender, then stir into a thin white sauce made as follows: 2 tablespoons melted butter blended with 1 tablespoon flour, into which is gradually stirred ½ cup Hebe, and ½ cup water. Cook until creamy. When using canned vegetables, drain, heat and prepare as though freshly cooked.

Ask your grocer for Hebe. If he cannot supply you, please write us.
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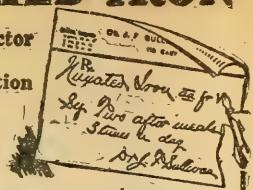

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MANUFACTURERS' NOTE: Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sullivan can be obtained from any good druggist, with or without a physician's prescription on an absolute manufacturers' guarantee of success or money refunded.

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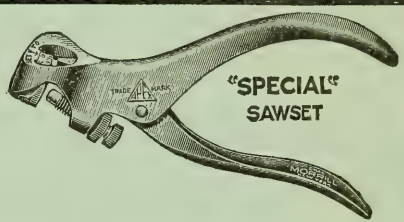

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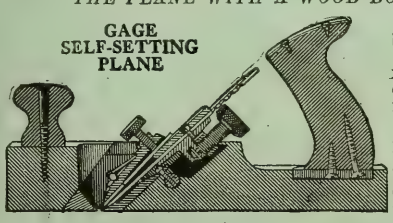

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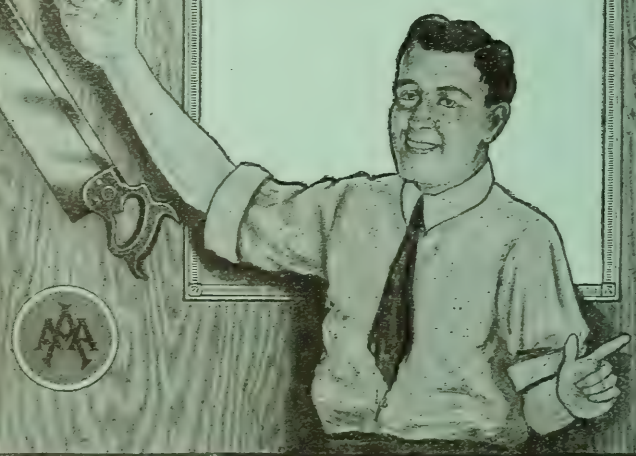

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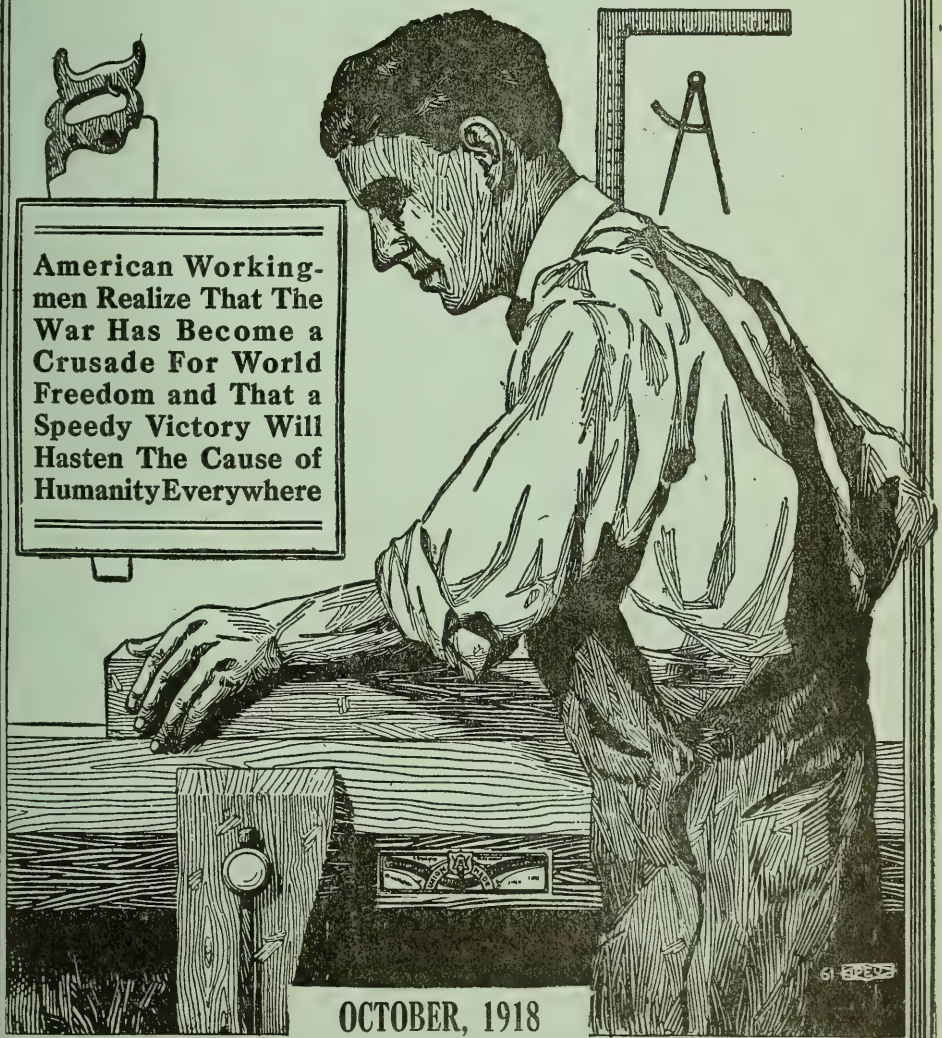

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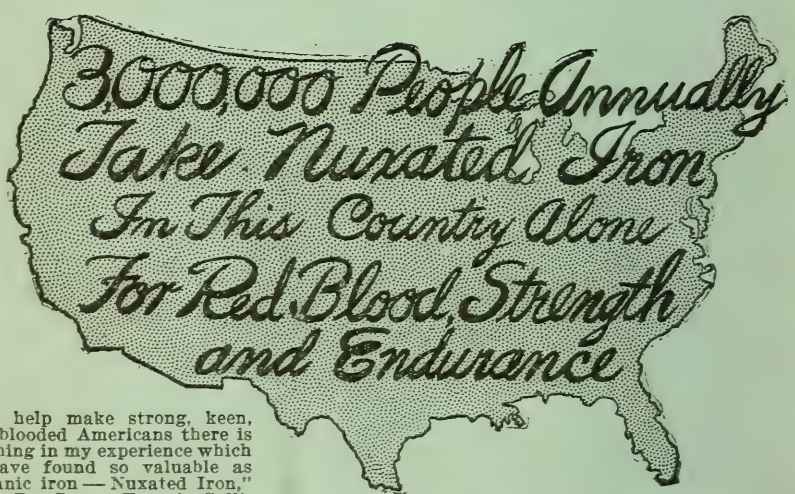

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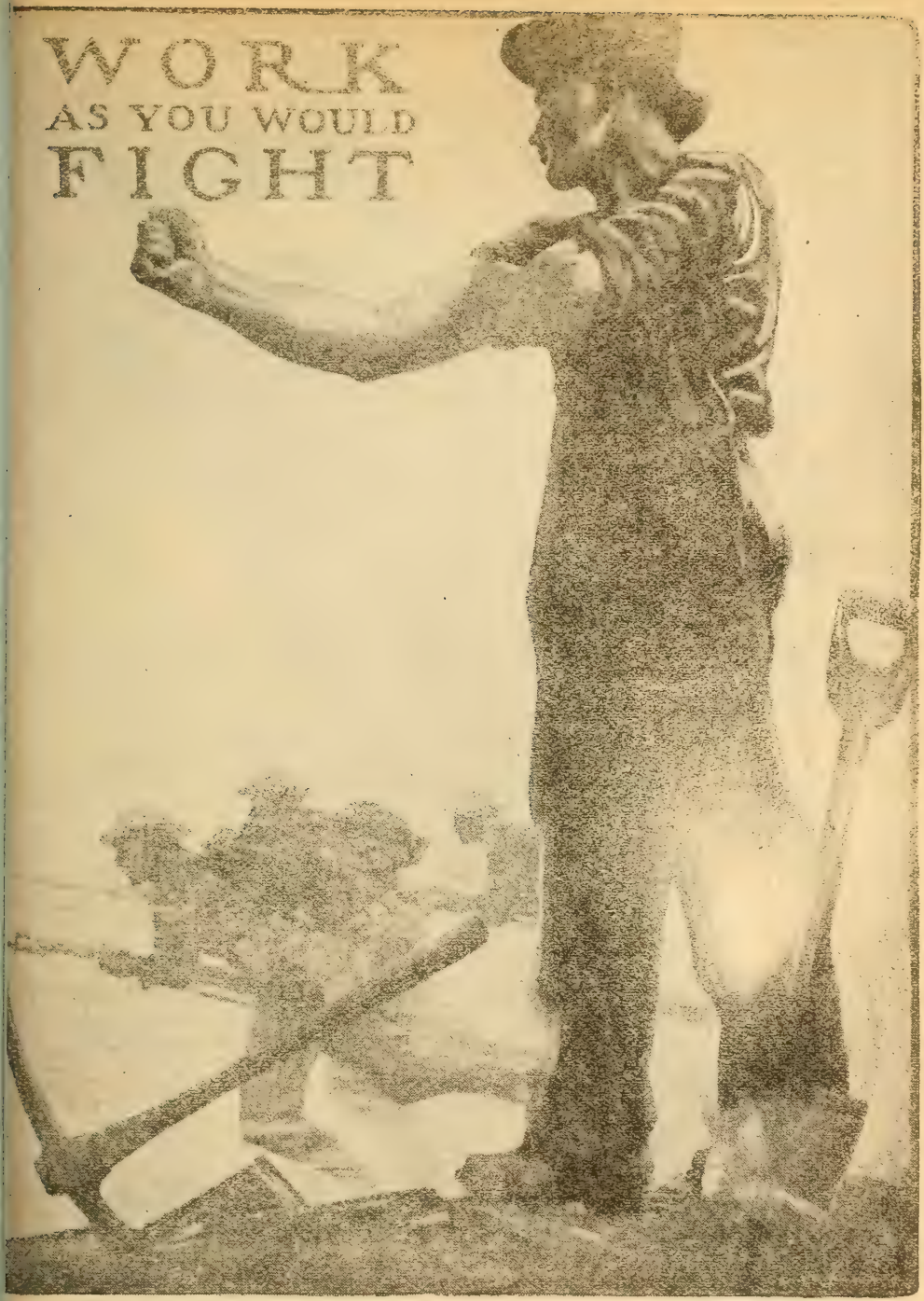

Those of you with blood relatives at the Front in France know what sacrifice means. It is up to every one of you if you want to keep those boys' respect to match their sacrifices with the hardest kind of work you know how to put in and to make this true every day.

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Quality can be determined only by practical **use.**

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXVIII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1918

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Who Is My Brother?

He is my brother who hath need,
No matter what his race or creed—
Wherever men in anguish cry,
Wherever men in sorrow lie,
Wherever bitter tears are shed,
Where'er the star of hope hath fled,
'Tis thine to comfort and sustain.
Let no one cry to thee in vain.

Oh, let thy charity extend
Beyond the household of thy friend!
Thy love search through the world to find
The weak and suffering of thy kind
Let charity begin at home,
But, oh, forbid it not to roam
To seek upon the highways drear
The souls that faint for words of cheer!

—Marcus Peterson.

AN ADEQUATE WAGE STANDARD ESSENTIAL

(By T. M. Guerin, G. E. B. Member.)

THE following argument was made by General Executive Board Member T. M. Guerin before the National War Labor Board on the motion to declare that the lowest wage for a worker, based on three hundred work days a year and eight hours for each work day, should be not less than one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents ($1,760.50.)

Mr. Guerin: Mr. Chairman, my understanding of my duties as a member of the National War Labor Board, is that we have all been chosen to develop a national sense of justice between capital and labor and the general public of which we are all a part.

We have been chosen from three different channels of civic life. The people believe we are broad and strong enough to overcome personal feelings and forget caste in matters that may come before us for consideration.

We must try to look at all questions with the mind of the true critic who strives for a clear vision of things as they are. We must look at each question from different angles at different times, and by so doing endeavor to approach more and more nearly to the formula which represents the maximum of truth. I feel the justice we must develop must be based upon the man, not the dollar.

At this time every thinking man in the whole world has had brought to his mind a stern realization of the truth that the best fortification that any nation can possess is a contended working class which feels satisfied that its government and its people will accord fair treatment.

This board has to do with the great question of the day, the labor question, for on the men who toil depends the winning or the losing of this war.

There are many who write and talk upon the labor question but few who know it; it is a subject that commands intelligent clear-sighted observation. To know the labor question today, we must first understand the conditions of labor of the past. And to enable us to see what is in store for labor in the future we must know and understand the conditions and temperament of labor today.

In every age and country until comparatively recently compulsory personal servitude was the lot of the greater portion of mankind. The pyramids of Egypt and the walls of China are monuments of slave labor and the same is the case of the classic remains of Athens and Rome. In the 15th century the free men and the slave worked side by side. It cannot be denied that slavery in the strictest sense was an institution among the Saxons in England for in the earliest English laws mention of slaves is found.

Direct legislation on labor dates as far back as the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward III, at which time the population had been much reduced by pestilence and the demand for labor naturally led the working classes to insist on higher wages.

Compare what was done at that time and what Congress has just done in regard to fixing a maximum wage.

At that time a law was made to compel all workmen to serve at the rate of wages and under the same conditions as prevailed two years prior to the pestilence. So you see the "natural law of supply and demand" was curbed. If the workman refused to labor under those conditions he was committed to jail. The law also provided that any master who paid more than the wages fixed by the law would be fined double what he had paid the workmen, but history fails to show that even one employer was ever even accused of violating that law.

In the year 1360 a law was enacted to compel all workmen to serve the master at the wages and under the conditions that might be set by the master. That law provided that any workman leaving the service of his master and going to work in another town or county would be punished by being branded in the forehead with the letter "F" in token of "Falsity."

We find records down to the 15th century where workmen of all trades and callings were compelled to work for the king at wages regardless of their will, as to terms and placements of employment and it was with service thus obtained that the building at Windsor for the Knights of the Round-Table on

the institution of the Order of the Garter, was erected.

In the year 1530 wages and conditions were so bad that the workers refused to work at all, preferring to lie by the roadside and starve. It was then that a harsh and cruel law was enacted giving Justices of the Peace the power to order the arrest of all idle persons, they to be taken to the nearest town, there tied to the end of a cart, stripped naked and lashed with whips throughout the town till their body was bloody by reason of such whipping, the whipping to be repeated as often as they were found idle. Five years later the punishment was changed, so that after the first whipping, if found idle again, they were to have the upper part of the right ear cut off; if they still refused to toil under the conditions set by the master, they were to be tried and executed as a felon.

On the accession of Edward VI, a law was enacted to the effect that a workman found idle would be adjudged for two years to anyone buying him, the latter to be fed on only bread and water and such refuse or meat from the master's table as the master saw fit and cause him to work by beating, chaining or otherwise. If he ran away and was recaptured he was to be branded on the forehead or the chest with a hot iron with a letter "S" and adjudged the slave for the life of that master, if he ran away again, he was to suffer the pain of death.

That law also provided that in the case of any person found idle his children would be given to one willing to keep and work them. If the child ran away it was to be committed to slavery for the rest of its life, and the master might put a ring of iron on the arm, neck or leg of the child.

In the year 1538, this law was repealed, but it remains on the rolls of Parliament and nothing can obliterate the fact and consequently the disgrace attaching for all times to the Parliament that could pass such a damnable law.

Early in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562, the law provided that all laborers must be at their work before five o'clock in the morning and work until seven and eight at night. In the year 1617, Justices of the Peace fixed the rate of wages for all laborers. In the year 1823, the law did away with imprisonment for quitting work but it was so worded that the master could keep the whole or part of the servant's wages if he quit work. In the year 1867, the master and servants act was passed. In the year 1875, the words, "master and servant" was silently dropped and the term "employer and workman" was substituted.

From the reign of Edward I, 1272, to the reign of George IV, 1820, the operation of the common law was enforced and enlarged by between thirty to forty acts of Parliament, all of which were designed to prevent and prohibit labor from organizing.

The social and industrial influence of organized labor in the United States belong only to the 19th and 20th century.

About the year 1825, there was a decided advance in the cause of labor and from that time on labor organizations became more frequent.

Our growth and progress have been such that we have surpassed all previous generations in uniting the wage workers in their respective organizations, in the gain of material progress for our members and those unorganized and for society as a whole, until today we find that the freedom and democracy of the world rest upon the shoulders of the toilers.

Labor knows that the success of our country does not primarily depend upon the fields of corn, the inexhaustible natural resources, marvelous diversification of industry and vast accumulation of wealth, we know it is not in ships or shops or factories nor in the whirling spindles or flaming forges nor in the long hours of toil, but that the success of our country depends upon the morale of our people.

We know its success must depend upon the beneficence of its laws, in the large opportunity it must offer to the wage workers to better their conditions and in its self-sacrificing devotion to the purest ideals of freedom and righteousness.

With these few remarks I hope we will have no trouble in reaching an agreement as to what is a real living wage for the commonest of common labor. I simply introduce them to show that in the history of mankind the struggle has always been between the employer and the worker. The employer never could see where we could change a system, with the results that it always kept the morale down. It brought labor into the position where the workman felt the employer was his enemy.

We are living in a new age today the world over, one that this war has brought about.

I believe it is the time for this board, at least to have courage enough to meet this issue and say man-fashion what we honestly believe is the lowest standard of wage that any workman should be asked to work for.

It is true that there will be some variation between the single man without family and the married with the family recognized as the average American family of five. Father, mother and three children of school age. If we try to set the living wage the other way and say if a man is unmarried he shall have a lower wage, I know how it will work out. I know just something about business and that is that if one employer were to take and give preference to the single man because his wages were lower, no matter how well-meaning the other employers might be, who are his competitors they would have to meet that low wage. If that rule was adopted it would establish a condition which is against the laws of God and man, one encouraging the destruction of the human family and discouraging marriage.

The young man of today is fearful of taking the responsibility of a wife and family, I speak of the average young man who fears he will not be able to provide for that wife and famliy. There is no given law to govern it. It is a case of conditions. If you start and put into competition the man with the family of ten, the man with the family of five, the man and wife, and the single man, if you have those groups competing one with the other, surely the single man can underbid the others. But what do we get as a result in our country?

Something has been said in regard to what should be the rent of a home for a worker. I know that the legislative bodies of our country has set certain sanitary laws for the protection of the rich and the poor. But the laws are inadequate.

In order to make these laws operative the law should compel every residence, every flat, every home where a worker lives to have the bathtub and the toilet properly connected with the sewer. But what do we find?

They tax the landlord who puts them in and they don't tax the landlord who fails to have them in the homes he rents to the workers, therefore this system of taxation encourages the violation of one of the most important laws ever written for the human family.

It has also been said that high wages might encourage slothfulness.

Let us see! I can recall in New York City when our members were working ten and eleven hours a day at low wages, and these are facts that can be borne out by records, Blackwell's Island prison of the City of New York never had to hire a carpenter or other mechanic to do repairs on the island. There were always carpenters and other mechanics there for drunkenness and other disorderliness. They were working long hours at low wages and they went to the rum shop and filled up to drown their troubles, yet today with the short work day and yet hardly a living wage for a carpenter the city has to employ union carpenters to do all the work at that prison. They don't have them there now. It might take a day or a year to change men from the old system and get them accustomed to using their money rightly, but I have confidence in the average human being, he wants to be somebody, he wants to enlighten himself, he wants to grow up, he is ambitious to be something. If he has a little money and a fair wage coming in it is going to encourage him to buy books and other things that he needs for himself and his family but if he is living on an existing wage he is discouraged and uses drugs and liquor of some kind in order to take from his mind the position he holds in life.

There are other things we must look at. A very important thing was mentioned. Our boys over the seas are fighting for democracy, for justice, for the human family. They expect all of us at home here to do something to make life worth living for them when they return. We must have standards established here that will show those boys when they do return that we too have been trying to put real democracy into practice.

I believe as I said before, that higher wages will encourage the young man to marry, to bring up a family as God and humanity intended. I will close by saying that I believe we should try under the circumstances in which the world is today to forget the past. We are living in a new time. We should try to grasp those things and build well, not wait for labor to force the hand as it has done in

the past. We should show that employers and employes and the two public representatives sitting here, are all big and broad enough to look at these questions from a humane standpoint in order to get better results for posterity.

A JUDICIAL ANACHRONISM — THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE CHILD LABOR LAW

(By W. B. Rubin.)

EVER since Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," the profiteers of the world have interpreted that in their own way, and have caused children to suffer.

Child labor is as old as gambling, as obscenity, as poison, as drunkenness, and as prostitution, and all through the ages, man, hoping for the betterment of his fellow man, has had gigantic problems to meet, for each has proven a poisonous virus, robbing humanity of property, health, and life. Nothing in civilization has exceeded that curse of curses, child labor.

The human being, with all his boasted civilization, has proven more brutal than the animal, for animal instinct teaches the preservation of its young. Man, on the contrary, in his greed for profit, has struck at the very beginning of life by enslaving the child, harnessing him to the toils and labors of the day for gain and filthy lucre.

Put your foot on a seeded lawn and you raise a stunted blade of grass. Fail to water a budding plant and it will starve before it blooms. The world is filled with millions of ragged, barefooted children — emaciated, diseased, tubercular, anaemic boys and girls who have been forced in the playtime of their lives, to sacrifice their body and mind in the shops of Mammon where the only music that the soul ever hears is the humming of the very wheels which, in their ceaseless motion, give up more crippled and dead each year than have all the battlefields in the history of the world.

It needs no missionary's return with photographs of starving Hindu children to bring home to us the awful neglect and mistreatment of children all over the world. It has been the shame and curse of every people on earth. More than half the men who are unfit for either industrial or military life have been rejected as defectives because of the fact that in their childhood, they were put to work and prematurely crippled, diseased, and unfitted for a nation's labor and defense.

The cotton mills of the south, the factories of the north, the shops and mines everywhere have victimized child labor until state after state found it necessary to pass some law pertaining to child labor, raising the age limit from eight years, which it was formerly, to fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen years, depending upon the state, and the progressiveness and humanity of its people.

North Carolina, a state twenty years in the rear of progress, permits children under fourteen years of age to labor in the cotton mills. Such children, of course, have no chance — their health, ordinarily is impaired by lint, and the fact that they are kept at their tasks from morning until night, on miserable pay and insufficient rations, under a master's whip as cruel as that of Simon Legree, retards their growth and development, and as a consequence, they are anaemic, undernourished, and weak, with a tendency to tuberculosis and organic diseases. Although state after state has seen the wisdom of passing laws to raise the age of child labor, the mill owners of North Carolina have consistently refused to permit the Legislature of that state to do so for purely selfish reasons—by means of child labor, they can better compete with the labor of other states—undersell it and still have bigger profits.

There was no way of reaching these mill owners of North Carolina, who so engaged in unfair competition, save by an act of Congress. Within its own borders, North Carolina is supreme, and gives the employer a constitutional guaranty of his privilege to enslave child labor and to manufacture cheaply. The only way to do away with this evil was to enact a law affecting all states and all manufacturers within all states alike, that is, raising the child labor limit until no child should be permitted to work except as prescribed by act of Congress.

Congress, therefore, passed the following act:

"That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment, interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the produce of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7:00 o'clock postmeridian, or before the hour of 6:00 o'clock antemeridian."

Immediately following the passage of this act, an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the act on the ground that it was unconstitutional, was applied for by a father on behalf of his two minor sons, one under the age of fourteen years and the other under the age of sixteen, employed in a cotton mill at Charlotte, North Carolina.

We might pause here to excoriate the unnatural father who would seek to break down a law, the object of which was to protect the flesh of his children against the encroaching hand of profiteering greed, claiming that he had a right to sell his children into wage slavery, but there are a million chances to one that that father knew nothing of the law suit or its effects and consequences. He merely served as a man of straw, a dupe, a stool-pigeon, a dummy for the manufacturers of North Carolina who had to use someone for the purpose of raising the constitutional question.

The District Court of North Carolina promptly held the law unconstitutional. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, it was attacked on three grounds:

1. That it is not a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce.
2. That it contravenes the 5th amendment to the Constitution.
3. That it contravenes the 10th amendment to the Constitution.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States are inapplicable to the several states. A sovereign state may make a law in contravention of any of the first ten amendments, and the Federal powers are without jurisdiction to intervene. For this reason, when a question arises under a law effecting a social or economic change of great benefit to the people and especially to the workers of the nation, the attack upon it is usually based on the 14th amendment because most of such legislation is state legislation. That part of the 14th amendment under which such attacks are made and upon which more cases have been decided than any other part of the entire Constitution is as follows:

"Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In the present instance, the court had to do with an effort of Congress to improve by means of law, a social and economic condition which has been a festering sore on the social organism in this country for years. There was no deprivation in any sense of the equal protection of the laws in North Carolina where the case arose. There was no discrimination in favor of one kind of child labor as against another by virtue of the act. In fact, everyone was permitted equally to support this accursed institution and all were "equally protected," in the privilege of enslaving infants.

The big question, therefore, as to whether this law of Congress was an unreasonable restraint of individual liberty—the question which has caused the downfall of so many beneficent state laws—was presented to the court only under the 5th amendment, which also contains the phrase: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Unlike the 14th amendment, however, it does not provide that such deprivation is unconstitutional only if the act of the state. But the court had no trouble in passing the whirlpool of the 5th amendment, deciding that this beneficent piece of social legislation was a proper exercise of police power, and, therefore, not an encroachment upon individual liberty.

Sad to say, however, the law was wrecked upon the technical shoals of the doctrine of the separation of powers between the Federal and the state governments.

The 10th amendment of the Constitution reads:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

Let us keep in mind that Section VIII of the Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate commerce between nations and among the several states, so that the only way under the Constitution of the United States to reach the evil of child slavery in North Carolina

was through an act of Congress controlling and regulating interstate commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision written by Justice Day, who was appointed to the branch by President McKinley, declares the law unconstitutional, because, it claims, this would constitute a prohibition via interstate commerce, of an ordinary commercial commodity within a given state, which is purely a matter of state regulation. In the opinion, great fear is expressed that if Congress could, by such means, regulate commerce and enforce through the channels of interstate commerce such prohibitions, it would mean too great power vested in Congress in the regulation of an evil within a state which is peculiarly for that state, thus destroying our system of government.

"A nation half free and half slave cannot exist." Neither can a nation thrive that permits any one of its integral parts to enslave and exploit child labor. The Supreme Court of the United States condemns itself in its very decision and proves itself inconsistent. The state of Louisiana formerly tolerated lotteries. Yet the Supreme Court of the United States reached the lottery evil by regulation, through interstate commerce, and the regulation amounted to prohibition; this is true as to obscene literature, contageous diseases of cattle or persons, impure food and drugs, the shipment of intoxicants into a state practicing prohibition, and the enslavement, prostitution, and debauchery of women. The court very generously says:

"That there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories in the interest of their own and public welfare, all will admit."

Justice Holmes wrote the dissenting opinion and no stronger condemnation of the Supreme Court could be recorded. He says:

"But if an act is within the powers specifically conferred upon Congress, it seems to me that it is not made any less constitutional because of the indirect effects that it may have, however obvious it may be that it will have those effects; and that we are not at liberty upon such grounds to hold it void. * * *

"It would not be argued today that the power to regulate does not include the power to prohibit. Regulation means the prohibition of something, and when interstate commerce is a matter to be regulated I cannot doubt that the regulations may prohibit any part of such commerce that Congress sees fit to forbid. At all events, it is established by the Lottery case and others that have followed it that a law is not beyond the regulative power of Congress merely because it prohibits certain transportation out and out. * * * So I repeat that this statute in its immediate operation is clearly within the Congress's constitutional power."

"The manufacture of oleomargarin is as much a matter of state regulation as the manufacture of cotton cloth. * * * In a very elaborate discussion the present chief justice excluded any inquiry into the purpose of an act which, apart from that purpose, was within the power of Congress. * * * The court made short work of the argument as to the purpose of the act. 'The judicial cannot prescribe to the legislative departments of the government limitations upon the exercise of its acknowledged power.' * * * So it well might have been argued that the corporation tax was intended, under the guise of a revenue measure, to secure a control not otherwise belonging to Congress, but the tax was sustained."

"The notion that prohibition is any less prohibition when applied to things now thought evil, I do not understand. But if there is any matter upon which civilized countries have agreed — far more unanimously than they have with regard to intoxicants and some other matters over which this country is now emotionally aroused — it is the evil of premature and excessive child labor. I should have thought that if we were to introduce our own moral conceptions where, in my opinion, they do not belong, this was pre-eminently a case for upholding the exercise of all its powers by the United States.

"But I had thought that the propriety of the exercise of a power admitted to exist in some cases was for the consideration that Congress alone, and that this court always had disavowed the right to intrude its judgment upon questions of policy or morals. It is not for this court to pronounce when prohibition is necessary to regulation if it ever may be necessary — to say that it is permissible as against strong drink, but not as against the product of ruined lives.

But the most important thing of all is the fact that by a bare majority of one, a work of centuries comprising the efforts of millions of good men and women, has been set at naught. Another paramount consideration is the fact that the Supreme Court usurped a right to declare laws unconstitutional which were never intended for it. How long, we ask, shall that be done?

A Mr. Alger, who is interested in the children of New York, suggests a way out of it. His idea is to levy a tax for the privilege of employing child labor. In good, orthodox fashion, he concedes to the court the right to declare laws unconstitutional—he has had a lawyer's training, and with the garbling and juggling of legal definitions, he spins fine discriminations and differentiations as does the Supreme Court, for a way out and around.

Ex-Senator Spooner, an alleged authority on constitutional law, says that the only conciliation he can offer is that once in a while, through the right of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional, the people have been saved from a bad law.

Who is to determine what is good law and what is bad law for the people but

the people themselves? Who is supreme? The people. Whoever attempt to take that right away from the people, no matter what his motive may be, or for what purpose or effect, assumes a power that never belonged to him, and thereby makes a bad law. But, were it not for the tragic results that follow from this Supreme Court decision, the comedy of it all would lie in the fact that Congress, which has a total membership in both the House and the Senate of five hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-eight of whom are listed as lawyers—and in reality with more lawyers than the number given as some, evidently, have found it to their political advantage not to call themselves lawyers—men distinguished in their profession whose reputation for learning, definitions, and erudition, as well as for ability to use the President's English with finesse, is as great as that of the members of the Supreme Court, passed the law in the light of the Constitution. Four justices, Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis, and Clark, claim the law to be constitutional—Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Clark being the three who have thus far stood with labor on every important question save the Scharrenberg case and there none stood with labor, and who, with Holmes leading, have been most consistent in their positions with the people.

It is the old story repeated. A difference in the personnel of the Supreme Court would, no doubt, have written a new chapter in America's political and civic life. It is very well to make laws and present arguments, but after all, is it not a question of court and judge?

Why invent laws, strain contentions, spin arguments, or indulge in high, sensitive, technical sparring to please the court in order to carry out the will of the people? Why leave it to the caprice and whim of the judges at all? The simplest method possible is to change the personnel of the court.

Watch the bench as you watch all election returns. A judge on the bench is far more important than a congressman or a United States senator. It is much easier to destroy than to build, and why spend years to elect a Senate and Congress that will erect and construct only to have an old judge destroy, in the twinkling of an eye, that which took years to establish?

It is a political anachronism of the 20th century to let a handful of law-learned men be the first monarchs in our daily affairs of life.

After all, the real solution is, capture the courts!

WAR LABOR PROBLEMS

(By the Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.)

THE coming of a war to our country has brought to us many problems that we never had to deal with before. It has made more acute some of our previous problems. In all of the previous great wars of history it has frequently been possible for the armies to maintain themselves in the country through which they were operating, receiving but a comparatively small portion of their supplies from home. That has been entirely changed in modern warfare. It is now impossible—certainly impossible in this war—for any of its great armies to maintain themselves in the country they are operating in.

It has been variously estimated — and I do not think there can be anything but an estimate; no one has accurate figures —that it requires anywhere from six to ten workers in the rear to maintain one soldier in the trenches. That has made our labor problem more acute, and it has affected our country possibly more than it has affected other countries. We are a new country. We have built up our industries in the same manner that we have built up the other portions of our communities—through the pioneer spirit. We were more individualistic than any of the other countries of the world. It became more difficult, therefore, for us to co-ordinate our industries and bring them into proper relation with each other.

Our labor, following the precedents laid down by labor in other countries, had been to a considerable extent organized. We have somewhere in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 men, women, and children engaged in gainful occupations. Of that number about 13,000,000 are engaged in occupations that lend themselves to the formation of trades-unions. Of the 13,000,000, ap-

proximately 3,000,000 are organized; about 10,000,000 are unorganized.

In any scheme for the mobilization of labor to meet war emergencies we must include both of those elements. Our country at this moment, engaged in war, needs the highest standard of efficiency from the 10,000,000 unorganized workers of the country, and equally the highest standard of efficiency from the 3,000,000 of organized workers.

Those who are members of trades unions had for years filled themselves with the belief that great international wars were no longer possible. They believed that the organized labor in the various countries of the world was sufficiently strong and had sufficient influence in the different countries to prevent those countries from engaging in any great international conflict. In their various national conventions they had introduced and passed resolutions declaring for a continuation of international peace and asserting that they would use their economic power to prevent their respective countries from engaging in international conflict.

That was the attitude of mind that the members of labor organizations of the country held toward the war problem when we were finally driven into the conflict. They looked upon wars as being capitalistic wars, as being brought about for the purpose of enabling capitalists to profiteer. One of the first problems that we had to deal with, one of the first things we had to handle, was to change that attitude of mind on the part of the wage workers of the country, first through the great leaders of the trades union movement, and then to the rank and file itself.

It may seem strange that they had come into that attitude of mind, in view of the fact that the labor organizations themselves have always prided themselves on the fact that they were militant organizations, that there were some things, some conditions, that could not be borne without resistance, and that it was better to resist and suffer during the resisting period than to submit to wrongs. Yet, with that as one of the theories upon which their organizations were built, they were thoroughly opposed to international conflict, no matter what the cause for the conflict might be.

Their minds had run, as I have said, in the direction of believing that all wars were capitalistic wars.

We endeavored to meet that situation by pointing out the causes, the reasons why we were driven into the war — the destruction of the lives of our seamen on the high seas when they were following their usual occupations. Of course, they had received and listened to the same kind of arguments that all of the rest of us had listened to — that citizens of the United States should not travel in vessels in the danger zone; that no citizen who had the welfare of his country at heart should be permitted to take passage upon any of these vessels going into the danger zone—and it had some weight with them. But when it was pointed out that no one could take passage upon one of these vessels unless there were seamen to operate the vessel, and that we were placed in a position of either abandoning our over-seas trade altogether or of protecting our seamen in their right to earn a livelihood in their usual vocation, and that we had chosen to protect those seamen, they were thoroughly convinced that our attitude in that situation was correct.

We had to point out to them the fact that our men in our own factories on our own soil were being destroyed by German agents for the purpose of promoting their own advantage in the conflict over in Europe; that Germany was intriguing with our neighbors south of us and with our neighbors to the west to secure the dismemberment of our country for the purpose of weakening us, thereby placing Germany at an advantage over us in the event of its winning out in the great conflict in Europe.

It was necessary for us to point out also that while this might be a capitalistic war as far as its origin was concerned, our participation in it was for the purpose of preserving our own institutions from destruction and to protect the lives and rights of our own people so that they might continue to work out their own destiny in a democratic way; and also that if the administration had been acting in the interests of capital we would never have engaged in the conflict at all.

Prior to our engaging in the war, our capitalists were in a position to extort from the different governments of Europe any price that their necessities compelled them to pay, and there was not the remotest likelihood that our govern-

ment would ever interfere with the prices our industries were able to secure from the governments as long as we were not engaged in the conflict ourselves; that if we had remained out of the conflict capital could have profiteered to its heart's content.

When we entered the contest, however, the situation was changed. We could no longer permit capital to profiteer at the expense of our own government engaged in defending the rights of our people, and one of the first things that Congress did was to place certain power in the hands of the President to regulate prices — not an extensive power, but a power that has since been extended still further. In addition to placing that power in the hands of the President, there was levied an increased income tax and an excess profits tax, neither of which would have been imposed if this had been a capitalistic war.

That had some effect, but there was being promulgated certain philosophies, certain theories, in various parts of our country, that were interfering with production of materials. Particularly in the middle west and in the far west we had propaganda conducted by the Industrial Workers of the World along the lines of their peculiar philosophy. It had reached such a point that it was seriously interfering with the production of copper essential for the conduct of the war and with the production of spruce necessary for the manufacture of aeroplanes. In many other ways and in many other lines of industry it was interfering with necessary production.

They were setting forth a rather peculiar philosophy, some parts of it almost identical with the philosophy of the Socialists, particularly of the Marxian Socialists. They laid down as the basis of their theory that every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. That is Marxian. Every man is entitled to the full social value of what his labor produces. I think everybody, whether an individualist or a Socialist, can accept that part of the philosophy as being sound. The difficulty thus far with us has been that we have not evolved any method by which we can determine what the full social value of any man's labor is.

It might have been possible in the early days of mankind, when the same individual who started to work on the production of any given article completed that article, but in modern industry, with its numerous divisions, it is practically impossible; or, at least, we have devised no method by which we can determine what the social value of anyone's labor really is.

Having that as the starting point from which to spread their theories, they said the only way in which everyone can secure the full social value of his labor is through collective ownership and operation — thus far following a socialistic theory. They claim, however, that the socialist's method of bringing about this collective ownership through the political agencies of the government is absolutely wrong and that the method by which it should be produced is by direct action. They claim that the only reason property has value is because profits can be secured from that property, and if you destroy the profits that can be earned you thereby destroy the value of the property itself, and the way to destroy the profits is to reduce production by any method that you possibly can — by sabotage, by striking upon the job, by any other method that will reduce the amount of production, and that when they had reduced the amount of production to the proper point profits would be eliminated, the property would become valueless, and the workers could then take over the property and operate it themselves and get the full social value of what their labor produced.

We had to meet that kind of philosophy in order to keep the wheels of industry in motion. Those people had overlooked the very basis of economics. There could be no profits, as a matter of course, if there was nothing produced, but while there could be no profits if there was nothing produced, there could also be no wages. Labor and capital have a mutual interest, not an identical interest, but at least a mutual interest, in securing the largest possible production with a given amount of labor. The more there is produced the more there is to divide between capital and labor.

One great reason why the American wage worker has been able to maintain a higher standard of living than the standard of living of wage workers anywhere else in the world has been because of the fact that the American wage worker produces more than any other wage worker in the world, notwithstanding the much advertised efficiency of the German workmen.

If these people had succeeded in impressing upon the workers of the country that philosophy of sabotage and

striking upon the job, reducing production — if they had reduced production to the point that existed prior to the introduction of machinery — the only thing that would have resulted would have been a lowering of the standard of living of those who were doing the actual physical labor. In the old days, before the rebirth of the inventive genius, when everything was produced by hand, when there was a lower standard of production than could possible come from any system of sabotage they could now introduce, there were still profits for the employer, but the workers had a very much lower standard of living.

We had to carry that story to these people all through the west — the middle west, the far west and the Pacific coast — in order to offset the philosophy that they were preaching.

When the struggle came on, vast preparations were made by Congress to furnish the means by which we might support our armies at the front. Every possible industry that could be turned into the manufacture of munitions was turned in that direction. There was need for a very much larger number of skilled men that we had ever needed before.

There was a rivalry between government institutions and between private employers for skilled workers. They were continually bidding against each other for skilled workers. No provisions were made for the training of the semi-skilled or the unskilled worker to help out in the situation, and so we had in the shipbuilding industry the statement that workmen were falling down on the job, that they were slacking, that they were not doing their best; and what was said of the shipbuilding industry was said of many others.

The real situation was that before we engaged in the war we had in the neighborhood of some twelve or fifteen thousand skilled men engaged in shipbuilding operations, and within a few months we had increased the number who were doing work that required skill up to several hundred thousand. That meant a tremendous dilution of the men doing skilled work. The skilled mechanic might be able to drive a given number of rivets, and did drive a given number of rivets, in a day, but the semi-skilled and the unskilled, while they might be able to drive the rivets, took very much more time in the driving of them than the skilled man took, and that reduced the general average of efficiency of those who were engaged in shipbuilding operations and in other operations requiring skill.

The problem we are working on at the present time is the problem of furnishing intensive training to the semi-skilled and the unskilled workers, so that they make take their places in industry and acquire such skill as will give us a very much higher standard of efficiency.

This centralization of labor into those industries producing munitions led to the bidding of employers, public and private, against each other for different classes of labor, different kinds of skilled labor, and for common labor. This led to an inequality in the wage rates, to a lack of stability and to a continual change of the wage rates, without any corresponding benefit to the wage worker or to the country at large; this because the increasing of wage rates, unless it comes out of the profits of the employer or comes as a result of the increased efficiency of the workman, simply acts as moving in a spiral. We increase the wage rate and thereby increase the cost of the article. Increasing the cost of the article means an increase in the cost of living, and with the increase in the cost of living comes another demand for an increase in the wage rate, and so you keep moving upward without anyone securing any definite benefit from the movement.

Every one of the governmental departments and every corporation engaged in the production of material for government use felt its individual responsibility for getting results, and they went out into the market for men, no matter what the cost and no matter what effect it might have upon other industries that were equally essential in the maintenance of the war.

In that situation our attention was turned to two phases of the problem: First, some method of standardizing wage rates in order to attain stability to labor.

That may seem a very easy problem, and does until you approach it. It might seem an easy thing to say: "We will take the highest wage rates that we find in the country and we will bring all the wage rates in the country up to that rate, and we will stabilize and standardize them at that point, with the idea that having standardized them at the highest

obtaining rate the workmen themselves will be thoroughly satisfied, and ultimately the public will be benefited by virtue of the discontinuance of the counterbidding on the part of employers."

But immediately you are face to face with the craft problem throughout the country — the differential that has existed between this craft and that craft in its wage rates in one community, varying from the differential that exists between the same crafts in other communities. For, when you have raised wages to the highest standards that you have found, you still find in the different communities a variation in the differential between the wage rates that would be a disturbing factor with your workmen. You would find an insistence on the part of those where the differential was widened, upon that differential being narrowed. This would occur in so many instances that it is absolutely necessary that it be figured out in advance before you attempt any general basis of standardization. In addition and concurrently with a standardization of wages, some way must be found to standardize the cost of living. We are busy upon that problem now.

The other phase of the subject driven home to us was the need of having some centralized governmental agency that would handle the supply of labor for all of those industries engaged in the production of material for the prosecution of the war — some agency that could supply that labor in accordance with the priority needs of the industries engaged in such production.

We have undertaken that through the United States Employment Service, of the Department of Labor. We are building machinery now for the purpose of handling it. Tomorrow we expect to take over the employment of labor so far as it applies to common labor in those industries employing one hundred or more workmen. Those employing one hundred or less we expect will go on securing their labor as best they can under the old methods.

Beyond that we will have difficulty in making the application. There will still be the feeling of individual responsibility for results on the part of the managers of all of the plants. They will still feel, if they are short a number of men that they believe they ought to have, that it is their right to go out into the market and get men wherever they can, irrespective of the effect upon others. There will be situations in which it will be difficult for us to locate the men needed for carrying on the work, but, notwithstanding the difficulties that are facing us, we believe that it will be to the advantage of the manufacturers and to the advantage of the production services of the government to have one central agency handling the placement of all of these men. It will avoid many embarrassing situations.

The new service that we have built up, existing in all parts of the country and giving daily reports to Washington of the labor conditions existing in the various trades in all parts of the country, is in position to know the places where there is a surplus in any given line, and consequently, to move the workers, if need be, from the point where there is a surplus to the point where there is a shortage.

The individual employer has not the machinery to determine that condition, has not had it in the past, and has not now.

I may say that in a small way we have been trying to be helpful in this line for a number of years. We are trying to be helpful in the early period of the war.

Our reports indicated, for instance, that there was a slump in the building trades in the middle west due to war conditions. Bricklayers, stone masons, men skilled in building trades generally, and a large number of common laborers were out of employment in the middle west. The War Department needed bricklayers in Washington, in Norfolk, and in Baltimore. We set our machinery in motion to bring those bricklayers from the middle west to these three cities, supplying the needs of the War Department.

At the same time that we were bringing those workmen from the place where there was a surplus the agents of a nitrate company at Sheffield, Ala., and at Muscle Shoals, Ala., a company operated through and by the War Department, were in Norfolk, in Washington, and in Baltimore taking the very men that we had brought in from the middle west for the use of the War Department and moving them on to Muscle Shoals and Sheffield. They might just as readily have gone into the same territory into which we had gone and secured the

workers there to do the work at Sheffield and at Muscle Shoals if they had only had the necessary knowledge.

In many other ways the turnover of labor had become tremendous in various parts of the country. Prior to the war it was nothing unusual to find establishments having a 200 or 300 per cent. turnover annually, to find establishments where the movement of men from one job to another was so great that it required the employment of two hundred to three hundred workmen to maintain an organization of one hundred.

Since the war there have been numbers of instances where the turnover has gone above 1,000 per cent., and in one particular instance it went to 100 per cent. a week for a period of some six or eight weeks.

The turnover of labor means a loss of efficiency. In addition to the loss that takes place in the time between the leaving of the one and the coming of the other no man can reach his highest efficiency in any industry or on any machine until he has become familiar with his machine, familiar with his shop, with his foreman, with his shop surroundings generally; and so there is always a loss of efficiency by virtue of a turnover of labor.

The turnover of labor is in reality the individualistic strike. It is the strike of an individual, either a union or non-union man, dissatisfied with conditions, and either unable or unwilling to secure the co-operation of his associates in a collective protest.

My observation is that that individualistic strike — the turnover of labor — brings us greater loss than all of the collective strikes and lockouts that occur in the country, and anything we can do to reduce that turnover of labor will assist in maintaining efficiency. It is with the hope of being able to reduce that turnover to some extent that we are seeking to build up an organization by which all labor will be handled through one agency.

I may add that for the same reason we are assisting in different communities in furnishing housing facilities for the workmen, so that we may have more satisfied workers, in order that they may be more likely to remain in the industries where they have secured employment. These are but a few of the problems that have been confronting us and but a general rough sketch of what we are trying to do and why we are trying to do it.

I simply have touched lightly upon the question of the regulation of wages, because it is not intended that the Employment Service itself will regulate the wage rates.

We created some time ago a War Labor Policies Board, a board that deals with the development of policies relating to labor. That board is headed by Mr. Felix Frankfurter. It is now working upon the problem of standardizing the wages in all lines of industry producing material for war purposes, and, of course, it would follow that if wages are standardized in those industries they are so interwoven with each other that it would mean the standardizing for the other industries as well.

We have not yet reached the point where we can standardize the wage rates for all classes of labor, but I may say that through the influence of the Employment Service of the Department of Labor that common labor has been brought very much nearer to a standardization than what it was when the Employment Service took hold of the problem a few months ago, and it is becoming more nearly stabilized as a result. We have not, however, as yet solved the problem of standardizing and stabilizing wages. We are simply working upon it.

In closing permit me to say that the Department of Labor, the youngest in the Cabinet, was founded for works of peace, but immediately after its conception the scope of the department grew in the endeavor to carry on the simultaneous task of increasing production and improving the efficiency and conditions of war workers. Today that department has eight divisions for the carrying on of its work. These divisions consist of:

1. The Adjustment Service, formerly known as the Division of Conciliation, which seeks to bring about an adjustment of labor disputes on terms mutually acceptable to employers and employes, and which works in conjunction with the National War Labor Board. The function of this organization is to compose questions at issue between employers and employes where adjustments have not been reached through the machinery of existing agreements or law.
2. The United States Employment Service, the work of which has already been outlined to you.
3. The Bureau of Labor Statistics.
4. The Bureau of Immigration.
5. The Children's Bureau.
6. The Bureau of Naturalization.
7. The Information and Education Service.
8. The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

(In addition there has been created a

War Labor Policies Board, which co-operates with the above divisions of the department.)

In addition it has three new divisions covering additional problems. These divisions consist of the "Conditions Labor Service," "Women in Industry Service," and last the "Training and Dilution Service."

In a word, the Department of Labor is one of the departments of the government that deals with the intimate human relations, the inner American life. Other departments are established to look after relations, national defense, finances, laws, and commerce.

The Department of Labor represents no one element. It deals with the relation of all elements of our internal industry. American life is American industry; practically none of us are outside of it; so this department stands for all of us, its purpose being the harmonious progress of home life and business life.

"What do you earn? Where do you live? Who are your neighbors, and who will be your neighbors next year? Whom shall we admit as immigrants, as citizens? What kind of help do you need? How can we adjust disputes? How can your government help you to happiness?" This is its problem.

LABOR'S SPIRIT OF SERVICE

(By Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.)

THE following message from the Secretary of War appeared in the September issue of the "American Federationist."

"When the story of America's participation in this war comes to be written, the formation of our great army, its transfer across the seas and the heroic battles in which it engages will no doubt be given the most impressive place, but the wise historian will analyze the causes which made these things possible, and high among them he will find the patriotism and zeal of American labor.

"Labor has brought from the mines and fields the raw materials upon which our war industries have had to depend; it has manned the workshops and factories in which those materials were fashioned into articles necessary for the equipment and supply of the soldiers; it has operated the trains and manned the ships which carried the soldiers and their supplies to the field of conflict; it has rested under the Army as a firm foundation; and in the mobilization of our national resources it has brought itself together in a spirit of service without which our financial and military efforts could not have gone forward."

IN THE LINE UP

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

ORGANIZED labor has reason to feel a personal nearness to the army "over there." It has been estimated by those supposed to know that at present there are more than 15,000,000 men on the fighting fronts. Wanted immediately to meet the menace of the German military power, our share at a minimum estimate, is numbered at 3,000,000 men. Many are already there and the United States has transport facilities for many more. Thousands of these soldiers are our own American boys direct from the work shops of the United States.

Labor's position in regard to the war has been taken on high ground, and all the wiles and camouflage of its enemies have not been able to dislodge it or lower its high standards.

Labor looms large in democracy's line-up for victory, and it is there to stay until the fight for liberty is won.

In the great cauldron of world-wide unrest all peoples are interested and all nations more or less involved. This general unrest is a natural tendency toward the stupendous change taking place in the affairs of the world's management. The change has been aptly termed a silent revolution. Through it the whole world must pass and labor must act well its part. Calm and assured in the midst of the seething mighty upheaval, the organized bodies of labor represent the one great conserving constructive social agency.

In this strange war's orgy of destruc-

tion, organized labor seems to be the greatest evolutionary force at work to eventually bring order out of chaos. We reason from the foundation principles of organized labor.

An organization that stands for human brotherhood, for sympathy, for helpfulness, for the abatement of poverty, for co-operation in all that tends toward progress, improvement and good, can have but one conclusion in human affairs. Its ultimate end shall be in the full fruition of its hopes and the perfect attainment of its purposes.

Standing for "equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life" it can mean harm to none. Rather it is destined to become a directing force in world-wide industrial welfare work.

With such principles animating its activities everywhere what a leaven it will be in the vast army where it is so thoroughly mixed with all sorts and conditions of men!

Man power is of great importance now to the allied armies. At the same time the skilled experience of organized labor will be of incalculable service to the government industrially.

Transportation facilities demand redoubled activities in ship building. In navy yards, on construction and repair work, on the building of houses to meet the increased demand incident to war conditions the trades union movement from the first has heartily fallen into line. Labor pledged itself to the government and the general public has had abundant evidence of labor's enthusiastic loyalty and untarnished patriotism.

It has been a tedious process to educate public opinion to accept facts and accord justice, but American labor has at last established its position in the public confidence.

Significant of this fact is the eulogy which appears in the "National Tribune" of May 9th. We pass it on:

"American labor has rallied nobly to the country's call and the men in the ship yards and factories are doing their best to help win the war.

"Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who used to be one of the most "cussed out" men in America, has rallied the labor men to the side of the government and is doing a splendid work in assisting to mobilize labor for the war."

Whenever and wherever the government requires organized labor's service, that service will be forthcoming. Ready on call our men and our limited means, to the last man and the last coin if necessary, we freely offer. We consider no less than this to be our part in the national sacrifice for human liberty.

"Over there" the supreme crisis is approaching and labor is fully represented in the ranks of the recruits. These splendid specimens of young manhood are helping to create the greatest army the world has ever seen.

Over here everybody is learning to work—training in the ranks of human service.

New conditions, new opportunities and new obligations are before us and it is a privilege to serve our country in its emergency. For overalls our carpenter boys now wear the khaki. The tools are laid aside in exchange for implements of war!

In one way or another every union man in the United States is useful to the nation at this time.

There is every reasonable prospect that the most spartan loyalty and devotion to principle will be exacted of us before this war is over.

The victory may involve supreme sacrifices, but the struggle must be won. Then, let every true American serve to the best of his ability.

REMARKABLE PERMANENCY OF WOOD

A STRIKING instance of the "stick - to - it - iveness" of wood was disclosed recently at Green Bay, Wis., in what has long been known as the "Porlier-Tank" Cottage, one of the principal places of interest in Union Park. It was erected 125 years or more ago, and, it is said to be the oldest in Wisconsin.

This cottage, low, irregular, and bearing on its face the record of its existence since that day when Joseph Ray built it on the bank of the Fox River near where the stream widens out in its conjunction with Green Bay, today presents a remarkable state of preservation. A recent investigation developed that the greater part of the wood is in almost its original condition. This despite the

fact that the cottage has weathered all sorts of storms and has in the last fifteen or twenty years been subjected to rather rough treatment, particularly on the occasion of removal from its original site to the present location in Union Park.

For many years it was believed that the "Porlier-Tank" Cottage was built of logs. Investigation, however, developed that it was constructed of roughly sawed timbers and boarding, the boards being very wide and of a remarkable good quality. The spaces between the upright timbers and the inner and outer walls were filled with brush, and "plugged with clay," mud plaster being commonly used to chink lob cabins in early times.

There is still wide speculation as to how the material used was turned out. Some investigators incline to the belief that it was whip-sawed, as was later done in the building of old Fort Howard. Others, including historians on the subject, believe that the lumber was sawed in a mill put up by Jacob Franks, about 1790, on Devil River, three miles east of De Pere.

The house has had a remarkable history, its builder, Roy, having been a typical voyageur of the period in which he lived. The second owner, Judge Jacques Porlier, was probably the more famous occupant. Directly across the river from the house, is the home of Joseph Jourdian, a habitant often mentioned in early annals, Porlier, who was a Justice of the Peace, performed the wedding ceremony which united the daughter of Jourdian to the Rev. Eleazer Williams, long known in America as the "Lost Dauphin" of France.

Another remarkable instance of the permanency of wood construction has been found in the romantic and picturesque old mission church of San Xavier Del Bac, nine miles from Tucson. The huge wooden doors which have swung open to countless thousands are today performing the service they performed when the famous old mission was built, more than two hundred years ago.

Founded in 1692, the mission, which many claim to be even more beautiful than the missions of California, was conducted continuously by resident Jesuits until 1751. Then for a few years it was administered as a visita from Tubac, and in 1767, following the Spanish expulsion of the Jesuits, was turned over to the Franciscans. This order continued the work of the mission until 1827, when Mexico expelled all the religious orders.

For a number of years the mission was practically abandoned. After the Gadsden purchase in 1854, it came into the diocese of Santa Fe, but not until 1866, were the missionaries from the New Mexico city able to reach the Santa Cruz Valley and take up the work there.

In 1800 the Rt. Rev. Henry Granjon was appointed bishop of Tucson. He secured title from the government for the land on which the mission stands, and restored the building which had fallen into ruin to a certain extent. Since that time the work of the mission including a school for the Indians on the reservation which entirely surrounds it has continued regularly.

The pine doors which have done service for so long a period, were, according to tradition, a part of the original structure was completed in 1699. When this original structure was demolished in 1793, the doors were sawed from ruins and made a part of the present building, which is built of brick and stone and is of a Moorish-Byzantine type of architecture.

The pine doors are today in virtually as good condition as when they were first hewn from the trunks of the tree, a striking example of the durability and serviceability of wood as construction material, whose merit was recognized even in early times as it is today when the lumber industry has grown to such enormous proportions in the United States.

Easy to Criticise

It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to the man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat,
And point out the places to wade.

But once we pass into the shadows,
We murmur and fret and frown,
And our length from the bank, we shout for a plank,
Or throw up our hands and go down.

It is easy to sit in a carriage
And counsel the man on foot;
But get down and walk and you'll change your talk
As you feel the peg in your boot.

It is easy to tell the toiler
How best he can carry his pack;
But not one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back.

The upcurled mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth;
But give it a sip, and a wryer lip
Was never made on earth

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WAR AND THRIFT STAMPS AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Charles L. Baine, Labor Representative on National War Savings Committee.)

IT is quite natural, I suppose, that when anyone gets interested in any particular line of war work the importance of the work they are doing should become magnified in their own estimation. At any rate, the movement for the sale of Thrift and War Saving Stamps has assumed a very much magnified importance to me, for reasons which I will endeavor to state with brevity.

In this war the nation needs the loyalty and the money of its citizens. The war savings movement aims to secure both by providing an absolutely safe security available to people with small means. A war savings stamp held until maturity pays 4 per cent. compound interest, but in case of necessity may be redeemed at any time at cost plus 3 per cent. Thus the government has made a special effort to place the safest government securities that this country ever issued, within the reach of wage earners. Bonds may sell below par, but war savings stamps are redeemable at cost plus 3 per cent.

If the war savings movement could become general among the workers of the country, it would mean a tremendously increased strength to those who practice the thrift. It would mean that thrifty wage earners, who had saved and invested heavily in thrift and war stamps, would be that much stronger in money power and so more able to resist a pinch of hard times or to stand up for their rights.

I have come to believe that there is no class of people in the country that can be benefited so much by the thrift and war stamp movement as the members of trade unions, and that patriotism and self-interest, alike, should cause the members of trade unions to support the war savings and thrift stamp movement to the utmost of their ability.

But there have been some trade unionists who have taken an opposition stand for varying reasons. One of these reasons is that the profiteers should pay for the war; that they are making the money out of the war, and that they should pay for the war. If the profiteers own the war; if it is their war, perhaps they should pay for it, but whose war is this anyway? We know it is not so that the profiteers rushed us into this war; that no one rushed us in; that President Wilson kept us out until there was no choice — that the insults of the Germans to our flag and their encroachments on our rights compelled us to enter the war in defense of world-wide human liberties. As a nation we have no hope or wish for gain except to do our part to try to protect the world against future wars.

Since it is a war for humanity, it must be supported by humanity, and it is not enough for any labor man to say, "Let the profiteers and capitalists pay for the war," unless such labor man is willing to acknowledge himself a slacker. If this is indeed our country and we have for it anything more than lip loyalty, we will try to do something, each of us, to support our country regardless of whether we believe all other persons are doing their share or not.

In fairness to the government it must be said that taxation is reaching more and more after the profiteers. Income taxes are increasing and also are excess profit taxes that are now being framed closely after the English model, which taxes war profits 80 per cent. Luxury taxes, also, are increasing. Special taxes are coming on automobiles and gasoline. And for any wage earner or labor unionist or labor leader to say that wage earners should not purchase thrift and war stamps, because the profiteers should pay the cost of the war is, in my judgment, a very unpatriotic attitude, coming very close, indeed, to treason.

I have been astonished at some of the reasons given for non-co-operation in the war savings work. For instance, it has been said that the entire war savings movement was a scheme of bankers and employers for the purpose of educating wage earners to live cheaper and save money so they could be made to work cheaper after the war. Now, assuming there should be any difference of opinion as to the rate of wages that should prevail after the war, and assuming that there should be labor troubles, who would be the first to go to work at reduced wages? Why the men without any money, of course. The men who have

saved the most money and have the largest resources in money are able to fight the longest, and yet someone is foolish enough to say that the war savings movement is a scheme to educate people to work cheaper after the war.

If I was a large employer of labor and wanted to reduce wages after the war, I would try to educate the working people to throw away every cent of money they earn so that, when the war is over, should there be any stagnation in business, the wage earners would be poverty stricken. But I have yet to meet any employer or representative of any employing interest who are taking such a narrow or suspicious view. Everyone that I know is interested, first, in winning the war.

I would not have it understood that the war savings movement has not been supported by organized labor, for it has. I have been proud of the way in which many labor men and organizations have responded to the appeals of the section on labor organizations which has been that part of the work of the National War Savings Committee under my personal supervision; yet much has been lacking, and truth compels me to say that much indifference has been shown. I am aware that trade unionists are in the habit of putting the actions and motives of people to the acid test and are not accustomed to give their support to movements outside of their own except upon thorough and satisfactory analysis. But we are now engaged in a tremendous war, and we must, each and every one of us, do our full duty to our country, our associates, in and out of the uniformed service, and to ourselves. We must fight, work, save, lend, and pay in every way for the most costly and destructive war in history, and for the noblest cause that any war was ever fought, namely, the liberties of mankind throughout the whole world. When weighed against this standard, the petty opinions and objections of individuals are insignificant.

In our work on the War Savings Committee we have had a large measure of support from the labor press, yet some labor editors have ignored our letters, which would seem to indicate that they were not with us. I regret to say that the same can be said of the officers of some international unions and of a considerable number of central labor unions, notwithstanding they have been repeatedly appealed to by letter.

On the other hand, other men and other unions have responded cordially. In numerous instances they have formed war savings societies and have rendered first-class support in every respect.

Now, how does it happen that in one community the labor people consider the war savings movement patriotic one and enter into it with enthusiasm, while in another community they remain aloof. It is the same war fought on the same issues and it is the same country that we are fighting for. Never yet have we heard of anyone of these withholders of support that could justify himself.

It is not pleasant for me to say these things, but there is no room in this country today for any man to hide himself and to escape from the performance of his duty to support the war. The sales of war savings stamps, tabulated as they are, show plainly in what community they are bought. We are all going on record in this matter whether we shout or whether we keep still. If we are not patriotic enough to save a few dollars and lend them to the government, I do not think we are patriotic enough to have the right to a voice in the taxation of other fellows.

I should like to make a request of every labor leader and every member of organized labor, namely, that they should investigate as to the sales of war stamps in their respective communities and see where their home town stands. It would not be a bad idea for every labor union to take a census of its membership to see how many of them own any war stamps. I feel sure that a little reflection will show the members of organized labor the desirability of giving the war savings campaign a greater degree of support.

Get a Transfer

If you are on the Gloomy Line,
Get a transfer.
If you're inclined to fret and pine,
Get a transfer.
Get off the track of Doubt and Gloom,
Get on a Sunshine Train—there's room—
Get a transfer.

If you are on the Worry Train,
Get a transfer.
You must not stay there and complain:
Get a transfer.
The Cheerful Cars are passing through,
And there is lots of room for you,
Get a transfer.

If you are on the Grouchy Track,
Get a transfer.
Just take a Happy Special back,
Get a transfer.
Jump on the train and pull the rope,
That lands you at the Station Hope,
Get a transfer.

THE "LAND FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER" MOVEMENT

SECRETARY of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, recently asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the preliminary study of the unused lands of the country with the purpose in view of providing homes for the returned soldier. The following letter was sent by Secretary Lane to Hon. Swager Sherley, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, calling attention to constructive legislation along the same lines already enacted by the legislative bodies of our allies:

August 2, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Shirley:

I wish to express my appreciation of the action of your committee in appropriating $200,000 for the preliminary study of the unused lands of the country with the purpose in view of providing homes for returned soldiers. Since your action the President has approved a recommendation for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used in the same work. I am proceeding to organize this work in the hope that the larger amount will be available soon after the new session of Congress opens. In this connection I submit a brief outline of the efforts made in other countries along somewhat similar lines.

United Kingdom. — Legislation has been enacted by Parliament (6 and 7 Geo. V. c 38), enabling the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to acquire land for a small number of experimental holdings for returning men in England and Wales. The measure provides for small farms not exceeding fifty acres, to be of three different types, mixed farming, dairying and market-gardening. Men without previous farming experience are to be given preliminary training on a demonstration farm, under the supervision of a director, receiving a fair living wage. When they are considered capable of taking up a holding for themselves it will be allotted. Under this small holding scheme I understand that land has been acquired in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The board is likewise working out a large program, to be later recommended to the Ministry. In Scotland the Board of Agriculture under the act above mentioned has also taken up land.

Canada.—With reference to the Dominion lands, the reserved areas (known as Crown lands) are placed in the hands of a settlement board, which consists of three members. A free grant of one hundred and sixty acres is made to the returning soldier, and the board is empowered to grant a loan of not exceeding $2,000 to each man, to be spent in erecting a house, purchasing implements and stock, and generally in preparing the land. This loan will be a first mortgage on the homestead. It will be advanced at a low rate of interest (five per cent.), and will have to be repaid in fifteen years. Applicants for lands or loans must have had previous farming experience. Intending settlers among returning soldiers without previous farming experience can go upon demonstration farms for training. If they elect, however, they may go upon farms of selected and approved farmers for a definite time. In either case employment at current wages will be paid. "The classes entitled to participate," says the report of Lord Tennyson's committee, "include honorably discharged ex-service men from the forces of Canada, the United Kingdom, and any of the self-governing British Dominions, and to the widows of soldiers and sailors from other parts of the Empire whose husbands died while on active service."

Ontario. — Under the Act No. 150, passed in 1916, the government grants free to ex-service men one hundred and sixty acres of land. Loans of $500.00, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and payable within ten years, can be secured from the provincial government. Training is provided for men with no agricultural experience. A training depot has been established at Monteith which provides living accommodations and board during instruction. A reasonable wage, under the act, is to be paid. When a sufficient number of men are trained, a settlement is to be established, farms of eighty acres, of which ten acres will be cleared, will be granted free and a loan up to $500.00 advanced for farm machinery and stock, repayable over twenty years. Provisions will be made for married men to have their families with them as soon as practicable.

British Columbia. — The British Columbian Act (6 Geo. V. No. 59), passed in 1916, provides for the settlement of ex-service men, including the widows of

men who would have come under the act. The lands are to be granted free. In addition ex-service men can obtain on payment of about $10.00 a pre-emption claim to land, the area and residence requirements to be fixed by regulation, which is to be free of all taxes except for educational purposes. The act likewise provides that a fund shall be established from the sale of crown lands. This fund is to be used for loans to returned soldiers, and will be administered by the Agricultural Credit Commission of British Columbia.

New Brunswick.—An act was passed in 1916 (6 Geo. V. No. 9), authorizing the provincial government to develop a scheme for the settlement of men who have served in the present war. The work is to be done by the Farm Settlement Board, and an area of 20,000 acres has already been set aside for beginning settlements. Settlements are to accomodate from one hundred to two hundred and fifty families, and a demonstration farm is to be established to provide implements and information. The farms will be from ten to one hundred acres, and the cost will vary. Those on crown lands will be governed by the actual cost of improvements, the payment of which will be on moderate terms, spread over twenty years. Ex-service men can obtain employment in preparing the holdings until they desire to take up a farm.

Australia. — The commonwealth of Australia held a conference of the Federal and state authorities in 1917. A board was appointed, which was to include a minister from each state, and the commonwealth authorized an appropriation of $100,000,000 for the work. The board is now working on plans for advancing money to soldier settlers, with rates of interest, method of repayment and policy yet unannounced. The various states of the commonwealth have taken the following steps for preparing land for returning service men:

New South Wales.—In 1916, under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act (No. 21), areas of crown land and resumed private lands have been set aside for the settlement of returned Australian soldiers. The state government will extend these advantages to soldiers of the Empire, and has already undertaken the preparation of one thousand farms in the Yanco irrigation area. The average farm is to be fifty acres, with a perpetual lease, and the rent 2½ per cent. of the capital value, besides water rent. Advances will be made by the government for the purpose of (1) paying off debts due the Crown, and (2) for paying off encumbrances on the land, and (3) for building houses and making other improvements. During the initial stages before the land has become productive, the government may suspend payment. The proposed suspension applies to payments due (a) for rent, (b) water charges, (c) improvements and (d) installments of purchase money. The Government Saving Bank of New South Wales will advance an amount up to three-quarters of the holder's interest in improvements. The legislation also provides for a previous six months' agricultural experience for the returning soldier. Otherwise, if he elects, he can go to the government farm for the necessary training.

Victoria. — Legislation indicating the policy of the government has been introduced into the State Parliament. It contains the following provisions: Irrigation land is to be open in settlements to the returning men. Settlers must pay deposit of 3 per cent. on capital value, and make subsequent payment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for thirty-one and one-half years to cover the interest and purchase money. In case of soldiers from active service no payments for the first three years. In addition, advances will be made by the state government up to 70 per cent. of the value of improvements with a maximum of about $2,500. Previous agricultural experience is required before taking up land.

Queensland. — The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act (No. 32), was passed in 1917. It provides facilities not only for the settlement of ex-service men of the commonwealth, but extends it also to men of the United Kingdom and its allies. Crown lands and lands resumed by the state government are offered for settlement in "perpetual lease." No rent is required during the first three years, but after that time survey fees will be payable in ten installments, and rent must be paid. On crown lands the rent will be 1½ per cent. of the capital value of the land. At the end of fifteen years, the rent will be determined by the Land Court. The lease will contain provisions for making improvements, for preparing the land, for stocking the farm and erecting build-

ings—up to a sum not exceeding about $1,000. Advances to that amount can be secured from the Government Saving Bank, repayable by installments extending over forty years. It is my understanding that an area of 60,000 acres has already been set aside by the government in advance of this proposed legislation.

South Australia.—By the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1916 (7 Geo. V. No. 1264), the state government has set aside two large blocks of lands, and liberal advances and conditions will be given returning soldiers. The administration of the land is in the hands of the Land Board.

Western Australia.—A reservation of lands has been made by the government for the returning soldiers. Settlement on one hundred and sixty acres, subject only to survey fees, is provided, and the repayment of these fees together with charges against preliminary improvements, with the repayments of capital values, extend over thirty years. Loans can be secured from the State Agricultural Bank. On each settlement a central farm, where soldiers can obtain practical training in agriculture, will be established under state supervision.

Tasmania.—Under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1916 (5 Geo. Chap. 20), free grants of land are made to service men from Tasmania. The act provides for the sale or lease to returning men of the Australian forces and those from the United Kingdom, up to two hundred acres. A sum of money up to $1,500 may be advanced for improvements, implements, and stock, to be repaid in installments. No rates or taxes for four years will be payable by returning men. The legislation provides that some previous agricultural experience is necessary, otherwise the State Farm at Deloraine will give adequate training necessary.

New Zealand.—The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed in 1915 (6 Geo. V. 45), and amended in 1916, with a view to settling soldiers on the land. Provisions are made in the acts for the setting apart of areas of land for selection by discharged soldiers, and facilities are given whereby holdings may be acquired on easy terms. Advances may be made to selectors for clearing and improving the land, erecting buildings, and purchasing stock. Preference is likewise given to soldiers at the ordinary land sales. Following the example of the requirements for colonization, men who have had no previous farming experience, can arrange for training on the state farms. These acts apply only to men belonging to the New Zealand forces, and residents of the Dominion who have served in active military and naval forces.

Union South Africa.—It is understood that the Union Government is working on a plan for settlement for a limited number of ex-service men with special qualifications for land development.

France.—On April 9, 1918, President Poincare signed a law providing for the acquisition of small rural properties by soldier and civilian victims of the war. It provides in part for "individual mortgage loans to facilitate acquisition, parcelling out, transformation and reconstitution of small rural properties of which the value does not exceed 10,000 francs." The loans are to be made from the agricultural lending societies at a rate of 1 per cent., with a term of twenty-five years. Advances for improvements are provided for, and a special commission is appointed to administer the law.

Since a large part of the soldiers of France are landowners, it is evident that the problem of the demobilization of the armies at the end of the war will be a simple one. The French soldiers will simply return to their farm homes.

This outline of the plans of other nations for their returning soldiers indicates that much thought and work has been given in these countries toward the solution of this problem. Of course, I realize that these policies are made to fit the conditions and conduct of each particular part, whether it be nation or state. And I do not mean to imply that we can model our plans or policies along those lines. But I do believe that this knowledge points out one lesson that has much good in it. That is this, that the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for our returning soldiers can not be left to the day when the war is over.

Cordially yours,
FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Wan iv th' sthrangest things about life is that th' poor, who need th' money th' most, ar-re th' very wans that niver have it.—Mr. Dooley.

Labor Wants Unity of Spirit in the Common Cause

It is a contention of certain employers that labor in some parts of the country is profiteering, meaning that wages are too high in some cases.

The National War Labor Board was formed for the purpose of adjusting industrial disputes.

A great many cases already have come before it.

The records show that in a great many cases wages have been raised and employers ordered to permit the men to organize into unions.

The records do not show any single case in which the board has ordered wages reduced.

If labor really were profiteering this would not be the case.

The fact is that labor is straining a good many points in order to keep war production going top speed, overlooking a good many things that in peace times would provoke drastic remedial measures.

The cases in which government agencies have had to call employers to account are too numerous to be listed, not to mention those industries over which government has had to assume entire control.

There remains to be brought forward the first case in which the government brands labor's standards as exorbitant or profiteering.

What the nation wants and what labor is striving to give is united and full service in the cause of our Republic. And labor is striving to do this under an increased cost of living that is nowhere near approached by the average increase in wages.

Labor is in this war to make its liberties secure. It is not in it for profiteering purposes. For labor this is a war for an ideal. Labor is incapable of a sordid purpose.

There is profiteering — too much profiteering — but it is not being done by the working people of America.

The working people are giving service to humanity — giving it fully and freely and gladly, conscious of the great purpose that is being served, glorying in the opportunity to give that service.

They fight for the freedom that lies ahead!—Ex.

Machine Gun Noisy as Riveter

A machine gun makes a noise like a riveter. A doctor near the front writes in the "Yale Alumni Weekly:" "It was fully two weeks, I think, that I wondered where any structural iron work could be going on here and why the riveter worked in such short spells — then I suddenly realized that it was a machine gun instead of a riveter. It is just the same sound — like a very noisy woodpecker on a hard, hollow tree."

We have nearly two million men in France.

Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan helped send them there.

A Ship Carpenter's War Verses

The following poem was written by Sheldon R. Vanderburgh, foreman carpenter 5290, at Hog Island Shipyard, Philadelphia.

ROBERT D. HEINL.
Manager Division of Shipyard Volunteers.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1918.

OUR BOYS MUST NOT BE MURDERED

Say, fellows—do your bit!
Your brothers and cousins are going to war.
Will you help the enemy
Spill your kin's gore?
If you shirk your duty
You hit unaware
The man or the boy
For whom you must care.

The Germans are getting
The Russians—and why?
They don't pull together,
So now let us try
And show the whole world
That Uncle Sam's boys
Are there with the goods
As well as the noise,

European mechanics
Work hard for poor pay;
Uncle Sam gives two bits
For each board that you lay.
These ships must be finished,
And finished right quick,
So work with your might, boys,
And show that you stick.

Each day of delay now
In building these hives
Is sure like to cost us
A thousand more lives,
So work with a will, boys;
No one must hold back,
Let nobody call
An American "slack."

We have spent over $120,000,000 just for staple supplies for our army, such as flour, bacon, rice, etc.

Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan helps feed our soldiers.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1918

A Measure of Justice

Last month the membership voting on a proposition endorsed by a number of local unions and District Councils decided to increase the salary of General President Hutcheson to a point commensurate with present day standards of living and as befitting the position he holds as the head of such an important and influential organization as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

No fair-minded man with the interest of the United Brotherhood at heart can say when he considers the duties and obligations assumed by the General President of such an organization as ours, that the increase in salary given Brother Hutcheson is in any sense unreasonable — on the other hand, one is more than likely to express the opinion that the previous salary paid was wretchedly inadequate for the holder of such an office and had long ago fallen below the point of just compensation and that the present increase is but tardy justice.

The justice of the step which has been taken is more clearly seen when a comparison is made with the salaries paid the General Officers of other trade union organizations, even some of far less magnitude, numerically and financially. It will be seen that they treat their General Officers with far greater consideration in the matter of salaries than has been the case with the United Brotherhood, take, for instance, the salaries paid the officers of the United Mine Workers, the Typographical Union, the Molders, the Bricklayers, not to mention others. It seemingly looks as if all but the members of our organization had long ago realized that the position of a trade union executive carries with it obligations and duties that render an adequate salary imperative.

It is gratifying to note that the reasonableness of the proposition appealed to the rank and file and we are conscious of the fact that it would have even met with greater support were it not that there were among the membership some who, while favoring the increase, refrained from voting because they felt it did not go far enough and specify an increase in the salaries of all the General Officers. And certainly no one can say that the financial condition of the other General Officers is a pleasant one under the circumstances. Up to the present they have been forced to live on a pre-war salary basis while war conditions have sent the cost of living soaring all around them to unheard of heights. Commodities have more than doubled and to the upward trend of things there is no let-up in sight — and yet they are left to their own resources to worry along and figure out how they can support themselves and their families and at the same time perform the exacting duties expected of them under such circumstances.

We are aware that a proposition has been put before the membership to correct this unjust condition and to place all the General Officers in a position in which they may be sure of a reasonable salary to meet the demands of the time in which we live and so that their lives may not be prematurely shortened by worry occasioned in trying to meet daily living expenses. We are confident the justice of the measure will appeal to each and every member.

A Duty of the Hour

Have you done your utmost to insure the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan is a question that all should now ask themselves.

The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war against the Teutonic powers but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it falls short they will rejoice. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives?

* * *

"Old Order" Passing in Porto Rico

A long editorial in the "Times" of San Juan, Porto Rico, indicates that the agitation by trade unionists in Porto Rico and the United States against social conditions in the island is proving effective.

A commission to be appointed by President Wilson to come to Porto Rico has evidently convinced the "Times" that the old order has passed and now it acknowledges that many things trade unionists protested against are true.

Labor's protests against the un-American Governor Yeager are indorsed by the "Times" in these words:

"They (the commission) may find that he is not much of a war governor, that his bureaucratic schemes are inconsistent with the genius of the American government; that his Americanism is weak, when and where it ought to be strong; in short, that he is a good, honest man out of place — a political mistake, and too old to be repaired.

"In our opinion the Governor cannot handle questions involving great industrial problems; not because he is inherently unable to do so, but because it is too late in life for him to learn a new trade. So the commission will find the labor-industrial problem just where it has been for two or three aggressive years on both sides."

The above would indicate that the sugar and tobacco interests and other large employers would be willing to make Governor Yeager the scapegoat for debasing conditions they have forced on the workers of the island.

Another interesting portion of the editorial is its condemnation of Santiago Iglesias, president of the Free Federation of Porto Rico Workingmen. Iglesias is also a member of the Porto Rico Senate and through his persistence attention has been called to deplorable conditions there. Now the "Times" is ungracious enough to say that Iglesias endangered life and property. But he need have no fear of such dishonest critism, so characteristic of the attitude of "big business" toward trade union officials.

* * *

Union Shipyards Show Mettle

It must be gratifying to westerners to know that Pacific Coast shipyards repeated their initial record in May and again lead the steel shipyards of the country in the pennant contest for June, according to the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board.

The blue pennant was awarded to the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle; the red pennant to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (formerly Union Iron Works), San Francisco, and the white pennant to the Columbia River Shipbuilding Co., Portland.

These concerns are thoroughly unionized. At a wage hearing recently, the management of the Skinner & Eddy plant asserted that union workers produced results. On July 27th this concern launched an 8,800-ton vessel in forty-nine working days after the keel was laid. The government reports that "it was the Skinner & Eddy Corporation that built the first vessel in record time, which, on its first trip abroad, was pronounced perfect by English shipbuilders.

* * *

Trade Union Stand Justified

The Ordnance Department of the War Department has discovered something that trade union officials long ago found out when it recently made the official announcement that "it has been found

that where living conditions are bad and housing arrangements inadequate, ordnance production lags."

The Ordnance Department supplies General Pershing with ammunition and its investigators have found conditions that must be removed before workers can produce their best. These hard-headed Army officers now accept organized labor's theory, which has long been resisted by employers.

In several Alabama towns the "prominent citizens" are enthusiastic over their discovery and are giving every aid to the Ordnance Department to make these places livable.

A public market has been established for the towns of Tuscumbia, Sheffield and Florence, where farmers dispose of their produce to representatives of government plants. Government wagons cart the produce to these factories, where it is sold to the workers at cost. Central bureaus for the three towns have tackled the housing problem and parks and play grounds are being planned.

Army officers report that an investigation of the large labor turnover in another town showed that sewers in the overcrowded residence sections were back filling into private cellars because of inadequate pumping facilities. It remained for the Ordnance Department's representatives to show war munitions manufacturers that if the town's finances would not permit of the purchase of a new pump, that it would be good business for them to stop their costly labor turnover by installing the pump themselves. The manufacturers accepted the hint.

* * *

Women and British Industry

Recent reports concerning the replacement of men by women in Great Britain are published in the August issue of the "Monthly Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

In April, 1917, the number of women directly replacing men was estimated at 1,256,000, of whom over three-fourths were found in industrial and commercial occupations and in government employ. In January, 1918, according to the "British Labor Gazette of June, this number had increased to 1,442,000.

The degree to which women replace men varies widely in different industries. In government establishments, not including controlled establishments engaged in munitions work, they formed 36 per cent. of the total employes; in banking and finance, 24.6 per cent.; in commercial occupations, 16.9 per cent.; in engineering firms, 7.14 per cent.; and in all metal trades, 6 per cent. These figures refer only to the women directly replacing men. Many are engaged in work which they replace only partially, or indirectly, men who have been withdrawn.

* * *

"Raise" for Railroad Employes

Nearly 1,000,000 employes of government controlled railroads were recently benefited by Director General of Railroads McAdoo's order issued as supplements Nos. 7 and 8 to general order No. 27.

Supplement No. 7 affects all clerks, station employes, stationary engineers, boiler washers, power transfer and turntable operators, and common laborers in shops, roundhouses, stations, store houses and ware houses. It contains general rules for promotion and adjustments of grievances.

Supplement No. 8 affects all maintenance-of-way department employes working on tracks, bridges, and buildings, and includes painters, masons and concrete workers, water-supply employes, plumbers, etc.

Generally speaking, the wage increases amount, as compared with the wages paid on January 1, 1918, to $25.00 per month for employes paid on a monthly basis, and 12c per hour for employes paid on an hourly basis. These increases include any increase granted to these employes put into effect under general order No. 27. General order No. 27 is canceled in so far as it applies to these employes.

The new rates are effective as of September 1, 1918. Back pay from January 1, 1918, not already paid out, will of course be based on the rate established in general order No. 27.

The eight-hour day is established for these employes, with overtime up to ten hours on a pro rata basis, with time and one-half thereafter.

It is gratifying to know that wherever the aid of the skilled carpenter is required, whether it be cantonment construction, aeroplane assembling, ship building or anything else, members of the United Brotherhood are foremost on the job.

Housing Plans Under Way

Three important housing projects, now under way as a means of promoting efficiency in war industries by relieving workers of worry and financial stress, are being handled at Chicago, near Pittsburgh, and at Bridgeport, Conn. The Department of Labor has, as a war emergency measure, established a Housing Bureau with Headquarters in Washington.

The portion of Chicago south of 31st St., from Halsted St. to the lake, has been carefully canvassed in order to list every available place for workmen to live. This section has become an important war industrial center. The government here will endeavor to aid transportation facilities by advancing money to traction companies, rather than build new houses for the munitions workers.

Near Pittsburgh, however, a site has been chosen for employes of the Neville Island ordnance plant. A large force of surveyors is at work on the ground in Kennedy Township, bounded on two sides by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and its Moon Run line. It is expected that several thousand houses for workmen will be put up here.

Streets are being laid out and locations for public buildings made.

Recently contracts were awarded to house 600 families in Bridgeport; and, in addition to these homes, dormitories for 1,000 workmen will be erected.

* * *

Education Not Exploitation

The Catholic Education Association at a recent meeting adopted a resolution in which it declares:

We are opposed to the ideals of industrial efficiency as dominating influences in education. The modern efficiency expert in industrial life has too often driven the laborer to the limit of endurance. * * * The economic producer regards the child merely as a future economic unit in the industrial system. Education based upon this principle prevents the proper unfolding of the capacity and individuality of the child. It leads to the eliminating of the initiative and enterprise and stunts the power and capacity for thought.

On the foregoing the San Francisco Bulletin comments as follows:

This voices a growing doubt about certain trends in education and industry that must have troubled many people.

A child must normally prepare to earn a living; he is not worth bothering with if he is not to do that. Consequently he should study in school some of the subjects that will fit him for usefulness later on. But the schools ought not to be mere training departments for industry. By just so much as the whole life of the adult is, or should be, wider than his life within the work he does, the school curriculum should be wider than the subjects which prepare directly for wage-earning. Certain subjects are of use both for training and because they have cultural value, and there is no reason why they should not be culturally taught. But the cultural ideal — the aim of making whole men and women instead of fractional ones — surely ought to dominate the common schools. Society needs men and women more than it needs human machines.

* * *

Restoration of Independence Hall

Wood in the form of shingles has been decided upon as the best possible protection for the roof of old Independence Hall by the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects. These are to be laid on shingle lath so they will be visible from the loft, and nailed with copper nails.

The Philadelphia architect body made the decision after a long and exhaustive study of the subject during which all sorts of roofing material was proposed. The work, which is to be finished in four weeks, has already been let at $5,936. The specifications call for split, all heart shingles, 7x24 inches, with butts not less than half inch.

When the work has been completed the historic building will be about as fully restored to its original condition as possible. Part of the work to be done on the contract is to move the skylights from the north side and place them on the south side as they were originally.

* * *

The Presidential Doctrine of Labor

"The Presidential Doctrine of Labor" is the subject of an article contributed by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the National War Labor Board, to the August number of that forum.

"A great deal that is said concerning the mysterious influence of the National War Board of Labor is misleading, although true as to the chief impression that the board is making a success of its

principles," says Mr. Walsh. "There is nothing mysterious about its operations excepting what it has shown in its recommendations, which in themselves reveal the mysterious change of heart that has come over the relations of capital and labor as a result of the awakening impulses of the war.

"The presidential doctrine which embodied the individual duty of all men during the war, is well understood. If I say that it is my opinion that labor ununderstood it first, before capital looked into it with full perception of its supreme forces, I mean that labor is no longer in ignorance of war obligations. The War Labor Board has had exceptional advantages of observation. The principles upon which it was directed under the President's proclamation, to govern relations between workers and employers have developed to be sound and adaptable to the many changing conditions of disturbance between them."

* * *

Urge Organization

Officers of the American Federation of Labor have called the attention of all affiliated organizations to a resolution passed by the last convention instructing the Executive Council "to plan and carry into effect the most intensive campaign of organization within its power, and urge and aid all international, state and central bodies to do likewise."

At a recent meeting the Executive Council directed officers at Headquarters to carry into effect the above instructions. Acting President Alpine and Secretary Frank Morrison now urge affiliates to exert every possible effort to conform to the declarations and recommendations of the convention. "Everything within our power," it is stated, "has been done and will continue to be done through the assistance and co-operation of the limited number of special organizers in the employ of the A. F. of L. to carry on an active organization campaign in as extensive a territory as is possible under existing conditions and circumstances. Our very best efforts are being put forth to organize the workers in the steel industry."

* * *

Good Housing Plans On Pacific Coast

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor recently announced two housing developments on the Pacific Coast.

One of these is for the employes of the Navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., and is to be built at Vallejo. It is to consist of permanent dormitories to accommodate about 1,000 men; 30 small apartment houses of four apartments each, a type locally popular; about 100 frame houses a story and a half in height, containing four, five or six rooms each, and a mess hall. There will also be stores, a schoolhouse, and a recreation building.

The United States Housing Corporation has been compelled to build sewers and streets and to provide a water supply. The designer of the buildings is George W. Kelham, architect; the town planner is P. R. Jones and S. E. Kieffer is the engineer; all of San Francisco. The contract for the buildings has been let to the Dinwiddie Construction Co.; that for the public utilities to J. A. Marshall.

The other development is for the Puget Sound Navy Yard workers at Bremerton, Wash. Because of the housing shortage at Bremerton, which is an isolated community, the Navy yard has had to draw workmen from Seattle. This involves a two-hour trip morning and evening, which with work proceeding in three shifts makes maximum production an impossibility.

In this case the buildings to be erected will be a hotel of 350 rooms; three apartment houses of 15 apartments each; and some 250 houses of the bungalow type, to be of four, five, and six rooms. The contract for this work will be let very shortly. The architect is A. H. Albertson, of Seattle; the town planner, E. T. Mische, of Portland; and the engineers, Sawyer Bros., of Seattle.

These two Navy yards being the most important on the Pacific Coast, the meeting of their housing needs has been considered urgent.

* * *

On a Bonfire

Is there any reason why we should have titles in Canada? I do not think they will ever take root in this country. No one here would claim to have any blue blood, because we are all the same, of the people and for the people. And if it could be done without disrespect to the crown I would be quite prepared to make a bargain with the other knights and take my title to the market place and put it on a bonfire.—Wilfrid Laurier.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office.
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered in August

Handsboro, Miss. (Colored.)
Brigham City, Utah.
Lynn, Mass. (Carpenters and Mill Workers.)
Marine City, Mich. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Grays Harbor, Wash. (Caulkers.)
Leavenworth, Kas. (Furniture Workers.)
Omaha, Neb. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Richmond, Ind. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Port Coquitlam, B. C., Can. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders, Millmen and Fasteners.)
Morgan City, La. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Manchester, N. H. (Millmen.)
Indianapolis, Ind. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Philadelphia, Pa. (Colored.)
Richmond, Ind. (Millworkers.)
Salem, Mass. (Millwrights.)
Clinton, Ia. (Millmen.)
Milwaukee, Wis. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)

East Quogue, N. Y.	Logansport, Ind.
Brigham City, Utah.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Deming, N. M.	Keene, N. H.
Pikesville, Ky.	Platteville, Wis.
Middlesboro, Ky.	Searcy, Ark.
Tyrone, Pa.	Burgettstown, Pa.
Kirksville, Mo.	Vermillion, O.

Total, 30 Local Unions.

June Statistics

Building operations for June in the principal cities totaled $46,000,000 compared with $67,000,000 a year ago, a decline of 32 per cent. These figures are for the principal cities only and do not include government building going on at cantonments and in the smaller manufacturing cities.

A. F. of L. and Health Insurance

Universal health insurance has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor as a protective measure for industrial workers.

"The enactment of workmen's compensation laws by a number of state legislatures is now being followed by the development of a favorable sentiment for the enactment of health insurance laws," says the report of the Executive Council, unanimously adopted at the St. Paul convention. "Already legislation of this kind has been considered by a number of state legislatures and in addition, commissions have been created for the purpose of making an exhaustive study of the subject and a report to their respective legislative branches thereon.

"Central bodies and state federations of labor in several places have been studying the question. Some of them have approved the principle, while others are supporting laws providing for universal health insurance.

"The organized labor movement approved the enactment of workmen's compensation legislation," the report continues. "The approval of that legislation was based upon the theory that when the earning power of the worker was impaired by reason of an industrial accident, that he or his dependents should be compensated during the time he was suffering from said injury. The same rule holds good when the worker becomes incapacitated through illness — particularly illness due to trade or occupation. He and his family suffer through the impairment of his earning power just the same when he is ill as when he sustains an injury. The organized labor movement of America ought to formulate a program upon this subject."

By unanimous vote the Executive Council was authorized to take up the subject of health insurance with a view to legislation. In approving the health insurance study, including its bearing on trade or occupational disease, the convention endorsed the Council's position in urging that "as part of such legislation there should be embodied fundamental principles of democratic administration and guarantee to the workers of an equal voice and equal authority in the administration of all its features." Special stress was laid upon the desirability of giving additional impetus to work for the prevention of industrial accidents and disease.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Through the Thrift Stamp plan, nickels and dimes that so often go into unproductive channels will enable you to become a preferred stock holder in the government of your country. If once started you will find that the habit grows. Begin now, today.

Some Liberty Loan Slogans

Turn your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

Liberty Bonds or German bondage.

"Come across," or the kaiser will.

The soldier gives; you must lend.

Liberty Bonds or German taxes.

Buy over here to win over there.

It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

For Fock and freedom; buy bonds.

A bond slacker is the kaiser's backer.

A man who won't lend is the kaiser's friend.

The more bonds you buy the fewer boys will die.

Let all get on the bond wagon.

Be one of the millions to lend the billions.

Dig up the coin and bury the Hun.

Buy bonds before it's verboten.

Idle dollars are pro-German.

Put the "pay" into patriotism.

Bonds speak louder than words.

If you can't fight, your money can.

Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

Hog Island Achievement Praised

When the war has ended, and it is possible to judge things more fairly than at present, the tremendous undertaking of the building of the eastern shipyards will, perhaps, rank among the greatest feats of labor ever accomplished in this country.

A distinguished Englishman has thus commented on the Hog Island establishment:

"This is the most marvelous engineering feat that I have ever seen, and the organization which is conducting the work is unique. It cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world."

The engineers, the management, and the workmen are all entitled to credit for the construction of this "magic" city, with fifty ways for the launching of ships. In spite of difficulties at the start in making satisfactory housing arrangements at a spot so remote from the facilities required for the comfort of workmen, the force remained on the job until the difficulties were surmounted and the yards made ready for the manufacture, not more building, of ships. At this yard the Department of Labor is informed that the number of accidents is being cut to uncommonly low figures.

Good Work!

Forty-five completed wooden steamers worth $150,000,000 will have been delivered to the Emergency Fleet Corporation by the end of 1918 from Portland, Ore., and the Columbia River district, according to an announcement recently made. In addition, ship builders of the district will have launched 105 additional hulls worth $50,000,000.

This means a total contribution by this section of the Pacific Coast of 540,000 tons to the United States Merchant Marine Fleet. The wooden shipyards of the district have on hand contracts calling for construction of thirteen steamers of 3,500 to 4,600 tons each. New contracts are being awarded at frequent intervals.

It costs $200,000 to equip a wooden hull with machinery and prepare it for ocean service.

Webster's Stand

I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him, in comparison with all the defense of the liberties and constitution of good or evil that may betide a great country; and in the midst of great transactions which concern that country's fate? Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, or no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall in the defense of the liberties and constitution of his country.—Daniel Webster.

Army Disease Rate Less Than In Civil Life

All who have friends and relatives in the army and navy will be glad to know from official government sources that a health rate, which so far as known has never been surpassed, has been established by the American armies both here and overseas.

For the week ended July 20 the combined reports of the American Expeditionary Forces and of troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate for disease of 1.9 per 1,000

—less than 2 men per 1,000 per year. The annual death rate for disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per 1,000.

This new rate is based on an approximate strength of 2,500,000 men, and includes men living under abnormal conditions. The overseas record was made while American soldiers were participating in the heavy fighting in the Marne salient, when they were frequently compelled to sleep and eat under the most primitive conditions.

That this record is truly representative of the general health of the troops is shown by the combined reports, which indicate the figure of 2.8 per 1,000 as the average death rate for disease during the past two months.

An idea of the progress being made in military sanitation is gained by a comparison with the following:

During the Mexican War the annual death rate for disease was 100 per 1,000. During our Civil war the rate in 1862 was 19 per 1,000, while during 1863 the rate jumped to 60 per 1,000. The disease death rate for the Spanish-American War was 25 per 1,000.

As far as available records show, the lowest figure heretofore recorded was 20 per 1,000 during the Russo-Japanese War.

Laborites Going Abroad

In accordance with the plans of the American Federation of Labor to facilitate international labor relations, a special mission of American trades unionists, headed by President Gompers, will attend the inter-allied labor conference to be held in London, September 17, 18 and 19.

President Gompers' colleagues are: C. L. Baine, secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union; John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, and Edgar Wallace, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal.

A special labor mission to visit Italy consists of James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' league; F. J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers; Michael Green, president of the United Hatters, and Peter Josephine, of the Granite Cutters' association.

Vice President Alpine, of the A. F. of L., will be acting president during the absence of President Gompers.

General Secretary Duffy received an invitation from President Gompers to serve on the mission abroad but he was reluctantly forced, through pressure of business at the General Office and war work activities, to decline same.

Food Value of Milk

The following statement with reference to milk has been made by the United States Food Administration.

"Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible. This essential quality makes it also of special value in the sick room. In hospitals it has also been shown that the wounded recover more rapidly when they have milk.

"For the purpose of stimulating growth, and especially in children, butter fat and other constituents of milk have no substitutes. Therefore, every parent owes to himself and to his family the duty of providing requisite amounts of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products. During this last winter when there was much agitation in some of the larger cities over the price of milk, which was advanced from two to three cents per quart by reason of the rapid rise in the cost of feed and labor, many families among the poor were found giving their children tea and coffee instead of milk. Such methods of feeding fail to nourish the child properly.

"In spite of the shortage of milk in Germany, that country has at all hazards maintained the milk ration of the children and in the hospitals, even though to do so meant that the adult population has had largely to forego its use. In a 'safety first' health campaign it must be remembered that it should be 'children first.'"

For artillery, automatic rifles, and small arms, and for ammunition for them, we have spent over $3,700,000,000.

Every Liberty Loan subscriber helps to arm our soldiers.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32359	Diedrich M. Kracke	1	17	4	Bright's disease	$300.00
32360	Frederick Aebisher	1	2	6	Suicide	100.00
32361	Elizabeth McCorkle	8	32	1	Mycardial insufficiency	75.00
32362	David G. McGirr	7	2	10	Mitral insufficiency	100.00
32363	Louis S Schoeppel	14	17	2	Acute enteritis	125.00
32364	Eugene Guillard	21	31	9	Chronic Aortic stenosis	300.00
32365	Joseph Morier	21	23	2	Nephritis	125.00
32366	Rosabelle M. Ward	22	17	..	Angina pectoris	75.00
32367	James Loan	26	11	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
32368	Ernest H. Scheel	62	9	6	Drowned	300.00
32369	Andrew Bornkessel	72	14	9	Heart disease	125.00
32370	Olga M. Jensen	76	2	4	Articular rheumatism	50.00
32371	Louise Reaney	97	11	9	Peritonitis	75.00
32372	Patrick O'Brien	101	2	10	Lobar pneumonia	100.00
32373	Frank W. Maisel	101	7	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32374	Eugene Dagenais	111	2	2	Typhoid fever	100.00
32375	Eusebia Mercer	131	19	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32376	Eliza E Wray	131	18	11	Carcinoma	75.00
32377	James Haywood	141	17	4	Nephritis	300.00
32378	Katherine F. Keeling	142	8	10	Apoplexy	75.00
32379	Mary Sykes	142	6	7	Acute dilitation of stomach	75.00
32380	Sarah Feldman	158	10	..	Suicide	75.00
32381	Michael J. Coughlin	180	7	..	Killed in action	300.00
32382	Mary E. Murphy	196	19	1	Cerebral embolism	75.00
32383	James Neilson	250	12	..	Typhoid-pneumonia	300.00
32384	Charles H. McCarthy	273	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
32385	Mary J. MacDonald	277	15	4	Heart disease	75.00
32386	William White	310	14	11	Pneumonia	300.00
32387	Lea Gaudette	342	16	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32388	Telesphore Rogers	342	9	10	Atrophic cirrhosis	75.00
32389	Louis Frembd	366	26	3	Carcinoma	300.00
32390	Estella Guerin	386	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32391	Ida M. Osborne	422	14	10	Gummata	75.00
32392	John P. Carlson	461	8	6	General streptococeus infection	300.00
32393	J. P. Brinson	477	1	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
32394	Elena Brandt	570	1	..	Tuberculosis	25.00
32395	Emil Opalinsky	701	2	2	Accidental injuries	100.00
32396	Arthur F. Pelham	767	12	5	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32397	Elizabeth Fraeznick	808	15	8	Neuritis	75.00
32398	A. G. Swanson	1296	12	4	Accidental injuries	300.00
32399	Geo. Duffy	1296	17	2	Uraemia	300.00
32400	Anna Peterson	1367	4	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
32401	Joseph Malva	1367	12	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32402	Anna M. Ostlund	1367	14	6	Carcinoma of bowels	75.00
32403	Matilda Johnson	1367	12	1	Paralytic llens	75.00
32404	Geo. F. St. Clair	1517	5	4	Brain abscess	300.00
32405	Frank S. Boyt	1716	8	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32406	Alexina McKenzie	10	25	11	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
32407	Hattie L. Carlson	10	25	9	Apoplexy	75.00
32408	Annie Cassaday	18	1	10	Heart disease	25.00
32409	Joseph Dubatz	22	11	9	Pericarditis	300.00
32410	Elizabeth E. Petersilia	31	8	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
32411	George Lippett	46	23	9	Gangrene following injury	300.00
32412	John D. Bolhofner	47	7	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
32413	Sydney Cobbett	67	4	8	General septicaemia	200.00
32414	James L. Jermain (Dis.)	75	2	5	Accidental injuries	100.00
32415	James J. Morace	82	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
32416	T. B. Etheridge	89	4	5	Heart disease	200.00
32417	Gustave Reiseman	101	2	1	Pneumonia	100.00
32418	Wm. M. Harden	145	18	7	Suicide	300.00
32419	Elizabeth G. Copeland	186	2	1	Acute dilitation of heart	50.00
32420	C. M. Cheek	208	7	2	Cancer of stomach	300.00
32421	J. J. Cassidy	208	3	9	Myocarditis	50.00
32422	Sidney H. Cole	306	12	2	Acute cardial dilitation	300.00
32423	Glenn W. Miller	359	7	11	Accidental injuries	300.00
32424	Joseph Pflum	500	2	10	Heart disease	100.00
32425	Catherine T. Shea	595	16	9	Chronic bronchitis	75.00
32426	Olaf Nelson (Dis.)	4	13	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
32427	H. T. Hightower (Dis.)	610	1	2	Accidental injuries	50.00
32428	J. W. Durham	622	20	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
32429	Wm. Hammerle	637	28	1	Nephritis	300.00
32430	Margaret O'Neil	656	14	6	Chronic bronchitis	75.00
32431	Orra E. Gregory	745	13	11	Carcinoma of intestines	75.00
32432	Jensine Jenson	755	12	3	Tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32433	Abe Gillespie	935	16	8	Paralysis	125.00
32434	John L. Houston	38	3	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
32435	Gothard Diethelm	25	30	4	Bronchitis	300.00
32436	Hyman Abrame	954	10	8	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32437	Isaac Silverman	954	16	4	Capillary bronchitis	300.00
32438	J. H. Williams	1442	10	1	Acute congestion of lungs	300.00
32439	William Albers	1596	7	10	Endocarditis	300.00
32440	Rosa Fahr	1784	11	7	Suicide	75.00
32441	Emmett W. Brewer	1802	2	..	Influenza	100.00
32442	Waverly Pearson	1904	1	..	Gun shot wound (homicide)	50.00
32443	Chas. Jenkins	2	19	11	Uraemic toxaemia	300.00
32444	O. S. Gidney	7	19	8	Endocarditis	125.00
32445	C. Edwards	7	16	6	General Carcinosis	300.00
32446	Arvestia Frank	10	25	5	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
32447	Wm. M. Corcoran	13	12	11	Uraemia	300.00
32448	John H. Hagens	52	19	2	Intestinal nephritis	300.00
32449	Rose Vileta	54	15	..	Asthma	75.00
32450	Peter Timmerman	72	23	9	Angina pectoris	300.00
32451	Blanche H. Miles	73	14	..	Addisons' disease	75.00
32452	F. F. Fleener	75	1	..	Myclitis	50.00
32453	Augusta Hacker	80	18	2	Carcinoma of thorax	75.00
32454	Antonie Deslauriers	96	12	7	Pneumonia	300.00
32455	Mary Annes Botsford	115	16	5	Chronic nephritis	75.00
32456	Alice Coan	127	9	6	Cancer	75.00
32457	Irene C. U. Donovan	132	9	..	Puerperal septicaemia	75.00
32458	Marie Louise Major	134	2	8	Nephritis	50.00
32459	Anna J. Marquis	142	17	3	Locomotor ataxia	75.00
32460	David Schnerring	228	4	2	Intestinal nephritis	200.00
32461	Peter Moss	229	12	..	Tetanus	300.00
32462	Margaret Graham	249	15	3	Carcinoma	75.00
32463	Hannah T. Parry	261	14	3	Gall stones	75.00
32464	Harry J. Potteiger	287	3	2	Paresis	50.00
32465	Maxwell D. Doty	314	4	10	Acute dilitation of heart	200.00
32466	Irwin Zinck	322	4	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
32467	Anton Reiners	366	23	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32468	Carrie Belle Hoffman	396	10	8	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
32469	Harry W. Anderson	434	5	3	Killed in action	300.00
32470	Charles A. Cote	445	5	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32471	Leonard Burdick (Dis.)	447	9	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
32472	Gustav Freier	496	9	8	Appendicitis	300.00
32473	F. Battersbee	550	16	1	Accidental injuries	300.00
32474	William Murphy	608	6	7	Heart disease	300.00
32475	Cornelia Spencer Larock	683	10	2	Carcinoma of intestines	75.00
32476	A. W. Goodwin	731	11	7	Intestinal nephritis	300.00
32477	Elmer E. Brewer	743	4	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
32478	Sarah Gruber	773	2	..	Secondary anaemia	50.00
32479	Martin A. Abrahamson	787	13	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	85.75
32480	George Boening	795	16	..	Apoplexy	300.00
32481	Harry Macklin	823	2	9	Angina pectoris	100.00
32482	Albert Clark	921	3	5	Shock following operation for hernia	50.00
32483	Myrtle Farsgren	985	1	6	Fractured skull	25.00
32484	Fannie Rubenstein	1057	4	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32485	Esther Sigel	1209	9	9	Brain abscess	75.00
32486	Charles A. Bishop	1210	3	10	Accidental injuries	200.00
32487	Eina F. Swanson	1278	1	9	Heart disease	25.00
32488	Ethel M. Parker	1327	4	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32489	Andrew Hansen	1367	2	6	Gun shot wound	100.00
32490	Harrison C. Davis	1367	9	1	Accidental injury and bronchial pneumonia	300.00
32491	Solomon Sperk	1782	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
32492	Harry Brown	52	1	2	Apoplexy	50.00
32493	Theo. Wersing	62	36	7	Uraemia	300.00
32494	Oscar Oliver	75	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32495	Geo. J. Calman	78	12	3	Heart disease	125.00
32496	Alden H. Nunn	83	1	10	Muscular dystrophy	50.00
32497	Maurice Boleman	83	26	11	Nephritis	75.00
32498	Alice O. House	137	11	8	Septicaemia	75.00
32499	Anton Kardaz	181	12	3	Heart disease	300.00
32500	John Kerl	813	14	11	Apoplexy	125.00
32501	Mary M. Biron	1199	1	..	Septicaemia	25.00
32502	Oliver Brunette	895	13	4	Bronchial pneumonia	125.00
32503	J. R. Etheridge (Dis.)	1885	4	6	Accidental injuries (Fall)	300.00
32504	Antonietta Johnson	58	22	6	Myocarditis	75.00
32505	John O'Hallaran	87	9	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32506	E. J. McMurray	142	3	8	Drowning	200.00
32507	Peter Hay	243	11	2	Uraemia	125.00
32508	Theodora Pardee	318	17	2	Cancer	75.00
32509	James O'Brien	325	5	10	Diabetes	300.00
32510	Charles Rath	808	15	6	Carcinoma of bladder	300.00
32511	John Maxwell	1020	18	..	Nephritis	300.00
32512	Mike Stephan	1020	7	3	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
32513	Lydia May Eastman	1066	2	6	Carcinoma	50.00
32514	Susan A. Phillips	1400	2	7	Myocarditis	50.00
32515	Joseph Fortin	1610	9	8	Carcinoma of intestines	300.00
32516	Michael Troy	10	31	11	Pneumonia	300.00
32517	Samuel Smith	72	1	3	Drowning	50.00
32518	Florence Oelman	101	3	2	Carcinoma	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32519	Margaret A. Bennett	203	13	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32520	Thomas Quilter	213	5	4	Accidental injuries (Fractured skull)	300.00
32521	Joseph A. Gillespie (Dis.)	288	5	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
32522	Edward Olson	316	5	8	Tumor on brain	300.00
32523	Albert E. Elgin	362	9	..	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32524	Thomas A. Roberts	384	15	1	Peritonitis	300.00
32525	John H. Price	492	12	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
32526	H. N. G. Carson	605	3	3	Apoplexy	50.00
32527	John E. Berry	624	17	11	Urinary suppression	300.00
32528	Anna R. Selig	624	14	1	Cancer	75.00
32529	Wm. Hutchins	632	16	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
32530	Luther Totten	883	14	..	Nephritis	125.00
32531	Wm. G. Forten Sr.	1015	16	4	Heat prostration	125.00
32532	Louis Lindbery	1083	7	6	Chronic nephritis	300.00
32533	Simon Cooper	1317	6	7	Pneumonia	75.00
32534	Thomas A. Doty	1330	5	..	Apoplexy	50.00
32535	Mary Catherine Freeman	1436	15	5	Carcinoma	75.00
32536	Thos. H. Summerfield	1561	4	11	Cancer	50.00
32537	Wm. O. Koyling	1657	1	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32538	Lula C. Below	1665	3	8	Cancer	75.00
32539	E. E. Wilkerson	1694	6	9	Drowning	300.00
32540	E. T. Sammons	1290	10	4	Carcinoma	125.00
32541	A. G. Hinskley	1570	5	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	243.90
32542	Oscar M. Endicott	1771	5	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32543	Dan Ross	1	22	4	Nephritis	50.00
32544	Samuel W. Leming	2	2	2	Accidental injuries	100.00
32545	Edward Rogers	393	7	11	Ulcer of stomach	300.00
32546	Max Bloom	416	11	11	Accidental injuries	300.00
32547	Marie Anna Bernier	623	1	10	Eclamptia	25.00
32548	Samuel A. Comes	1312	16	3	Chronic endocarditis	300.00
32549	Gottwald Alfarth	1566	14	9	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
32550	H. C. Sherburne	1923	1	2	Drowning	50.00
32551	Eva Swanson	448	14	11	Peritonitis	75.00
32552	Lawrence Bernius	5	8	3	Accidental injuries	300.00
32553	Mattie Ross Schroat	37	16	6	Heart disease	75.00
32554	Susie Hostetter	59	15	5	Heart disease	75.00
32555	Warren S. Crawford	326	26	10	Paresis	300.00
32556	Horace J. Tanguay	324	5	10	*Killed in action	300.00
32557	Amanda Heule	264	8	8	Paralysis of intestines	75.00
32558	Jay Duncan	453	11	5	Articular rheumatism	300.00
32559	Geo. W. Sheffield	453	13	11	Myocarditis	125.00
32560	Gustav Hjalmor Johanson	488	12	11	Accidental injuries	300.00
32561	Charles Smith	651	7	9	Heart disease	300.00
32562	Henry A. Cole	697	8	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32563	William Sterling	697	15	5	Acute indigestion	300.00
32564	Tynno M. Carlson	736	8	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
32565	John B. Cargin	759	1	5	Pyelo nephritis	50.00
32566	Jos. Fleury	801	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32567	Emile Hamlin	801	10	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32568	Arthur S. Drake	1040	1	6	Cerebral meningitis	50.00
32569	Jacob Krause	1108	4	..	Cancer	200.00
32570	Allison Jones	1108	5	2	Intestinal tuberculosis	75.00
32571	Frank Ehms	1803	1	1	Peritonitis	50.00
32572	Myra Elizabeth Walley	13	17	2	Myocarditis	75.00
32573	John Storie	42	5	8	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
32574	Frank Nack (Dis.)	73	13	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
32575	Susan M. Norel	75	13	9	Peritonitis	75.00
32576	Wilhelmina Dittrich	341	1	9	Appendicitis	25.00
32577	Fred Braun	1784	11	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32578	Otto Donath	8	6	3	Drowning	300.00
32579	John M. Kewnig	42	14	10	Carcinoma of mouth	125.00
32580	Alexander Rennie	547	4	1	Carcinoma of stomach	200.00
32581	Ferdinand Wildermuth	650	26	4	Acute indigestion	300.00
32582	Edwin Johansen	701	4	3	General peritonitis	200.00
32583	R. C. Lovatt	759	15	..	Chronic intestinal nephritis	300.00
32584	Geo. W. Sanderson	819	7	..	Heart disease	75.00
32585	Louis Miller (Dis.)	954	11	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
32586	Albert A. Martin	1143	11	1	Septico Lyaemia	300.00
32587	A. D. Tromblay	1558	1	2	Cancer of intestines	50.00
32588	Charles Hildebrand	558	9	7	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
32589	Franklin Shaw	1	12	11	Carcinoma of aesophagus	300.00
32590	Albert M. Siefert	171	5	8	Convulsions	300.00
32591	John Broback	1102	1	2	Accidental injuries	50.00
32592	Oliver M. Worthington	1102	2	6	Accidental injuries	100.00
32593	Jennie Matilda Dawson	416	19	7	Heart disease	75.00
32594	Vinson Sharp	347	7	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32595	Louis D. Nicol	350	8	4	Bright's disease	300.00
32596	Ernest R. Wills	53	2	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
32597	Henry O. Link	55	19	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32598	Martha Olsen	76	6	6	Bronchial pneumonia	75.00
32599	Marie L. Brunet	134	15	3	Bright's disease	75.00
32600	John Mooney Sr.	160	15	3	Apoplexy	125.00
32601	Minnie Marofski	181	12	7	Diabetes	75.00
32602	Louise Stiegler	312	2	..	Chronic nephritis	50.00
32603	Charles J. Carlson	539	17	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32604	John Cougolin	539	18	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32605	Frank J. Morrell	651	3	7	Uraemia	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32606	Silas B. Sisson	335	5	10	Exhaustion	75.00
32607	W. B. Harper	1656	1	7	Mitral regurgitation	50.00
32608	Paul LeGrady	11	5	4	Suicide	300.00
32609	Torrance P. Connors	440	18	8	General paralysis	300.00
32610	Emma Nufer	11	3	2	Peritonitis	75.00
32611	John C. Parcell	26	2	7	Meningitis	100.00
32612	Henry Carstensen	42	21	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
32613	Herbert Perass	42	1	4	Accidental injuries	50.00
32614	Joseph Robinson	82	5	5	Appendicitis	75.00
32615	W. E. Nichols	194	2	2	Accidental injuries	25.00
32616	Robert Gottwald	211	19	6	Meningitis	300.00
32617	Anna Dolosinski	643	6	2	Endocarditis	75.00
32618	John V. Swenson	792	8	8	Accidental injuries	75.00
32619	John Pauline	875	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
32620	Ada Dailey	971	7	2	Chronic nephritis	75.00
32621	George Snyder	1000	15	6	Organic disease of stomach	125.00
32622	Mary Anne Parke	1127	11	4	Myocarditis	75.00
32623	Jos. A. Boucher	122	7	3	Diabetes	300.00
32624	John O'Neil	149	2	..	Heart disease	25.00
32625	Kruson S. Cornell	495	18	5	Endocarditis	300.00
32626	John Nellis	637	23	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32627	Daniel F. Shelhamer	905	6	..	Chronic bronchitis	75.00
32628	Iola Steele Heine	1362	9	..	Uraemia	75.00
					Total	$45,379.65

142	Full beneficial claims	$33,829.65
40	Semi-beneficial claims	3,625.00
80	Wife claims	5,475.00
8	Disability claims	2,450.00
	Total	$45,379.65

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR AUGUST, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3366	John Lafferty	19	5	..	Three months in arrears	$300.00
3367	Caroline A. Wilson	1879	1	2	Three months in arrears	25.00
3368	Maggie E. Heuss	735	1	3	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3369	Mary Annie Rushing	653	7	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
3370	Alma Alexander	190	3	..	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3371	Louis D. Nicols (Dis.)	350	13	..	Physical ailment	400.00
3372	John L. Mabry	1049	1	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
3373	Christian Larsen	771	15	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
3374	Margaret M. Ryan	907	16	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3375	Jas. Gilman	937	9	7	Two months in arrears	300.00
3376	Joseph A. Wilson	46	17	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3377	James Moody	656	5	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3378	Clark Tate	893	1	11	Three months in arrears	50.00
3379	P. Taulberg	306	..	..	Not filed in constitutional time	.....
3380	Madison Brinson	291	4	8	Three months in arrears	200.00
3381	Mary Frei	608	23	2	Claim paid on former wife	50.00
3382	Ferra Dominick	715	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3383	Mary H. Waltman	974	2	9	Semi-beneficial	50.00
3384	Richard Baines	449	1	5	Sick when admitted	50.00
3385	Wm. J. Coombs	547	12	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
3386	Edna M. Eichbush	971	7	..	Three months in arrears	75.00
3387	Amanda Alarie	1793	2	..	Three months in arrears	50.00
3388	Louis Murlowski (Dis.)	1568	3	9	Not total disability	300.00
3389	Frank Waindl (Dis.)	80	9	2	Not total disability	400.00
3390	Alice M. Siglar	187	21	1	Semi-beneficial	.....
3391	Chas. L. Brewer (Dis.)	75	19	2	Physical ailment	400.00
3392	Fred Daniel (Dis.)	87	..	..	Not filed within two years	400.00
3393	Samuel Oslofsky	167	4	1	Not filed within three months	400.00
3394	Herman Lange	13	2	8	Over sixty years of age when admitted	.....

Canada to Have Federal Labor Board

Canada is to have a Federal Labor Board, which will be formed under the industrial disputes investigation act. The board will consist of five members, two representatives of manufacturers, two representatives of labor, and the fifth to be appointed by the first four members. In cases of disagreement the minister of labor will make the fifth appointment. The Federal Labor Board will review the decisions of the local board of conciliation.

The adjustment service of the Department of Labor has adopted a method somewhat unlike the Canadian practice, though certain features are the same.

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Tenth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Joseph Mondoux, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
Thomas Millette, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
Adeland Pauceau, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
Wilfred Thericaults, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Engineers
Lucien Dronin, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Navy
A. L. Robers, L. U. 801, Woonsocket. R. I., Aero Corps
H. T. Patterson, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., Infantry
James Roberts, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Artillery
John Christenson, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Artillery
Wm. Noble, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Artillery
John Gorman, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Artillery
Thurlow Schofield, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Navy
Louis Holmes, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Navy
John P. Long, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Navy
Fred Sutor, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Navy
Clifford Schofield, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Navy
William Luttiner, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Infantry
John Furando, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Infantry
Joseph Stevens, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Infantry
John Turnbull, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Infantry
John Phillips, L. U. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., Engineers
Aug. J. Hendel, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Conrad Wilson, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
R. Portesi, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Salvator Galati, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
A. Caputo, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Thomas J. Dunn, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Edward Maltby, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Phillip Cunan, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
Wm. R. Walton, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
Erest Scott, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
Robert Baud, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
Clarence Craven, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
Leo G Racicot, L. U. 846, Revere. Mass., Army
J. G. Mastraccia, L. U. 846, Revere, Mass., Army
Frank Ellis, L. U. 854, Madisonville, O.. Army
Syde Tanner, L. U. 854, Madisonville, O., Army
Otis Stapleton, L. U. 856, Greenville, Tex., Army
Willard Stapleton, L. U. 856, Greenville, Tex., Army
W. J. Hynes, L. U. 867, Milford, Mass., Infantry
Thos. McLaughlin, L. U. 893, N. Tarrytown, N. Y., Navy
E. J. Harbula, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Aero Corps
A. Johnson, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Thos. Smith, L. U. 941, East Orange. N. J., Infantry
Frank Statteirr, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Louis Angello, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Alex. Elphenstone, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Emil Steifel, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
P. Acicella, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Chas. J. Schall, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
John Love, Jr., L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Ingold, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Aero Corps
Geo. H. Millar, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Aero Corps
Wm. Kisar, L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., Engineers
Max Neutzler, L.. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Army
Wm. Natsch, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Army
Gus Reinke, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Army
A. Bassmaun, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Army
Carl Burkel, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Army
Lee Maginnis, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo., Army
Ernest Hoeppner, L. U. 955, Appleton, Wis., Navy
A. J. Phillips, L. U. 956, Olympia, Wash., Army
Fred Gibant, L. U. 956, Olympia, Wash., Army
L. O. Tribble, L. U. 977, Wichita, Falls, Tex., Mechanical Dept.
A. D. Barker, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
G. E. Belleville, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
J. F. Hoffmann, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Navy
J. McQuarters, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Ed. Vanatten, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
H. A. Allen, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
Thomas Eldon, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
H. L. Nyholt, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
H. Van Ostrand, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
Carl Wetzell, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
C. N. Otter, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Navy
Fred Brinkerhoff, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
A. J. DeWinkler, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
L. A. Houser, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
L. D. Denmark, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
John Telley, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Axel. Magnuson, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
D. L. Marshbank, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
M. Dell, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
C. C. Maxwell, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Infantry
T. R. Linkenbach, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
R. E. Atkinson, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Wm. Hattersley, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Sam Fife, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
W. L. Lesslie, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Geo. Anderson, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
J. R. Anderson, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
John Lany, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
L. A. Parker, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
E. Riles, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
P. H. Schweiger, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army

C. H. Bennett, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
W. G. Martin, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
F. W. Nulter, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Navy
Allie James, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
John Laing, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
C. E. Hamstead, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
E. Wilkinson, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Navy
J. R. Dale, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Jas. S. Huseby, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
J. C. Wayman, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., Army
Norman E. Smith, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Field Hospital
Aug. R. Kolb, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Field Hospital
Earl Wolf, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Field Hospital
James E. Boalton, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Field Hospital
Floyd Roshon, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Field Hospital
Wm. S. Smith, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Engineers
Jacob K. Grimley, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Ray C. Hartenstine, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
M. S. Yerger, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Chas. E. Boyer, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
S. F. Krause, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Walter Klebe, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
John F. Maier, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Frank Scheffy, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Lloyd Yorgey, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Wm. R. Moyer, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Infantry
Earl W. Engle, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Engineers
Wm. E. Dames, L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa., Engineers
H. C. Clark, L. U. 1024, Cumberland, Md., Infantry
John Harris, L. U. 1024, Cumberland, Md., Infantry
Noah McMurry, L. U. 1036, California, Pa., Band
Chas. W. Jones, L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., Army
Ganet Hines, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Jesse Nunn, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Hugo Carlson, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Peter Souderfrau, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Bert Crouk, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Geo. Cappel, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Henry Gunade, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Frank Miller, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Marion Winter, L. U. 1091, Kidgewood, N. J., Army
Geo. W. Moody, L. U. 1105, Springfield, Mass., Army
Edward L. Reil, L. U. 1110, East Chicago, Ill., Army
C. M. Propst, L. U. 1112, Marshaltown, Ia., Engineers
W. A. Finn, L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., Engineers
John Brown, L. U. 1119, Ridgefield, Conn., Navy
Geo. Bloomer, L. U. 1119, Ridgefield, Conn., Army
Charles Hepperle, L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., Engineers
Walter Newport, L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., Army
Wm. Lobell, L. U. 1122, Bloomfield, N. J., Army
C. E. Stewart, L. U. 1133, Newton, Ia., Artillery
Henry Kleen, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Ralph Nicholson, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Sam Shapiro, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Nathan Lederman, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
F. G. Peterson, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Army
Everett Ritchey, L. U. 1173, Trinidad, Col., Army
Dan Sena, L. U. 1173, Trinidad, Col., Army
Harry Stough, L. U. 1173, Trinidad, Col., Army
Joseph Olson, L. U. 1173, Trinidad, Col., Army
Roy Orndoff, L. U. 1181, Piedmont, W. Va., Army
Percy Hawkins, L. U. 1181, Piedmont, W. Va., Army
Benj. McDowel, L. U. 1181, Piedmont, W. Va., Army
Harry J. Treptow, L. U. 1201, Kaukauna, Wis., Infantry
Paul Patock, L. U. 1208, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Hugo Denier, L. U. 1208, Milwaukee, Wis., Navy
Carl Rosenquist, L. U. 1208, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Eugene Guy, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Artillery
Arthur J. Theriault, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Engineers
C. R. Rides, L. U. 1213, St. Anthony, Ida., Army
Leslie H. Yott, L. U. 1238, Nogales, Ariz., Army
Ed. Krava, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Dan McGreer, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Barney Olsen, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Anton Matuska, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
S. H. Reeder, L. U. 1243, Oneida, N. Y., Army Infantry
Jas. L. Ferguson, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
G. A. Goritz, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Edw. Hebl, L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Ia., Army
Wm. Pounder, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
Chas. A. McKenzie, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
Frederick A. Snell, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Robert Howarth, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
F. E. McKenzie, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
Geo. Sweetman, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Army
S. B. Thomas, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Army
Fred Bettencourt, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
Geo. D. Rosie, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Aero Corps
E. M. McKenzie, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Navy
Wm. J. Barker, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
Louis Ohmer, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
E. M. Bailey, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Aero Corps
Oscar W. Bjork, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Joseph Rose, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Albert Whitehead, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Ralph A. Reed, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Infantry
Chas. L. Bennett, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
R. H. Stewart, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Army
Daniel Sheehan, L. U. 1287, New Bdeford, Mass., Artillery
Chester Norris, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Aero Corps
Geo. Thacker, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Army

Chas. Kierbelger, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Engineers
N. R. Pemberton, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
E. D. Chase, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Army
P. J. Shortell, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Army
F. M. Santos, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Navy
W. E. Howard, L. U. 1287, New Bedford, Mass., Engineers
Geo. Ehrle, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Aero Corps
James Nostrad, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Aero Corps
A. W. Junge, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., Army
Nels Johanson, L. U. 1293, Oconomowoc, Wis., Machine Gun
H. C. Zaiske, L. U. 1293, Oconomowoc, Wis., Navy
W. M. Penar, L. U. 1311, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Engineers
Carl Anderson, L. U. 1311, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
A. W. Lindell, L. U. 1311, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
Alex. Finlayson, L. U. 1311, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
Carl Soderlund, L. U. 1311, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
Geo. Anderson, L. U. 1311, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Infantry
Wm. H. Dodge, L. U. 1327, Belmar, N. J., Infantry
Dennis McElheney, L. U. 1327, Belmar, N. J., Signal Corps
Milton Schnider, L. U. 1327, Belmar, N. J., Infantry
Wilson Moore, L. U. 1327, Belmar, N. J., Artillery
J. W. Hubbell, L. U. 1340, Ft. Collins, Col., Army
J. J. Dexter, L. U. 1340, Ft. Collins, Col., Infantry
I. Spay, L. U. 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind., Army
Everett Sowers, L. U. 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind., Army
Clarence Coolman, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
Geo. Goodchild, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
John Seagren, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
Martin Ryerson, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Infantry
L. W. Green, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich., Engineers
Frank Hertle, L. U. 1374, Keyport, N. J., Army
Myron Bowne, L. U. 1374, Keyport, N. J., Army
Hudson Walling, L. U. 1374, Keyport, N. J., Army
James Fury, L. U. 1374, Keyport, N. J., Army
Frank Heull, L. U. 1374, Keyport, N. J., Army
Jake Phelin, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Army
J. M. Sewell, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Army
G. H. Harder, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla., Army
Geo. Strasburg, L. U. 1402, Watertown, Wis., Navy
Jacob Hassenpflug, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Ernest Howard, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Ben. Beirbaum, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Geo. Wales, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Geo. Kemper, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Matthew Krauss, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Urban Quickert, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Harry Weaver, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
R. L. Myrick, L. U. 1431, Mobile, Ala., Army
Everett Cole, L. U. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J., Army
Thos. Hoelzle, L. U. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J., Army
A. Richards, L. U. 1414, Bergenfield, N. J., Army
E. Williams, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Infantry
Geo. Hinderes, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Infantry
Park Hobill, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Infantry
Robert Koehn, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Infantry
Edwin Fridenstine, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Aero Corps
Paul McRoberts, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., U. S. Marines
Albert Fridenstine, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Artillery
Harry Bemes, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Army
John Dunn, L. U. 1426, Elyria, O., Army
Wm. Grimm, L. U. 1432, Laramie, Wyo., Infantry
John Bardol, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Machine Gun
A. Maiorino, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Carl Dietrich, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
M. Garretson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Christ Anderson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Jas. H. Byrne, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Olof. Williamson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. B. Erir, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Edw. McGarry, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Joe Falck, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Tim O'Connors, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Machine Gun
Chas. Young, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. Buggelu, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Wrege, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Lawrence Geilisero, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
L. M. Thorn, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Oscar Loutonen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Ronning, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Wm. Ulrick, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Sanitary Corps
Paul Bush, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
John Eickell, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Magnussen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Ole Danielsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
H. W. Wilson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Clarence Wick, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Gus Gustafson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Erickson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Otto Gaestel, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Artillery
D. B. Erskin, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Melvin Goff, L. U. 1483, Laporte, Ind., Navy
Carl Schroeder, L. U. 1483, Laporte, Ind., Army
Joseph Hannill, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
Clarence Sherrill, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Navy
E. R. Stubbs, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
L. D. Tooker, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Engineers
Wm. J. Fox, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Navy
J. M. Stewart, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry

S. C. Collins, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
F. L. Ragnar, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. A. Sinaliski, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
S. E. Tuthill, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
Claud Hulse, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. C. Price, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Engineers
W. K. Stubbs, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Engineers
Harold Teague, L. U. 1511, S. Hampton, N. Y., Navy
Geo. N. Davis, L. U. 1526, Denton, Tex., Navy
H. G. Wilbank, L. U. 1562, N. Wales, Pa., Infantry
Ira Frankenfield, L. U. 1562, N. Wales, Pa., Army
Daniel Bartholomew, L. U. 1562, N. Wales, Pa., Infantry
Albert E. Armstrong, L. U. 1562, N. Wales, Pa., Infantry
Frank Buck, L. U. 1562, N. Wales, Pa., Infantry
Ross Renner, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Navy
J. A. Tillman, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
W. E. Robertson, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
H. C. Stradtman, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Gay Drake, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Ellest Johnson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Andrew Kallberg, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Gust. A. Johnson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Mansell, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Navy
A. H. Mattes, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Wagner, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. E. Ryan, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Wm. Mossman, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Herbert Peterson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Harry Robson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Army
John H. Busch, Jr., L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Navy
John Nelson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Barbour, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Cavalry
Geo. L. Petterson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Navy
John Deurling, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Cavalry
Walter Jutzi, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
George Hockbaum, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Leo J. Halm, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Efrain Anderson, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Euclide Rocheleau, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. J. Morris, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Glen Warbory, L. U. 24, Batavia, N. Y., Army
Wm. Huepenbecker, Jr., L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Army
Wm. Nixon, L. U. 25, Toledo, O., Army
Mager Gilbert, L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Army
Geo. Farrell, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
D. J. Donavan, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
W. D. O'Brien, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Ralph Macri, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
O. F. Caooral, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
John S. Prentice, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
James Boyle, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Fred P. Farrell, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
P. Succoman, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Lewis Sansone, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Jake Kovitsky, L. U. 43, Hartford Conn., Army
Sam Winnick, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Carl Olson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Arthur Swanson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Jake Becker, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Alfred Isaeson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Frank J. Wilson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Ernest Anderson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
G. M. Burket, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Ivan Skogland, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
A. Wolfhart, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Herbert H. Whaples, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Wm. S. Szad, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Kenneth Finlayson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
James L. Yacavony, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Fred O. Mannell, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Thomas Cullen, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Donald A. Dodge, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Rufus Stanton, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Frank Blinn, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
James Christie, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
C. E. Shipman, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
W. E. Hepburn, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Jacob Tuckman, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Owen J. Sweeney, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Thos. O. Loughlin, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Geo. Thompson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Martin Dexheimer, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Peter Tagwood, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Wm. Heffron, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Fred Melgard, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Emil Olson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Joseph E. Minor, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
John Yackavoney, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Harry Sweetkover, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
John Grennon, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Geo. Paterson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
James Jameson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Boyden Smith, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Harold B. Smart, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Adolph Broder, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
James Watt, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Arthur A. Aherst, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
D. M. Finlayson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Carl Seraplin, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Albert Schleicher, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Soren Johnson, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Domnick Vincini, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Joseph Horan, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Frank Startny, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. Suchnornel, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Anton Lunak, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Stach, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Emil Riha, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Chas. Lejcar, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Haizman, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Kropacek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Janacek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Fred Swedler, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Karlovsky, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Fred Srauiek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Kral, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Zaula, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Popisil, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Kosata, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Kaspar, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Blaha, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Chas. Krojicek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Kerlik, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Eminger, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Sima, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Etipek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Bauinruh, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Chalupa, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Henry Brodnicki, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Anton Urbaniak, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Julian Bozinski, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Kontnik, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Horany, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army

Joseph Novotny, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph Nesetril, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Soucek, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., Army
LeRoy McGeouch, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Chester A. Brown, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Barney Gilliam, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Army
Peter A. Surrette, L. U. 67, Baxbury, Mass., Army
Charles T. Devine, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass., Navy
Wm. Lemke, L. U. 68, Menomonie, Wis., Infantry
Arthur Harmes, L. U. 68, Menominie, Wis., Navy
Arthur Boeker, L. U. 68, Menomonie, Wis., Ambulance Co.
Jas. L. Pendergast, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
James Till, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Rober Till, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
J. G. Beveridge, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
W. Gaben, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
W. Sckinsing, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Ed. A. Brandt, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Engineers
A. H. Devinger, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Carl Jones, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army
J. W. Lindsay, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army
J. E. Carpenter, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army
John Masters, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army
R. W. Young, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army
Walter Wenck, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., Army
Fred A. Jende, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Infantry
Sam LaPorte, L. U. 90, Muskegon, Mich., Army
Stanley Prorok, L. U. 90, Muskegon, Mich., Army
Peter Winting, L. U. 90, Muskegon, Mich., Army
Fred Born, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
W. Dixon, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
Clarence Eaton, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
Henry Kloha, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
James Pilditch, L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., Army
James W. Plummer, L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Army
Erid Iverson, L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., Army
Sigfried Anderson, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Arthur Johnson, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Alex. Mains, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J., Engineers
G. A. Hoglund, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. C. Johnson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Army
Joseph H. Ferncase, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Army
Chas. A. Peterson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Army
B. O. Nordheim, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Army
Elmer Rasmussen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Navy
A. H. Eulberg, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Aero Corps
Harold W. Magnuson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Marines
Edward Bowe, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Fred Miller, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
L. J. Jorgensen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Machine Gun
F. O. Pearson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Machine Gun
Edward Magnus, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Magnus Christensen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Army
George Lindroth, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
B. Larson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Emil Borse, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Ernest Johnson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Ernest Schirmer, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Amos G. Carwell, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Engineers
A. T. Richcrick, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
Wm. Fandrick, L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y., Artillery
Robert Gee, L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y., Army
O. Skaggs, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
E. E. Selby, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
W. B. Snodgrass, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
C. F. Peterman, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Paul Telkamp, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
W. C. Perry, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
M. A. Flow, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
T. S. Carter, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
L. B. Carter, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Fred Popendecker, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
F. B. White, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
J. N. Carpenter, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Geo. H. Terrell, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
G. C. Huffsteller, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Toney Castro, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
C. M. Huber, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
F. K. Yarbrough, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
R. E. Wilson, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Paul Edwards, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Martin Davidson, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
J. W. Adams, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Jas. Whitney, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Homer Whitney, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Army
Fred Klitting, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., Navy
Hugh Barter, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Artillery
Hugh McDonald, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
L. E. Skaggs, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
C. H. Walder, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Andrew Bendson, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Alford Stein, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
J. F. Rogers, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Iven Peterson, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Artillery
Albert Kloppenberg, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Clay Moore, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Carl Wallenberg, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Stewart, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Robert M. Beistel, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Neugelbauer, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Leo J. Kennelly, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
C. I. Eshelman, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Chas. R. Mountain, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Daniel Moore, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
Frank Analovic, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Infantry
William Cole, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Infantry
V. E. McCaustland, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Engineers
Henry Smoot, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Infantry
Frank Gonzalis, L. U. 262, San Jose, Cal., Aviation
Max F. Maller, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Navy
Joseph Bott, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
John Coger, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Chas. Dilba, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Samuel Entwhistle, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry

Freeman Gurnee, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Edward Kenny, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Fred Oberg, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Ralph B. Olsen, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Gus Ranta, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
C[illegible]er Stedler, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Knut Thompson, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Edward Witman, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Layfette Warne, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Richard Young, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
F. Kitivehoff, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Edward Laursen, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Michael Olsen, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Nicholas Reis, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Walter Gassner, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Frank Eberle, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Deitrich, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J., Navy
Lester J. Fisher, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Engineers
F. C. McGraw, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Infantry
Frank Holler, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
J. F. Tite, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Floyd M. Ladner, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Randal Gantz, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Infantry
David Meyrick, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
S. McKay Dicks, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Infantry
John Wilfinger, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Martin L. Holloran, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Navy
F. J. Horne, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Submarine
Roy Leipheimer, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
David Johnson, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
W. E. McCain, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Infantry
Raphael Boorohtein, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., Army
Harry Bence, L. U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis., Machine Gun
Wm. J. Fritz, L. U. 295, Collinsville, Ill., Army
Raphiel Arth, L. U. 295, Collinsville, Ill., Army
John Seymore, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
Chester W. Nott, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
Frank Goncalver, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
Chas. A. Van Tassel, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., Army
Lawrence E. Padgett, L. U. 319, Roanoke, Va., Infantry
W. D. Trout, L. U. 319, Roanoke, Va., Infantry
W. C. Spangler, L. U. 319, Roanoke, Va., Infantry
J. P. Holland, L. U. 319, Roanoke, Va., Infantry
E. H. Robinson, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
David S. Sullian, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Arthur E. Wilson, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aero Corps
Fred B. Wilson, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aero Corps
Roy F. Bovaniver, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Army
Russell C. Hurlburt, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Engineers
Arnold Freck, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Engineers
C. L. Manry, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Infantry
Wm. H. McCarthy, L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., Aero Corps
Wm. G. Hobson, L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., Artillery
M. W. Meehan, L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., Engineers
James W. Calvin, L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., Engineers
Wm. J. Murphy, L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., Infantry
V. M. Jensen, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Navy
John Leiby, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
H. A. Leiby, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
James Wagner, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
G. Fritzinger, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
Geo. Schantzenback, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
Jacob Jacobson, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
Robert Taylor, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
Felix Dyner, L. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J., Army
W. O. Barnidge, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La., Army
Jim Tennyson, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La., Army
Walter Christ, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Army
Harry Linebury, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa., Army
Oscar Genderson, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Army
Frank Brault, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Army
Clarence Bousquette, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Army
Francis Lucier, L. U. 408, Worcester, Mass., Army
E. G. Almquist, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
M. Ansell, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
R. F. Burcham, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Henry Behrman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
M. C. Bianchi, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Harry Beck, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry
Einar Carlson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Alfred Costanzo, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Joe Darnstedt, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Thos. E. Day, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Artillery
A. Emmons, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
Axel Fraden, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
John E. Gladfelter, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
R. C. Hammang, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Chas. Hampton, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
B. J. Hackman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
Hemick Hansen, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Geo. Heidkamp, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Alfred Hendrickson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
J. P. Johnson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
M. F. Jones, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
H. R. Jones, L. U. 427, Omoha, Neb., Navy
Frank F. Lang, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Aero Corps
Lawrence Laun, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Machine Gun
F. C. Lightell, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
Wm. Nielsen, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Thos. E. Nelson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
M. P. O'Brien, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
Jacob Olsen, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
David Peterson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Signal Corps
C. L. Pittman, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
Percy Peterson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
A. J. Ramm, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
L. E. Reeves, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
W. A. Sornson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Wm. Snyder, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
R. P. Tellander, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Wm. Wandberg, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Engineers
J. L. Wilson, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Navy
Edward White, Jr., L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Infantry

J. B. Youmans, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Chas. T. White, L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., Army
Dura Newman, L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O., Army
Walter Jenson, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Army
T. E. Lapoint, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., Army
Ernest Dean, L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y., Navy
Peter U. Fowler, L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y., Navy
Geo. Heit, L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y., Navy
John Banon, L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y., Army
John Cuatt, L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y., Army
Chas. Crowley, L. U. 485, New York, N. Y., Army
David Davidson, L. U. 485, New York, N. Y., Army
John Kochler, L. U. 485, New York, N. Y., Army
Wm. Moline, L. U. 485, New York, N. Y., Army
Wm. Pritchard, L. U. 485, New York, N. Y., Army
Erling Salersvon, L. U. 485, New York, N. Y., Army
John Brozinski, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Jackson, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Fred Kraft, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
P. J. McCarthy, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Geo. Nagengast, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Quinn, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Siefkin, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Arthur Sullivan, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Owen Dowling, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
George Lewer, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Timothy Cotter, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Joseph German, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Walter Brose, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Navy
Alfred Beck, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Wm. Proddin, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J., Infantry
Wm. J. Lally, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Marines
Axel Swanson, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Wm. D. Kleinhardt, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Aero Corps
Ben Rafkowitz, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Army
Ole Thompson, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Army
Emil Benson, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., Army
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C. M. Holt, L. U. 511, Roswell, N. M., Army
T. C. Bertrand, L. U. 511, Roswell, N. M., Army
Lewis Ciarlebba, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Guiseppe Terrocciano, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Army
Ernest Bull, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Infantry
Donald McGlasson, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Harms, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Army
William Moran, L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Army
John Giguere, L. U. 570, Gardner, Mass., Army
Bob Durham, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Lesley Clayton, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Chas. Shots, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Warren Allinder, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
John Allen, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Valley Allen, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Geo. Regina, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Ralph Carlston, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
R. Rosa, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
A. Pitz, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Jas. Traglor, L. U. 571, Carnegie, Pa., Army
Lambert Billington, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Army
Daniel Rich, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Army
F. M. Cardona, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Army
Wm. R. Cole, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Navy
Ray Crater, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Infantry
David H. Year, L. U. 573, Rye, N. Y., Infantry
Alfred Eberle, L. U. 596, Taylor, Tex., Navy
W. A. Wagner, L. U. 596, Taylor, Tex., Navy
Karl Dorsey, L. U. 597, Centerville, Ia., Navy
R. J. Preffin, L. U. 597, Centerville, Ia., Army
Jessie Yant, L. U. 597, Centerville, Ia., Army
John Giff, L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Engineers
Albert Habadank, L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Engineers
Fred Freund, Jr., L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Engineers
Wm. Gebhardt, L. U. 612, Union Hill, N. J., Army
Palmar Uhr, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
August Limburg, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
C. E. Christenson, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
M. J. Feld, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
H. J. Sprick, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
Chas. Sooder, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
Ed. Crouse, L. U. 641, Fort Dodge, Ia., Army
Joe Arnold, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
Robert Bixter, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
Glen Handasheld, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
Delmar Hunter, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
Leo Kesler, L. U. 660, Springfield,O., Army
Bryan Laser, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
Oscar Prye, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
Wayne Rouch, L. U. 660, Springfield, O., Army
William Edelson, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Morris Droskin, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Army
John A. Agresta, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Anthony Coste, L. U. 697, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. V. Witt, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Infantry
J. F. Feldhans, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Infantry
Herman Berg, L. U. 703, Lockland, O., Infantry
M. C. Haight, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
W. E. Bradley, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
J. J. Connolly, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Burton Steward, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
A. F. Woodard, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Percy Burton, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Fred G. Smith, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Geo. Robinson, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
A. McCourtie, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Alex. Ness, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Raymond Skinner, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Harrison Douglas, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Geo. McQueen, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
J. Christian, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Tom Bryan, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Geo. Littlefair, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Leonard Stevens, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Morris Flynn, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Albert Sevigny, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army

Archie Dell, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Richard Gerow, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Walter Mason, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Elton Nelson, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
Fred Lowe, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Can., Army
J. K. McKensey, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
H. V. Lower, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Infantry
Ellis Hughes, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
Wilfred Taylor, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Infantry
Albert Larson, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Machine Gun
Irwin Louden, L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., Army
Seymore Bicend, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Clarence Clayton, L. U. 750, Ashbury Park, N. J., Army
Robert Fany, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Julius Jensen, L. U. 750, Asbury, Park, N. J., Army
Thos. Jensen, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Thos. J. White, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Claud Sherman, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Harold Jetman, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Harry J. Huggins, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Walter H. Bennett, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
R. B. Gray, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
John E. Gant, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Paul Woodworthy, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
A. E. Lawrence, L. U. 750, Ashbury Park, N. J., Army
F. B. Anderson, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Chester D. Southard, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
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Herbet Poland, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
LeRoy P. Harvy, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Norman Parker, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
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H. Southard, Jr., L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Lester Rodgers, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Wellington Osborne, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Chas. Jensen, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., Army
Raymond E. Baucqoin, L. U. 794, Leominister, Mass., Army
Joseph Piccione, L. U. 794, Leominister, Mass., Army
John Budjack, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Army
Michael Davitt, L. U. 813, Carbondale, Pa., Army
Phillip Curran, L. U. 843, Johnstown, Pa., Army
Wm. R. Walton, L. U. 843, Johnstown, Pa., Army
Ernest Scott, L. U. 843, Johnstown, Pa., Army
Robert Baird, L. U. 843, Johnstown, Pa., Army
Clarence Craven, L. U. 843, Johnstown, Pa., Army
Walter B. Alford, L. U. 843, Johnstown, Pa., Army
Richard Marlo, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Marines
Louis Pettygrew, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Howard Smith, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Aero Corps
Duncan McKiel, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Carl Benson, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Marines
Harold Ingram, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Marines
Ray Ellise, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Aviation
Wallace Temple, L. U. 847, Natick, Mass., Infantry
Carl Eckland, L. U. 888, Salem, Mass., Army
Hyman Raskyn, L. U. 888, Salem, Mass., Army
Marion Joy, L. U. 918, Manhattan, Kans., Cavalry
C. H. Bixler, L. U. 918, Manhattan, Kans., Army
James Grant, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
N. Renand, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
A. J. McDonald, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
V. C. Glenn, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
L. W. Hulune, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Harley Young, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
A. J. Timms, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
J. A. Mason, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
C. O. Jones, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
E. Evans, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
M. M. Iglehart, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Layton Shobert, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Claud Terrell, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Ross Goodison, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
A. J. Bordsky, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
O. H. Holleman, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
P. Yellowley, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Engineers
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W. H. Laugston, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
V. C. Rothenbach, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
J. M. Cook, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
R. V. Martin, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
A. Hancy, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Earl Spencer, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Donald Stallard, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Clyde Elliott, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
C. H. Wheeler, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
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S. C. Taylor, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
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P. E. Featherly, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
E. L. Woods, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
M. R. Walker, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Joe Spradling, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
George Stomm, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Leslie Shafer, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
C. B .Wilson, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
George Pierce, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
W. P. Lively, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Walter E. Sherer, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
M. P. Christenson, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Wm. Mathinson, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Wm. M. Iusch, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Engineers
J. D. Sallsman, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
E. V. Atchley, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Fred Marshall, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
D. S. Blankenship, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Engineers
J. J. Smith, Jr., L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
C. C. Chandler, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Wilfred Merry, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
P. J. Eck, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
J. D. Parks, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
B. L. Merrill, L. U. 943 Tulsa, Okla., Army
J. R. Lewis, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Wm. H. Clark, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Arthur C. Fisk, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Alfred C. Huling, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
F. E. James, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Geo. Bobzien, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
W. H. Rucker, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Engineers
S. W. Roberts, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Paul A. Bryan, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Van W. Stewart, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
Quay Franklin, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
F. O. McKinley, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army

E. V. Anderson, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
A. C. Crandell, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
E. F. Green, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
C. C. Alexander, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
W. H. Hill, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Army
A. L. Mason, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., Artillery
Percy J. Smith, L. U. 1045, Barrington, Mass., Marines
Bruno C. Zaske, L. U. 1045, Barrington, Mass. Army
Thomas Sullivan, L. U. 1045, Barrington, Mass., Army
Walter M. Connon, L. U. 1066, Rockland, Me., Engineers
Irvin Curtis, L. U. 1066, Rockland, Me., Army
Fred H. Ames, L. U. 1066, Rockland, Me., Infantry
Melvin H. St. Clair, L. U. 1066, Rockland, Me. Army
Francisco Colomer, L. U. 1090, Utuado, Porto Rico, Army
Nathan Ledeman, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Ralph Nickolsen, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Waslaw Montville, L. U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Einar Farch, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Quarter Master's Co.
Antoine Bilodeau, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Infantry
G. J. Rheaume, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Infantry
Joseph P. Soucy, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., Infantry
Carl B. Anderson, L. U. 1226, Manistee, Mich., Army
Barney Olson, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Jos. Homolka, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
A. Matuska, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
John McDermott, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Dan McGreer, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Edward Hebl, L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Ia., Army
Roy Gates, L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., Army
Eber McClelland, L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., Army
Luther Ferguson, L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., Army
Vilhelm Jensen, L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., Army
Leo Thurston, L. U. 1261, Ilion, N. Y., Army
Fred Velletri, L. U. 1263, Millbrook, N. Y., Army
Alex. Maginsky, L. U. 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
Steve Szermack, L. U. 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
Clarence Brandsma, L. U. 1336, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
William Nowak, L. U. 1336, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
J. A. Haam, L. U. 1336, Grand Rapids, Mich., Army
R. Marshall, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
C. Harrigan, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
C. Schultz, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Albert Doster, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Geo. E. Stalder, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Leo W. Bredenstein, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Arthur Leatoner, L. U. 1350, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Chas. Lovie, L. U. 1350, Holyoke, Mass., Army
Felix Kelly, L. U. 1350, Holyoke, Mass., Army
A. P. Ewing, L. U. 1363, Brownwood, Tex., Army
A. L. Campbell, L. U. 1366, Quincy, Ill., Army
Oscar F. King, L. U. 1366, Quincy, Ill., Army
Geo. H. Sebluster, L. U. 1366, Quincy, Ill., Army
Herman Vahle, L. U. 1366, Quincy, Ill., Army
Albert Krallmann, L. U. 1366, Quincy, Ill., Army
C. A. Heinz, L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Army
Lewis Branck, L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Army
Harry Robbins, L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
A. Sauer, L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Edwin Sugg, L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Fred Wallace, L. U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Alex. Zoyan, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Aero Corps
Wm. H. Van Pelt, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Army
Herman Gherke, L. U. 1403, Watertown, Wis., Army
Simon Model, L. U. 1403, Watertown, Wis., Army
Harry Weayer, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Thomas Maple, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
James Gagnier, L. U. 1420, Hudson, N. Y., Army
Henry Schmidt, L. U. 1420, Hudson, N. Y., Army
Michael Novak, L. U. 1420, Hudson, N. Y., Army
Harold Tellefsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Morgan, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Osterholm, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Michael J. Rock, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Robert Turnbloom, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Paul Bush, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Sigvart Knudson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
C. Murphy, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., M. D. Corps
John M. Judge, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
J. J. Grogan, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
T. Grogan, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Lawrence Garrity, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Edward Thompson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Robert Long, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Ole Danielsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Fred Niendorff, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Max Siedel, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
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Edward F. Brown, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Signal Corps
Jos. M. Wildman, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Engineers
Ray Buckholz, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Infantry
J. A. Hargraves, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Carl Nyman, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
H. W. Albright, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Ed. Robertson, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
A. Mathiasseu, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Melvin Krupka, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
O. W. Haworth, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
C. V. Spidell, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Carl Lundquist, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Gust Larkin, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Daniel Bird, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
John Osmos, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
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Wm. Jenson, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
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Walter Kosanke, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
S. Kavate, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Conrad Hovik, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
H. Seastrom, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
B. J. Sedlyniyr, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
J. C. Clyde, L. U. 1564, Casper, Wyo., Army
Ralph Carr, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
John Pyle, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Navy
Ferd Bargazani, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Joe Malanson, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry

John Halligan, L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., Infantry
Chas. Held, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
R. Descateaux, L. U. 1610, Lowell, Mass., Army
Ernest Pineault, L. U. 1610, Lowell, Mass., Army
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G. Casieri, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
E. Zecca, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
Emil Havlik, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Army
Chas. Laudot, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Army
Leslie A. Bragg, L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., Army
A. Brodens, L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., Army
Emile Quellette, L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., Army
Eugene Bagley, L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal., Navy
Guy Coustina, L. U. 1629, Ashtabula, O., Army
L. H. Avery, L. U. 1629, Ashtabula, O., Army
Otto Knoppala, L. U. 1629, Ashtabula, O., Army
M. J. Collins, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Army
Thos. Stanley, L. U. 1653, Cambridge, Mass., Army
G. E. Markart, L. U. 1655, Sapulpa, Okla., Army
Walter Demars, L. U. 1655, Capulpa, Okla., Army
F. F. Henry, L. U. 1655, Sapulpa, Okla., Army
Roy Beacroft, L. U. 1655, Sapulpa, Okla., Army
O. E. Lane, L. U 1655, Sapulpa, Okla., Army
Russel Hatcher, L. U. 1655, Sapulpa, Okla., Army
W. T. Cooper, L. U. 1655, Sapulpa, Okla., Army
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Elmer Payne, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Geo. Pfeiffer, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Oscar Haertch, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Wm. Ervine, Jr., L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Daniel Young, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Harvey Tmshrveiler, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
W. Jorgenson, L. U. 1689, San Francisco, Cal., Army
W. Lange, L. U. 1689, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Oakes Erskine, L U. 1689, San Francisco, Cal., Army
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Carl Sanders, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Army
Leonard Franklin, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Navy
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L. B. Lewis, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Army
R. Dubin, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
W. E. Valentine, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Chas. Trienis, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
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James Flynn, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill., Army
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Olaf Sundquist, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Infantry
Edward F. Brown, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Army
Robt. J. Patton, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Army
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Chas. B. Gould, L. U. 1489, Burlington, N. J., Infantry
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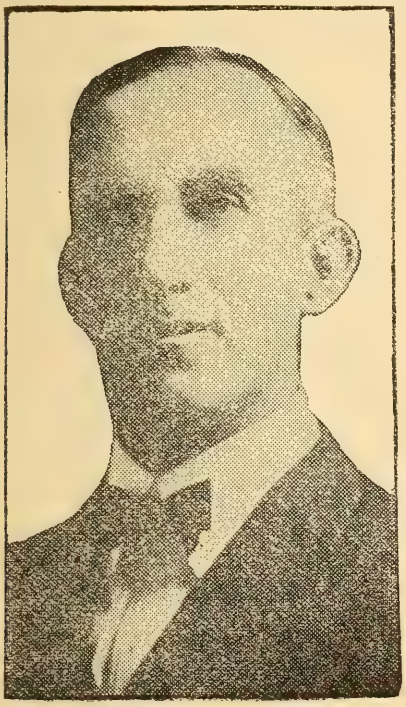
Elphige Loranger, L. U. 1616, Nashut, N. H., Army
Elmer Daniels, L. U. 1667, Oakland, Cal., Army
J. K. Thomas, L. U. 1667, Oakland, Cal., Army
Frank Ossman, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Joseph Brecker, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Homer Mattison, L. U. 1683, Forrest City, Pa., Army
John Yncha, L. U. 1683, Forrest City, Pa., Army
W. Lange, L. U. 1689, W. Berkley, Cal., Infantry
Ed. Weber, L. U. 1689, W. Berkley, Cal., Army
Olaf W. Olson, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Navy
Fred Shogren, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Navy
Carl A. Johnson, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Navy
Carl J. Clark, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Engineers
N. S. Hakanson, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Infantry
Gust Graugvist, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Infantry
Carl A. Swanson, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I., Aero Corps
Allen Angelo, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
Wm. L. Hudson, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
Chas. Herbert, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
Ross Phifer, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
Horace Saill, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
Roy Steelman, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
Geo. T. Whalen, L. U. 1704, Atlantic City, N. J., Army
C. R. Craig, L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind., Infantry
Ralph Dodds, L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind., Infantry
Isaac Richeiu, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Army
William Wechrier, L. U. 1715, Vancouver, Wash., Engineers
Joseph Noll, L. U. 1727, Chicago, Ill., Navy
John Woyton, L. U. 1727, Chicago, Ill., Aviation
Albert Bork, L. U. 1734, Bismarck, N. D., Army
Herbert Chafin, L. U. 1734, Bismarck, N. D., Army
Max Caplan, L. U. 1742, New Haven, Conn., Army
Robert Brydan, L. U. 1755, E. Aurora, N. Y., Army
Berry Eldridge, L. U. 1755, E. Aurora, N. Y., Aviation
Karl Logal, L. U. 1755, E. Aurora, N. Y., Infantry
Albert Brass, L. U. 1755, E. Aurora, N. Y., Infantry
Lawrence Eernst, L. U. 1755, E. Eurora, N. Y., Marines
Crval Adams, L. U. 1755, E. Aurora, N. Y., Infantry
Leslie Corak, L. U. 1755, E. Aurora, N. Y., Aviation
A J. Johnson, L. U. 1769, Gillespie, Ill., Army
John Simonetto, L. U. 1769, Gillespie, Ill., Army
E F. Dietz, L. U. 1769, Gillespie, Ill., Army
C. W. Werst, L. U. 1776, Pendleton, Ore., Field Artillery

T. C. Blough, L. U. 1776, Pendleton, Ore., Engineers
Chas. A. Crabtree, L. U. 1776, Pendleton, Ore., Military Police
Geo. G. Millet, L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can., Infantry
J. Zetnick, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Loibrock, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., Army
Tom Heinz, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Heskern, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., Army
Jos. Bruns, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Navy
Al. Dobbelaar, L. U. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J., Naval Reserve
Earl Barrow, L. U. 1792, Sedalia, Mo., Infantry
Harry Moore, L. U. 1792, Sedalia, Mo., Infantry
Wm. Scheupp, L. U. 1792, Sedalia, Mo., Infantry
Otto Weller, L. U. 1792, Sedalia, Mo., Infantry
D. F. McRae, L. U. 1799, Toronto, Ont., Can., Army
A. Skinner, L. U. 1799, Toronto, Ont., Can., Army
H. W. Brookes, L. U. 1799, Toronto, Ont., Can., Army
Roland Wilhelm, L. U. 1808, Wood River, Ill., Army
Neal Chance, L. U. 1822, Little Rock, Ark., Navy
L. E. Perham, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Engineers
Paul Hoff, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
N. R. Short, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
R. I. Short, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Julius Bauman, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Martin Krueger, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Ben Hoffman, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Peter Bech, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Harry Westfall, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Hans Somdergard, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
Martin Boheim, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Ia., Army
William Gray, L. U. 1836, Russellville, Ark., Field Artillery
Oscar McKee, L. U. 1836, Russellville, Ark., Construction Co.
Walter McDonnell, L. U. 1839, E. Providence, H. I., Navy
E. E. Edwards, L. U. 1844, Eureka, Cal., Army
Cliff Walsbad, L. U. 1844, Eureka, Cal., Army
Clarence Brocius, L. U. 1853, Frackville, Pa., Army
Walter Haupt, L. U. 1853, Frackville, Pa., Army
John Haupt, L. U. 1853, Frackville, Pa., Army
John Kelley, L. U. 1853, Frackville, Pa., Army
Marvin Brooks, L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo., Navy
James S. Brown, L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo., Navy
V. E. Hallquist, L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo., Aviation
Robert Greenweight, L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo., Infantry
Howard H. Reed, L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo., Infantry
Julius Rime, L. U. 1874, Denver, Colo., Infantry
Robert F. McDonald, L. U. 1784, Denver, Colo., Quarter Master's Co.
George S. Fisher, L. U. 1877, Pawtucket, R. I., Navy
Lester Fix, L. U. 1894, Junction City, Kans., Navy
Fred Wire, L. U. 1894, Junction City, Kans., Navy
Arthur W. Beadle, L. U. 1894, Junction City, Kans., Army
L. L. Stevenson, L. U. 1894, Junction City, Kans., Veterinary Corps
Michael Poirier, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Allude Soucay, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Isaac Knight, L. U. 1904, Norfolk, Va., Army
Lester R. Shires, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Arthur Beyer, L. U. 1929, Cleveland, O., Army
J. R. Newton, L. U. 1935, Deming, N. M., Navy
Chas. Romaker, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Infantry
Joseph Hubay, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Infantry
Peter James L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Infantry
Earl Hicks, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Infantry
Mike Malinowski, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Army
George Haas, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Army
Joseph Murozynski, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Polis.. Army
Conrad Makel, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Navy
Edward Senecal, L. U. 1940, Toledo, O., Army
Arthur B. Cable, L. U. 1945, Westport, Conn., Army
John Mark, L. U. 1945, Westport, Conn., Army
S. O. Rue, L. U 1970, Aberdeen, Wash., Infantry
Otto H. Larson, L. U. 1970, Aberdeen, Wash., Infantry
Andrew Pfeiffer, L. U. 1970, Aberdeen, Wash., Infantry
John Overbust, L. U. 1970, Aberdeen, Wash., Infantry
J. F. Frank, L. U. 1970, Aberdeen, Wash., Infanti
Roy Richards, L. U. 1970, Aberdeen, Wash., Infantry
J. Koyok, L. U. 2509, Cleveland, O., Army
Thos. H. Aitchison, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Army
Wm. Mauson, L. U. 2510, Cleveland, O., Army
H. E. Thomas, L. U. 2555, San Francisco, Cal., Army
C. O'Toole, L. U. 2556, San Francisco, Cal., Army
W. Mangets, L. U. 2556, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Archie Monroe, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Army
J. Manscaw, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Army
Leo E. Oweto, L. U. 2557, San Francisco, Cal., Naval Reserve
Wm. Barlow, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
A. Pfund, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
Thos. Corbett, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
Chas. Cameron, L. U. 2561, New York, N. Y., Army
G. M. Minnick, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Army
John E. Heeter, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Army
H. Noble, L. U. 2563, Washington, D. C., Army
H. Rayner, L. U. 2647, Vancouver, B. C., Can., Army
J. B. Fryer, L. U. 2647, Vancouver, B. C., Can., Army
G. Robson, L. U. 2651, Victoria, B. C., Can., Army
C. J. Deacon, Victoria, B. C., Can., Army
B. Brandson, L. U. 2651, Victoria, B. C., Can., Navy

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General Office from Recording Secretaries.

Brother O'Dea to Contribute Craft Problems

Brother T. M. (Tom) O'Dea, of L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., a member with a deep theoretical and practical knowledge of carpentry problems, will in future be a frequent contributor to the "Craft Problem" section of "The Carpenter." Brother O'Dea is at the present time an instructor in manual training under the Chicago Board of Education and it has been his good fortune to obtain a technical training in the practical arts and sciences given to few, if any, carpenters of today. He is a graduate of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, Ireland, holds diplomas from the University of London and the Bachelor of Science degree from the Armour Institute of Technology of Chicago. "Tom" is, or rather was, mainly a "night school" student and justly prides himself upon it. Although a little more than six years in Chicago he graduated from the Lane High School, taking a technical course in machine shop work and machine design, foundry practice, patternmaking, woodturning, chemistry, electricity and electrical construction. At the Crane High School he took advanced electricity and chemisty and at the Harrison High School he took auto engineering and construction. At Holloway Polytechnic Institute, London, England, he took building construction, civil engineering, geometrical construction and design, carpentry and cabinet making. At the Kevin St. Technical Institute, Dublin, Ireland, he took mechanical drawing, model drawing, modelling in clay and wood carving. He graduated from the School of Art, Dublin, and holds under its seal, "the art class teachers' certificate in drawing" — this is the highest award in art given by the City and Guild Institute, London. And with all this "Tom" is still the same old "boy" for and with our "boys" in Chicago. His latest move is the conducting of a free school on Saturdays for youths, the aim and object of which is to prepare them to take the entrance examination to West Point and Annapolis. Particulars regarding this may be had by writing T. M. O'Dea, 165 W. Madison St., Chicago.



Brother T. M. O'Dea, L. U. 13.

Brother O'Dea intends to visit all the locals in the Chicago district in the near future and address them on the subject of "vocational education," and judging from his educational and practical experience, he will doubtless do full justice to his subject.

Secretary Lane's Plan

"We can have a job at good pay for every soldier who returns from France if Congress will give us the financial support needed," says Secretary of the Interior Lane, who is taking advantage of every opportunity to press home the need for utilizing the millions of acres of waste land in this country.

The preparation of a program looking to providing farms for these soldiers has been assigned to A. P. Davis, director and chief engineer of the United States reclamation service.

"This plan," said Mr. Lane, "has received the indorsement of so large a percentage of Congress and the press of the country that it appears to be a probable program; it certainly is a practicable one. We have but $200,000 now for preliminary surveys and reports, but this will be increased undoubtedly by the incoming Congress. There is enough waste and undeveloped land in this country to give every soldier a farm, but of course no such program is contemplated because all would not want farms."

Craft Problems

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

Article VIII

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The molded or curved roofs which I propose to treat in this and other articles, may not be familiar to many readers and seem difficult to execute and various methods have been put forward for the purpose of finding the exact cuts, etc., but to me there have been none so far submitted so as to be practical and

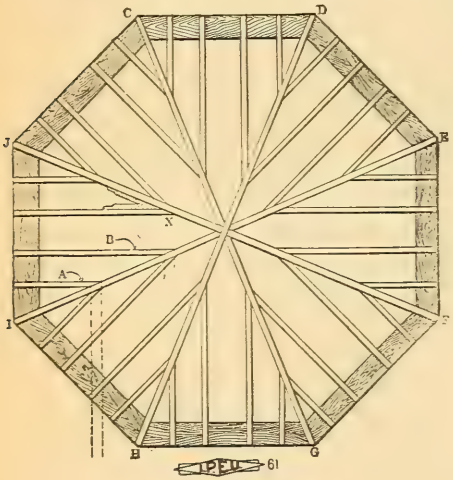


Fig. 1.

applicable, so I have worked out the solutions as follow:

The first is a regular "ogee" molded tower roof on an octagonal or eight-sided plan of wall plates as represented in Fig. 1 of the sketches where the plan of the rafters is shown indicated by the layout lines to the apex (Fig. 2) or center of the eight-sided polygonal roof with all the hips and jacks required, "C-D," "E-F," "C-T," "H-I" "J" is the eight-sided plate and each roof plane has a molded surface terminating in a point of the apex, "L."

As there may, perhaps, be some readers who are not familiar with the proper ways of laying down an octagon, I will now elucidate them.

Let "A-B," Fig. 3, be one side of any length desired, say 4, 6, 8 or 10 feet laid down on a sheet of good manila paper or cardboard to ½-inch scale of which each ½-inch will be equal to 1 foot or 3 inches altogether for a 6-foot length. I go into this in detail in order to explain explicitly the value of the scales which every good carpenter should know and understand.

With the steel square or bevel set to a full mitre of 45 degrees, draw "A-D" and "B-C" and make each 6 feet long as "A-B." Next from "C" and "D" draw up "A-H" and "C-E" of equal length to "A-B." From "E" and "H" draw "H-

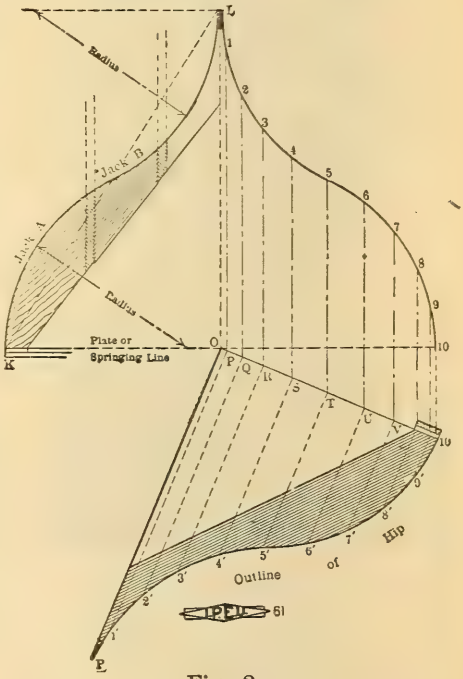


Fig. 2.

G" and "E-F" also equal to "A-B" on the right and left, 45 degree angles as before and join "G" and "F" to complete the figure in the manner shown, taking the greatest care as to the exactness of the dimensions and the accuracy of the angle and verifying them with the dividers or with a rod laid out full size as on a floor.

Another way to do it is to use the figures 7 and 17 on the steel square and still another way is that seen at Fig. 4, where we first draw an exact square as "A-B," "C" and "D" and incircle the octagon within it as "E-M," "K-G," "F-J," "H-N" and "E;" so by any of these methods the outer plate line of Fig. 1 may be determined cautiously watching that the figure is correct and not

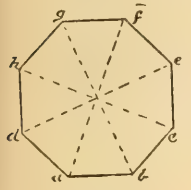


Fig. 3.

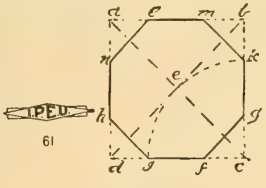


Fig. 4.

askew as many polygonal figures often are through imperfect laying out.

"K," "A," "B," and "L," Fig. 2, to the left will be the profile of one of eight hip rafters, "K-A" and "K-B" being two jack rafters which will stand over their seats as "A" and "B" on Fig.

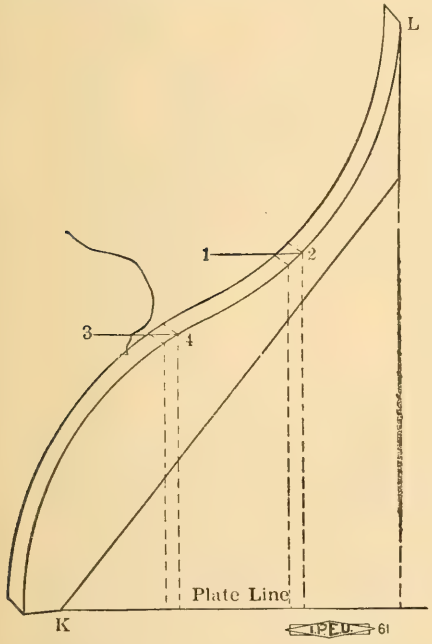


Fig. 5.

1 and the bevel at "X" is a left-hand bevel to fit against one hip, being reversed for the right-hand and the layout of Fig. 1 will explain this very clearly.

To find the exact shape of the ogee or "O-G" curve of the hips go to Fig. 2 and draw "0-10" the center line or seat of "F-X" in Fig. 1, and square down from "O" draw "O-P" for the height.

Divide the "O-G" curve "L-10" into ten equal parts, commencing at "L," and draw lines down from the spacing points to the plate line "K-O-10" and lengthen these to intersect "O-10" as "P," "Q," "R," "S," "T," "U," "V," "W," and from these intersecting points draw lines square down to and set off on them same lengths as from "L" to "10" above and through these points sketch the outline "O-G" curve for one hip or "pattern" hip rafter. The ogee across the plan is struck from two centers and radii lines as represented at the left side of Fig. 2.

Readers will observe in Figs. 5 and 2 very simple methods of finding the jack rafters which have the same outline or profile as the hips and must, when set up, all coincide, and give smooth, even surfaces to the whole eight curved planes which make the whole roof neat and elegant.

—Framing an Octagonal Roof With a Circular Dome—

At Fig. 6 let "A-B," "C-D," "E-F," "G-H," be the plan of the wall plates and "H-O," "G-O," "G-N," "F-N," "F-M," "E-M," "E-L," "D-L," "D-K," "C-K," "C-Z," "B-Z," "B-J," "A-J," "A-I,"

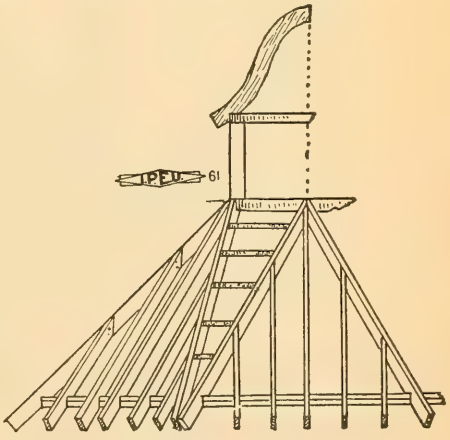


Fig. 7.

and "H-I" the seats of the hip rafters. The intervening planes between the hips will be curved surfaces as "O-N-G," and the horizontal cripple rafters sawn with their outer edges curved and beveled to suit the slope or pitch as seen in Fig.

7, struck from the center of the upper dome. The upper end cuts of the octagonal hips are cut to, and notched under the upper circular plate which carries the studding and forms the drum of the dome above.

Concerning the lengths of the hips, jacks and common rafters, readers will see the simplest way to do this shown in Fig. 6. To obtain the length of main hips as "G-N," etc., lay off the seat, "F-M" and square up from "M" as "M-R." Join "R" and "F," which will be the required length, and "R" and "F" will be the top and bottom cuts and bevels.

For the common rafter, "3-N," divide "F-E" into two equal parts at "P" and square up from "P," as "P-M;" and from "M" as "M-Q" and join "P" and "Q," which will be the length of the common rafter to stand over the seat, "3-N."

For the jacks from "P" on the line "P-M," set off the distances from the line of the outside of the plate as 1, 2 or 4, and 5, to the point where each comes against the side of the seat of the hips, "G-N," and "F-N," as "P-Y" and "P-W." From the points "W" and "Y," square out until each line cuts the line "P-Q" at "X" and "Z-P-X" and "P-Z" will be the exact length of each jack to the longest point.

The roof is topped with moulded "O-G" rafters, the pattern of which is given at "F-T" in Fig. 6.

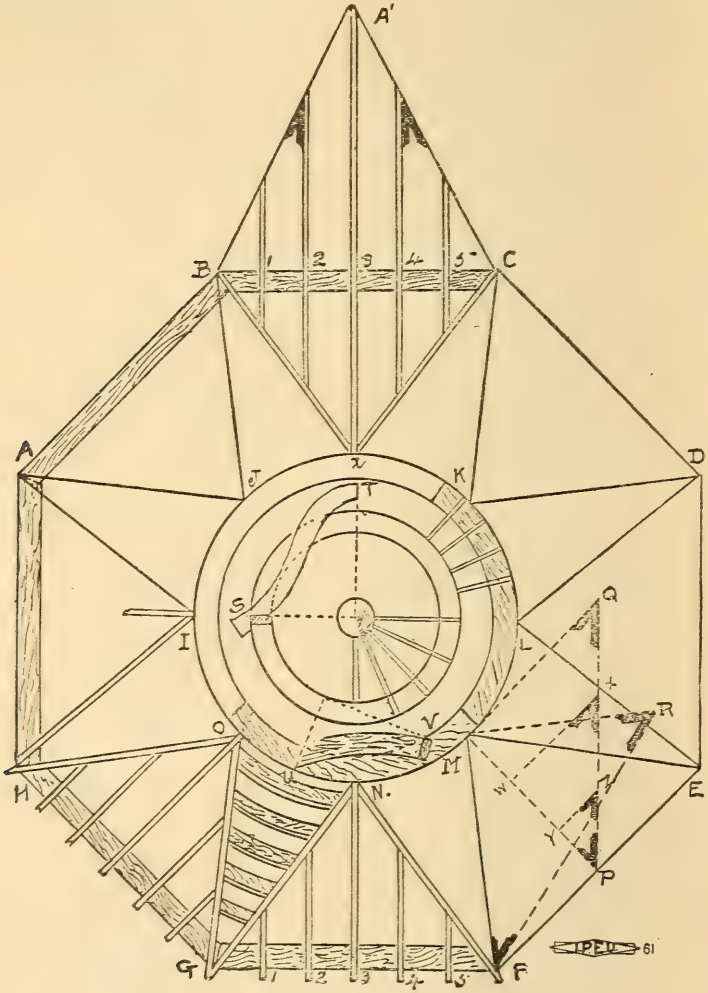


Fig. 6.

Blue Print Study

(By John Upton.)

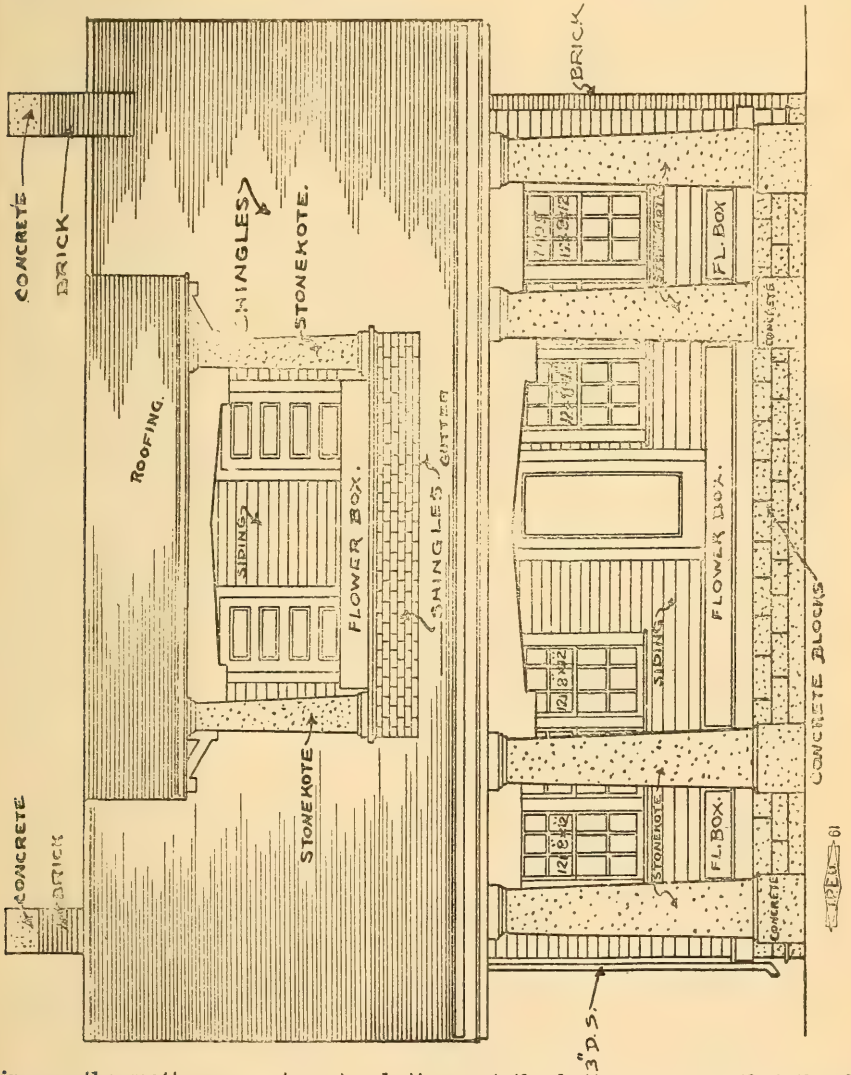
Now, that many younger men, with their up-to-date technical knowledge, have gone to war and left many older ones to look out for themselves, who to some extent, are not exactly familiar with prepared plans and blue prints, it may be well for them to do a little studying on the matter so as to get a better idea of the work.

Most of us older men received our education at a time and place where blue prints were not as common as they are today and they remain somewhat of a puzzle to us yet, so a little explanation may prove a great help.

This set of drawings shows a practical house, economical in design and construction and good enough for any laboring man.

The explanations will be helpful in getting an understanding of other blue prints as well as this.

Look at Fig. 1, the front elevation of a house of bungalow style. Beginning at the bottom, we see that the foundation is of concrete blocks and that the bases of the four large porch columns are of concrete while the columns are marked "stone kote," which indicates that they are built up, i. e., a frame covered with wooden or metal lath and plastered over. By looking at the detailed

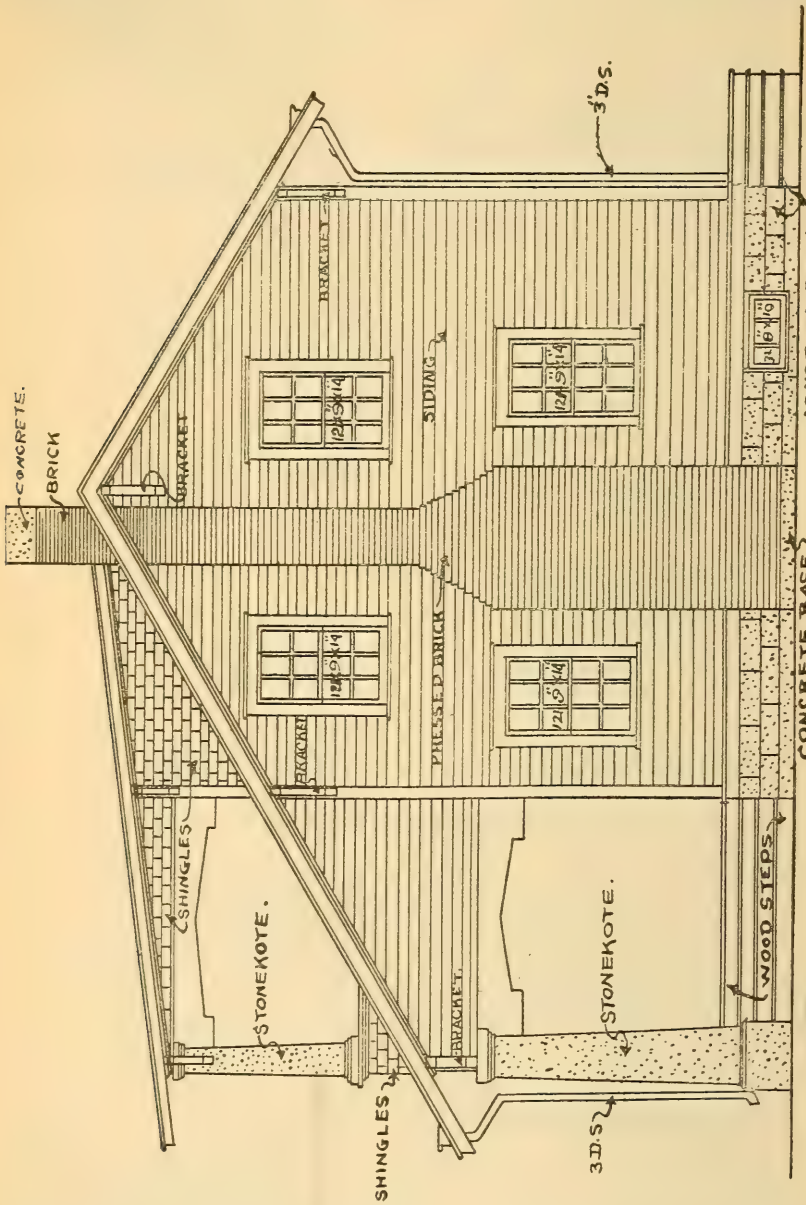


FRONT ELEVATION.

drawings one gets a better idea of this. Notice the flower boxes between the columns, not that they are important now, but they help to explain the other parts if we study them.

The concrete blocks which we have seen so far are really the foundations of the porch, except a little at each end outside the columns. One begins to wonder where the porch floor is, and where the steps are. The plans will show the steps at the end of the porch. The floor stops at the inner edges of the outside columns. It is just under the flower boxes. Notice the double line. That is it.

This same line extends beyond the columns but there it is the water table on top of the outside base as the other elevations show. The porch floor is even with this water table which brings it a little lower than the house floor, depending on how the main joists are put in. The side elevations and section



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION

drawings will explain these points. These and the plans will have figures to show the size of the house and different rooms.

We might have begun with the plans and studied them first but we must study all of the drawings which we have and in case any are lacking it will be well to make them since we must have them in our mind, if not on paper.

The only figures given on this drawing are for a 3-inch down spout and those which tell that the windows have twelve lights, each 8x12 inches. The front door has large glass, further details being given on the plan which shows size and thickness.

There is siding under the porch roof, between the windows; the other elevation shows siding on the rest of the house except on the upper porch or balcony, sides and front, which are shingled.

The roof is marked "shingles," except that of the balcony, which is covered with roll roofing.

The upper columns are like the lower. One cannot tell from this drawing whether there are one-half columns against the house, but the side elevation shows none.

The porch plate is a little unusual and the side view shows it more clearly. Notice the brackets under the balcony roof. The side view shows them under the main roof and the lower porch, four on each end of the house and two on each end of the balcony, the latter, smaller. One chimney is partly outside the house as shown. The right side elevation shows this to be much larger at the bottom also, that it is a pressed brick and rests on a concrete base. Both chimneys have concrete tops.

The right side elevation shows porch steps both front and rear and a cellar window with three lights, 8x10, and that the side windows have twelve lights, 9x14.

A complete set of blue prints will show elevations, two or more plans and sections, besides details, but some of these may be omitted and we must get our help from those which are given.

The left side elevation of this set shows the location of three large windows and two small ones, somewhat different; in fact, they are the leaded glass windows in the dining room, one on each side of the buffet as indicated on the plan, and have one light, 12x24 inches.

A section drawing on line "A-A" in the plan shows more of this and in some cases a large detail drawing would be given. The sections will be explained later.

The rear elevation if given will show the concrete block foundation with one cellar window and the top part of the door to the cellar, the lines of which go below the grade line in dots.

The foundation plan shows that there is an open cellar way with wall and steps of concrete.

Both side views showed the rear porch but it takes a rear view to show just where it is and how built. The rear door, which the plan shows, opens into the kitchen, it is here shown to have a glass in it and the size and thickness is shown. There are two windows with two lights, 20x24. They are close together. Apparently one on each side of a partition and the plan shows this to be so and tells the size of the glass.

The two windows in the upper story are one light, 20x30. These are close together, also, and the second floor plan shows the details. Notice that there are no short clapboards between them.

In this view we see the brackets under the porch roof and that the projections of the roof are boarded with beaded ceiling.

In some cases the stairs are indicated by dotted lines as in one of the elevations, as they come against the rear wall this is where they are shown.

Dotted lines show the heighth of the floors and indicate a landing at both top and bottom of the stairs.

Working, Bending and Backing Hard Wood

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Hard wood is now universally in use and it is incumbent upon the carpenter and joiner to be able to handle and manipulate it in order to keep pace with the fellows and we will now see in what it differs from the soft woods, especially in its working.

First, in regard to tools, I would state that hard wood cannot be shaped with dull tools, and that the harder the wood in use, the sharper must be the tools; therefore the first essential to successful joinery is keen edges on planes and chisels and well filed and pointed teeth on saws. In addition, the tools must be special, that is to say, that the old fashioned wide mouthed planes, with their

chattering irons and cutters will not act on timber the fibre of which is dense, lengthy or erratic. Therefore patent iron and composite iron and wood planes will be found to work faster and better than the old fashioned beech planes. There are, it is true, some German and Swedish mechanics, who justly claim they can sharpen and set a good ordinary beech plane to work on cross grained oak, curly maple, hard ash, or white mahogany without tearing it out while planing against the grain, but these are isolated cases, and the majority of mechanics will find it more advantageous to use the excellent mechanical planes which are comparatively cheap to buy and have warranted irons, so that they can readily be exchanged if found too soft or too hard.

Trimming in hard wood has its trials, and must be done deliberately and without too much haste. As to jambs, especially inside ordinary ⅞-inch jambs in stud partitions, I would state that in them the most common difficulty to be met is the twisting or bending of the piece, caused either by imperfect kiln drying or by the pieces warping by being brought from a dry, warm atmosphere into the dampness of a newly plastered building. Often in this case the carpenter finds it almost impossible to draw the face of the jamb straight without splitting it, but it can be easily done if a few saw kerfs are run diagonally across the back of the jamb to a depth of about half its thickness. A similar treatment is applicable for twisted or warped casings; but when molded the kerfs should not be so deep as to show on the face, which would effectually destroy the piece. Maple, oak, hazel, white mahogany, butternut, basswood, hard yellow pine and ash all show this unfortunate tendency, and cause the carpenter much labor thereby, but it is one of those many exigencies which every mechanic meets in his daily avocation.

Another important factor in hard wood is nailing, and here I might say that, even with wire nails, it is safest to bore the stuff with a drill, especially at the ends where its brittleness makes it most liable to split, and in nailing I would urge the value of having the stuff solidly placed against the plaster furring or whatever may be behind it, in order that it may not jar under the impact of the hammer.

The use of a small pointed nail set is desirable in hard wood, or at least the point of the set should be less in diameter than the head of the nail as a set too large will split out the stuff. All nails should be driven through the thick part of the stuff and not through the thin; if it is too thick, it should be bored first, but when nailed through the thin portions it is liable to spring out and split when working under atmospheric changes.

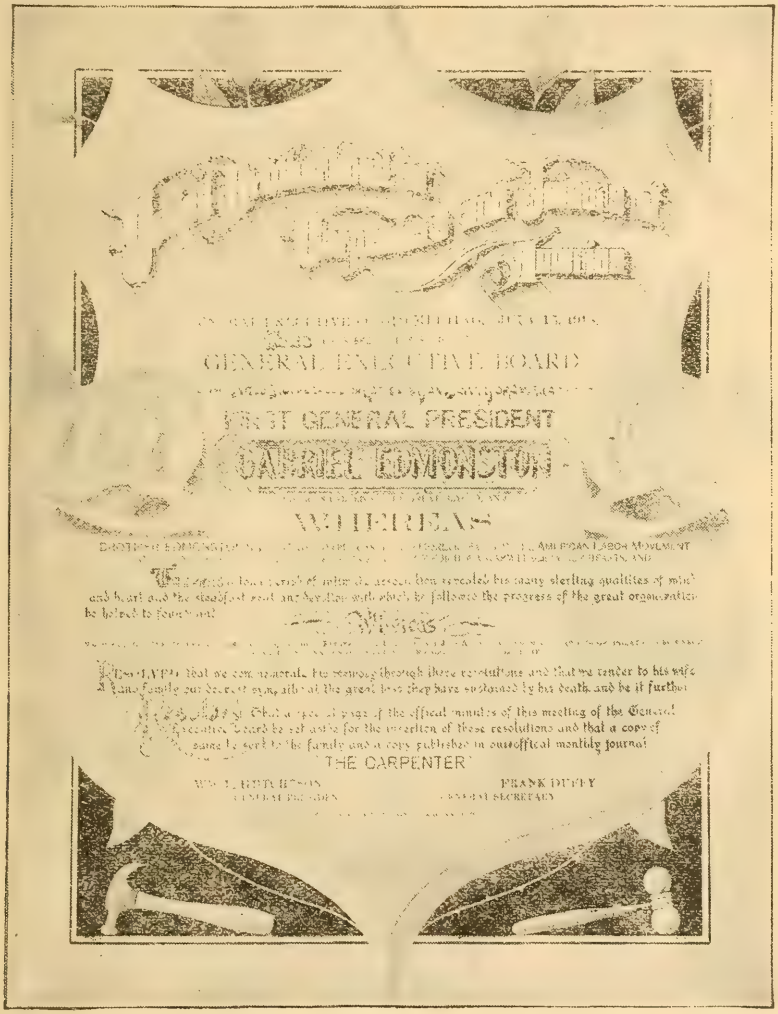
In regard to the backing of hard wood details I find from experience that hard wood jambs, etc., when backed with pine, white wood or any other soft wood will work and warp, and the backing being soft and flexible it must yield and follow the shape of the hard wood. Of course, this only applies when the backing is not sufficiently thick enough to resist the torsive action of the hard wood which I have found to be so powerful as to draw a ¼-inch oak veneer from the face of an 1-8-inch pine backing, the fibres and slivers of the pine adhering to the back of the oak. Therefore, hard wood backing and hard wood cleats, battens, etc., will be found the best for hard wood facing. Good hard spruce makes good backing, but pine is too soft and pliable to resist the strain put on it. Even when well nailed, the wood will pull away and the heads of the nails will bruise and crush the fibres. The foregoing also applies to bent wood which is not built up in thicknesses, but is either steamed or kerfed to a curve or curves, and here I might add that all kerfed work should have a thickness of veneer glued to the kerfed face and side in order to counteract the elastic tendency of the finished side and conclude by recommending the use of screws instead of nails for all hard wood finish.

John L.'s Wisdom

Shortly before his death John L. Sullivan had something to say about the Hun. "We're goin' to get that bird," he said, "we're goin' to get him sure. An' I'll tell you why I know. Because he got mad so quick. All that hate stuff, I mean. In the fightin' ring, when you see a man begin to boil up an' see red in the first round, you know that next thing he won't be able to see at all. What's my best words to the boys in camp? Just this. Tell 'em they can't go wrong if they keep their feet warm an' their head cool, their eyes open an' their mouth shut."

EDMONSTON RESOLUTION ENDORSED

The above is a fascimile in miniature of the resolutions adopted by the General Executive Board on the death of the late Gabriel Edmonston which have been artistically engrossed for presentation to the Edmonston family by Dwight L. Stoddard of L. U. 75 of Indianapolis. Why Brother Stoddard should be content to continue at "the trade" when he is able to turn out superfine engrossing work of this nature is a mystery we are not able to elucidate. Many another carpenter would willingly lay aside his tools for the engrossing pen if he were able to do as much with it. But, then, Brother Stoddard is a carpenter first and foremost, with a genuine love for the time-honored craft — after that he is a contributor of "Craft Problems" to "The Carpenter," an engrosser of ability, and a man of a number of other activities as well.


GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

FIRST GENERAL PRESIDENT

GABRIEL EDMONSTON

WHEREAS

RESOLVED

THE CARPENTER

FRANK DUFFY

Correspondence

Buy More War Savings Stamps

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are in receipt of advice from the National War Savings Committee at Washington to the effect that your organization has signified its willingness to co-operate in the War Savings movement. We appreciate this information and should be glad to have you help in any way that you can.

Undoubtedly the greater number of the members of your organization pledged themselves to purchase stamps during the National War Savings drive and will probably see to it that the pledges are promptly redeemed. If, however, there should be any among the members of your organization who have not purchased stamps by taking the matter up with them we feel sure you will be able to have them become interested. We would further suggest that the matter be brought to the attention of your members whenever meetings of your organization are held.

Thanking you for your kind offer of assistance, we are,

Very truly yours,

FRANK E. HERING,
Vice-Director.

Commissioner Claxton's Appreciation

Editor, The Carpenter:

About a year ago I wrote to you and to the presidents and secretaries of other state and local Central Labor Unions throughout the United States, asking the co-operation of these unions in maintaining the public schools of the country at their full efficiency, both as to work and attendance, during the war. I wish to assure you of my hearty appreciation of the very valuable assistance which they gave. As a result of the co-operative efforts of your organizations and many others throughout the country our schools were maintained far better during the last year than it was expected they might be; but as the war goes on, as more men and women are taken from the ordinary industries of life, and as the costs increase, there is increasing danger that the education of the children may suffer. It will, unless we continue our efforts in their behalf. I am therefore writing to ask your assistance in your state and community in this most important matter.

There are before us as a people now just two matters of supreme importance. To win the war for democracy, freedom, and, let us hope, for permanent peace; and to prepare ourselves and our children for life in the new era which the war is bringing in. Nothing that will contribute to either of these must be neglected, whatever other sacrifices it may be necessary to make. No class of our people will, I am sure, appreciate more the importance of the education of their children than those who by their labor are making possible the conduct of the war, and I am therefore appealing to you with a feeling of confidence that you will be interested in this matter no less than I.

Yours sincerely,

P. P. CLAXTON,
United States Commissioner of Education.

"Win the War for Freedom"

Prior to leaving for Europe last month, President Gompers of the A. F. of L. sent out the following appeal in connection with the Labor Day, 1918, slogan.

"Win the war for freedom."

"That is the Labor Day thought of America's workers and that will be their thought until the war for freedom is won.

" 'Win the war for freedom' is inscribed upon the banners of America's workers today in every city and hamlet. It is the message that will be spoken from every platform. It is the song of every heart.

" 'Win the war for freedom' because it is a war for freedom and because only through victory can there be freedom.

"The working people of America are conscious of their vital part in making victory possible and they will do their part, not as a task, but as a right, a right

to share in the work of securing forever that freedom which they prize above all things.

"We have no recourse to rhetoric to state our case. The facts are simply stated, but of supreme importance. Our democracy is assailed, our liberty is in jeopardy. Autocracy challenges our sacred rights.

"We count it our most sacred duty to win safety for our freedom and our democracy, for only when they are safe can life give to us its opportunities and its value.

" 'Win the war for freedom!'

"To that proposition we dedicate our labor and our lives as Americans and as workers. It is the supreme purpose of our lives on this labor day."

The Koken Barber Supply Company

We have repeatedly informed our readers at various periods during the last few years of the attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., toward organized labor, and, lest the matter should have slipped from their minds, take this occasion to direct their attention again to the fact that this large manufacturing firm refuses to employ union labor in its factory and refuses to enter into agreement with our St. Louis District Council.

Our members will therefore do well to remember that the Koken Barber Supply Company still persists in its hostile attitude toward organized labor, refusing to employ carpenters and other craftsmen, under union conditions.

The stand taken by the St. Louis District Council is similar to that adopted by the Painters' District Council; International Association of Machinists, District No. 9; Upholsters' Union No. 21; Metal Polishers' Union No. 13; Sheet Metal Workers' District Council; Plumbers and Steam Fitters' United Association, and Stationary Engineers Local No. 2.

The Government and Black Walnut

In connection with the black walnut census which President Wilson has asked the Boy Scouts of America to undertake, Henry S. Graves, the Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, has written a letter explaining why the need for the work is urgent.

"The tremendous forest resources of the United States," Colonel Graves states in the letter, "will undoubtedly be a very important factor in the winning of the war for the allies. One of the most essential timbers for war purposes, as the President points out, is the black walnut. With the exception of mahogany, which has to be imported and thus burdens the shipping facilities of the country, no other wood is so well adapted for airplane propellers.

"Since four or five propellers are required for each airplane and since black walnut is scarce and only the best grade can be utilized for this purpose, it is important for the Government to know immediately the location of all available supplies. Walnut is also the chief wood used for gun-stocks.

"Impress upon the farmers of the country the importance of properly conserving their forests and especially propagating such valuable species as the black walnut, which has appropriately been called the Liberty Tree."

Information Wanted

The present whereabouts are requested of Brother Herman Luschen, who was last heard from about seven months ago in Toledo, O. He is about 35 years old, weighs 180 pounds and is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. His hair and eyes are light in color. Send particulars to his sister, Miss Margaret Luschen, Mt. Olive, Ill.

Brother Peter Lenert, president of L. U. 303, Detroit, Mich., had his due book and working card stolen while employed at the Detroit Shipbuilding plant.

Show Me The Union Label

Show me the Union Label,
And prove you're a union man.
Don't adopt some ruse, with a lame excuse—
That's the artful dodger's plan,
Do not be a sweatshop agent—
An "alias" union man—
When you're asked to show the Label,
"Get by" fairly, if you can.

Show me the Union Label;
It's proof you're on the square,
You have no excuse to offer
If the Label isn't there.
With union cards some still believe
That ends it, there and then;
But the Union Label's treasured
By all loyal union men.

Show me the Union Label
On your garments, hat and shoes.
Show me the Union Label
On the things you wear and use.
If your unionism's of the kind
That reaches to the core,
When you're asked to show the Label
You'll "come through" without a roar.

—Thomas H. West.

Conversion of Third Liberty Loan Bonds

(By W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury.)

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4 per cent. bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will expire on November 9th and under existing law cannot be extended or renewed. Holders of these 4 per cent. bonds lose nothing by exercising the privilege of conversion and gain ¼ per cent. interest per annum. Holders of 4 per cent. bonds should not wait until the last moment to exercise the privilege of conversion but proceed to do so promptly. Delay will result in over-burdening the banking institutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making it necessary to handle all conversions at the last moment, and may result in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to request issue of registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft and destruction of their bonds.

Official Department Circular No. 114, with forms of application, has been distributed to Federal Reserve Banks and banks and trust companies throughout the United States. These institutions are asked, as a matter of patriotic service, to assist bond holders in exchanging 4 per cent. bonds for 4¼ per cent. bonds and in registering their bonds.

Rehabilitation of Our Wounded

Perhaps none of the various uses to which the proceeds of the Liberty Loan are to be devoted appeals more strongly to the American people than the rehabilitation and re-education of our wounded men. To teach these men, to train and fit them for useful and gainful occupations, when by reason of loss of sight or limbs or other injuries they are rendered unable to pursue ordinary vocations, is a work in which every American has a heartfelt interest.

Compensation will be allowed them and family allowances will be paid their families as if they were in actual service while they are taking the training, and every method known to science will be used to restore our wounded men to health and usefulness.

This work has been delegated by Congress tc the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The board publishes at Washington a monthly bulletin, dealing with its work, called The Vocational Summary, which will be sent free to anyone upon request.

Brother Slowe Enters Army

His many friends in the organization will be interested to learn that Patrick J. Slowe, treasurer of L. U. 1653, North Cambridge, Mass., was recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps and is now stationed at Camp Joseph Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla. in training for service overseas. Brother Slowe is an old army man having served with the British forces for thirteen years in India where he helped to put down frontier uprisings in 1897 and 1898 as a quarter master sergeant. While there he was awarded a medal for bravery and received two bars signifying that he had taken part in two general engagements. We have no doubt that he will show the same spirit when he goes overseas to the big "scrap." At any rate he carries with him the good wishes of his numerous friends and acquaintances in the United Brotherhood who will follow his military career with interest.

Dominion's "After the War" Plans

Canada is already beginning plans for the reorganization of industry after the war, according to Col. J. S. Dennis, second in command of British and Canadian recruiting in the United States.

He compares conditions in Canada now with those that existed in the United States during the Civil War, and holds the view that the farm-labor problem will be the most serious matter to contend with after hostilities have ceased. He expects a considerable number of immigrants to seek farms in Canada, but points out that a comparatively small number of men may be available for farms among the returned soldiers, because most of the soldiers were laborers from the industrial centers. Only 12 per cent. of the soldiers enlisted from the farms.

There are 200,000 munitions workers in Canada, for whom provision will have to be made in the after-war plans. Farm labor, the great need of Canada, must be obtained, he declares, for now Canada's population is half urban and the Dominion consumes more than it produces.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout st., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

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Texas—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border st., Cleburne, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Chicago says that requests for the pamphlet it is distributing containing tables for use in quoting lumber by the piece are increasing rapidly. This pamphlet gives special data for quoting lumber prices by the lineal foot. So that if the prospective customer approaches the lumber dealer equipped with this table, he will be told that a piece of lumber 2 inches by 2 inches, 10 feet long, would be, at the market price of say, $30.00 a thousand feet, worth 10c. He would then know that if he required 100 pieces of timber of such dimensions, it would cost him $10.00. The tables show the prices per piece for the various sizes of lumber equivalent to prices of from $1.00 to $100.00 per 1,000, the board feet.

Give our boys in the army and navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy War Savings Stamps.

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Here is your chance to secure a new book on MODERN WOODEN SHIP BUILDING.

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Just off the Press. A book containing a very reliable treatise on how wooden ships are laid out and built—full of illustrations, figures and information. This book is a reprint of articles running in the *National Builder* this year, and are therefore strictly *new and up-to-date.*

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The National Builder

543 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

For Speedy Construction Use Wood

If speed is desired in construction work, use wood. Chicagoans saw the truth of this statement recently through the use of lumber in the building of the vast war exposition structures on the lake front, in Grant Park. Within a space of less than three weeks, actual time, buildings covering ten acres of land were erected and completed. When the doors of Chicago's great War Exposition were opened on Labor Day, a result impossible through the use of any other building material had been obtained.

"These unique exposition buildings are a wonderful tribute to the construction value of wood," said John Lind, acting Secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today. "Within the space of about three weeks, vast exhibit halls arose on the bare ground, all of them being potent evidence of the usefulness of wood."

July Ship Launchings

Ship launchings during July numbered 123 vessels of 631,000 deadweight tons which is more tonnage than this country ever launched in a whole year before. During July, 41 vessels of 235,000 deadweight tons were completed. Launchings for the calendar year to August 1st have totaled 1,720,000 deadweight tons. Since June 1st the American shipyards have been completing ships faster than the British yards.

What Will Win the War?

The "New York Tribune" recently said editorially that "Victory is a question of means," and then it went on to list the means. These are:

First, the raw materials.

Second, the plants where raw materials are converted by industrial processes into sinews of war.

Third, the labor to act upon the raw materials.

Fourth, the fighting man power in uniform.

Fifth, transportation.

Labor and materials, in other words, are what are necessary to win the war. What, then, is the duty of all of us? Obviously what we must do is to produce all that is possible and consume as little as necessary and give the government our utmost financial support.

If we follow this creed, we shall leave for the government more labor and materials for strictly war purposes and we shall accumulate savings for investment in War Savings Stamps. Thus we shall help both the government and ourselves.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

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May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH $5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

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Throughout the entire course your instruction is under the personal guidance of our experts. Every subject is handled in a plain, straight-forward manner, in language that you can easily understand. You are taught the things you need to know—and taught in such a way that you will remember them.

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Complete Course Includes:

lan Reading How to read a building plan. Floor plans l elevations. Use and meaning of different on the plan. Sections and section lines. s sections. How different materials are n on the plan. How to read dimensions. Drawings. How to lay out work from the . Tracings and blue prints—how they are Practice in reading complete plans from ent to roof, etc., etc., etc.

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Estimating mill work. Labor and material for window and door frames, sash, blinds, base board, wainscoating and all kinds of closets, cupboards, etc. Lathing, plastering, sheet metal work, plumbing, heating, wiring, etc.

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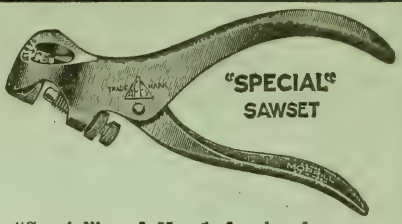

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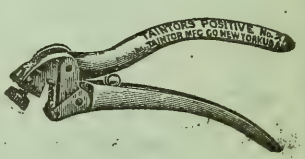

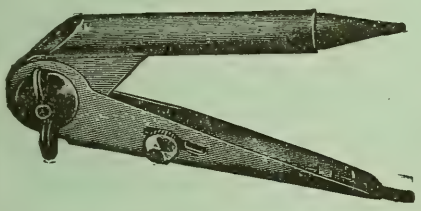

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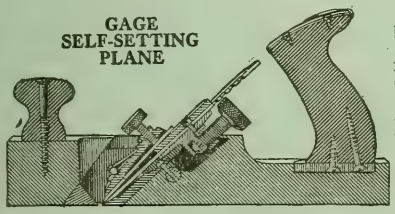

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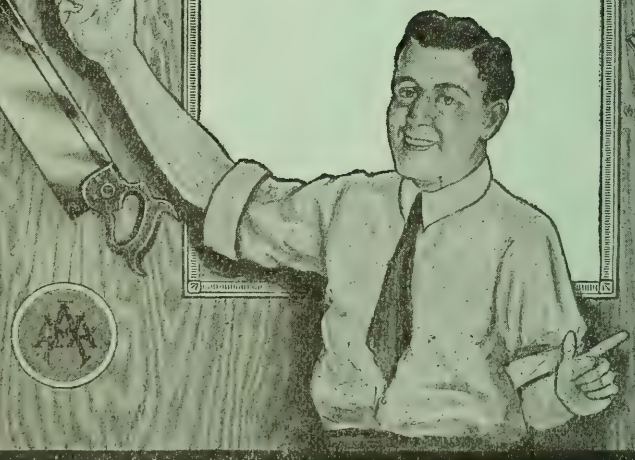

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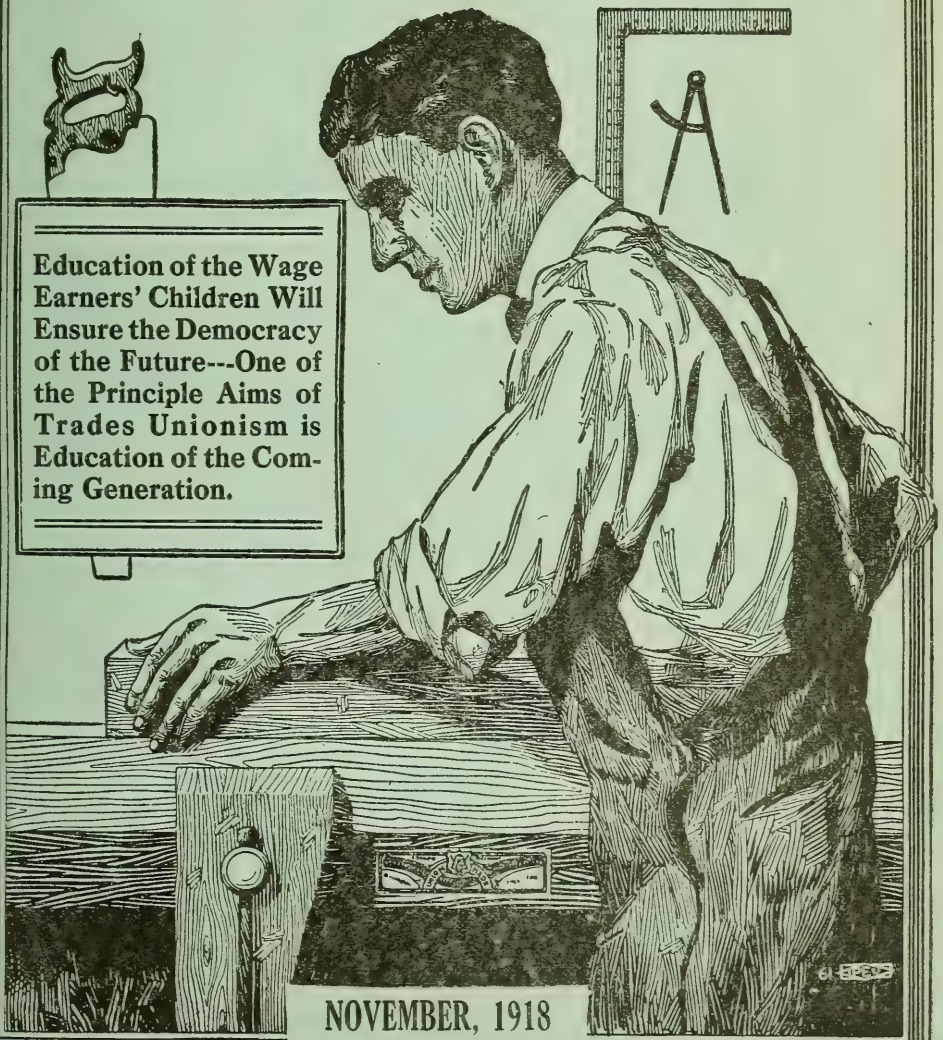

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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXVIII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1918

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DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO MEMORY OF JAMES KIRBY

IN the afternoon of October 8, 1918, the third anniversary of the death of former General President James Kirby; a handsome and substantial monument of granite was publicly and officially dedicated to his memory in Holy Cross Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

A large gathering of members of our organization from all sections of the country were present, as well as General Officers and representatives of other labor organizations. Many expressions of regret were received from those who could not personally attend, assuring us that they were with us in spirit.

The editor and manager of the Steam Shovel and Dredge Men wrote us as follows:

"We were acquainted with President Kirby, and that his organization, in dedicating a monument in his honor, confirms its recognition of one of the splendid men in the labor movement of the American Continent, and, while paying a tribute to him, at the same time they honor themselves.

"James Kirby was framed by the Creator in a generous mold, and in his life was worthy of the Architect's design and conception, since he was a man, with all that the term implies, and while it may not be possible to be in attendance at the dedicatory ceremonies at Indianapolis on the 8th, at the same time it will be regarded as a duty on our part to chronicle the evidence of the grateful appreciation which your splendid organization pays to its former General President."

Secretary-Treasurer Conboy of the United Textile Workers of America wrote:

"I wish I might be there to pay this tribute of honor to a wonderful man. He was taken off in the prime of his life and I know he has been much missed by the members of his organization."

Brother Cook of the Iowa State Carpenters wrote:

"The name of James Kirby is written in letters of gold on the records of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. There it stands out vividly as an inspiration, and as an example, especially to the younger members. Can any higher tribute be paid his memory than to ask that they strive to emulate his noble life of service; his high principles, and conscientious zeal for the interests of his own craft in particular, and for the uplift of all struggling wage earners in general? I think not."

James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and President of the Granite Cutters International Union, wired as follows:

"Impossible to be with you at dedication of James Kirby monument, October 8th. Appreciation of his noble character and constructive ideas added to my respect for your Brotherhood, makes my inability to be present a great regret."

General President Hutcheson, acting as Master of Ceremonies, said:

We are here to pay tribute to one who in life was loved, respected and honored by all who knew him and by those who came in contact with him. One who was ever ready and willing to lend his assistance and co-operation in bettering the conditions of the workers. Those whom he represented had every confidence in him as was shown by their acts in selecting him to represent them in various capacities — having served as a representative of the District Council in the district where he held membership, also serving as the executive of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and selected as the General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

As a lasting memento to the esteem the membership had for him, arrangements were made to erect to his memory a fitting tribute, and we are here this afternoon for the purpose of paying our respects to his memory, and in doing so let up hope that the memorial that has been erected to his memory will ever stand as a reminiscence of the sterling character of the man it represents. It is fitting, both as a tribute to the character of the man and the manner in which he represented us and always carried out every trust that was imposed upon him.

We have this afternoon the dedication of the monument that was erected to the memory of the former President of the United Brotherhood, James Kirby, commonly known to all his friends as "Jim." May it ever stand as an acknowledgment and as a designation of the regard in which he was held by his colleagues.

Feeling it would be proper, we have arranged for a few remarks from various representatives and I would at this time call upon one who was associated with our former President in his work of the Brotherhood. I therefore introduce Secretary Duffy.

At this time little Miss Ruth Cosgrove the daughter of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, unveiled the monument.

Brother Duffy said:

Friends, today it becomes our duty to remember kindly and lovingly, our former General President James Kirby, and we are here this afternoon to dedicate this monument to his memory.

At our last Convention it was thought wise and fit and suitable that a monument should be erected over his last resting place, and in conformity with that wish and desire of the Convention, there was an opportunity given to all of the unions of the Brotherhood; to all the friends of Jim Kirby in the past, to voluntarily subscribe to a monument to be placed over his last resting place. This is the monument selected by our General Executive Board who were authorized at that time to make the selection.

Jim Kirby was a busy fellow, ever since he joined the Carpenters' Union No. 199 in South Chicago, until three years ago today, when he died, his heart and his soul and his very life was in the labor movement. When I say the labor movement, it was not only those who were organized, but those who were unorganized as well. He wanted to make this world better than he found it, he wanted a better manhood, he wanted a nobler womanhood, he wanted a more protected childhood, and he fought for those things.

After he became a member of our organization he was not a quiet fellow, he did not remain passive, he was active. He became a representative to the Chicago District Council, he became the Business Agent of that District Council, he became the President of that District Council and afterwards he and I met in Conventions of the Brotherhood and from that day until three years ago today, the kindliest and friendliest feelings existed between Jim Kirby and myself. We were co-delegates and co-officers; we were co-delegates to the Structural Building Trades Alliance in the old days. We were co-delegates to the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. We were co-delegates to the Building Trades Department. We were co-delegates with one another to the American Federation of Labor.

He became President, not only of his union, not only of the District Council of Chicago, but President of the Structural Building Trades Alliance and held that office until it became part and parcel of the Building Trades Department. He was fair and square, open and above board in all his dealings.

He became President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and afterwards became the General President of our organization; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

He was a man among men, he was a prince among men. As you and I say to one another, he was a "regular fellow." If I had the language and oratory of Mark Anthony I could not tell the good qualifications of Jim Kirby. Not only in our organization, but in the Building Trades and the miscellaneous trades was he popular. He was popular every place he went.

One place in particular he loved, and that was his home, that was his little kingdom, I was with him there and he was glad to have me.

His heart was big and it went out to others. I remember when war was declared and the Belgians were at the feet of the Huns, when the women and the children were in want of bread and food and an appeal was made to this country for flour, Jim Kirby took his good wife and went over to one of the stores here in Indianapolis and in his smiling good natured way, went down in his pocket and said to her, "Here, send a barrel of flour to your relatives over in Belgium." That was typical of Jim, and as it was in that line so it was in other lines. It made no difference whether it was our organization or another. If it was in Jim Kirby's power everybody got a square deal from him. I remember distinctly three years ago last August — the Thirty-fourth Anniversary of our organization — I asked Jim Kirby as a favor to write for that anniversary; he seldom wrote, seldom he had much to say, but what he did say he meant. He did write for me. At that time I wrote under the caption, "Looking Backwards." In other

words. I took up the history of our organization from 1881 up to that anniversary, so I could send forth to the members the good we had accomplished, and what we intended to do. Jim took the opposite, he took the subject matter of "Looking Forward." I do not know whether you have read that article of his very closely. I know I have and I know that since Jim died I have read it over and over again and the more I read it the more I say that was Jim's epitaph. He did not know at the time he was writing it — two months to the day — 8th of August until the 8th of October, that he would be laying under the sod and that his friends would be standing around in silence and sorrow, nor did he know that three years hence we would be raising a monument over his remains. In that article in speaking of the men who participated in the industrial battles of the last half century and who have left their characters stamped indelibly on the history of the trade union movement, he said:

"They, together with scores of scarred veterans, need no words of eulogy from me. But I take this opportunity of urging that if there are any flowers to throw, or words of appreciation to be expressed, that it be done now, so that they may feel that their work was appreciated, rather than wait until they have passed to the Great Beyond and then shout their praise to others."

Jim was solicitious of others, he wanted the old timers who had fought the battles of life to get the credit before they passed to the Great Beyond. So he asked of our organization, of our members everywhere, to give them the credit now, to give them the flowers now, to shake their hands, to pat them on the back and to help them along. I have been thinking since, did we do to Jim what he asked should be done to others, and if we didn't, was it our intention to do so? If we didn't do it then we are doing it now. Of one thing he was proud and that was his organization and that organization here today is not forgetting him. He said in that same article, I think his last public writing on earth:

"It is opposed to oppression; it is opposed to coercion; it is committed to arbitration, but at all times preferring conciliation."

He further said:

"We may not always be in the right — few human beings or institutions can claim that distinction — but, at least, we sincerely believe that our contentions ar correct."

Jim's sentiments over and over agair as I have heard them expressed when w sat and talked matters over, not onl relative to our organization, but th Building Trades Department of th American Federation of Labor as wel of which he was also very proud. Sel dom he prophesied, but in this instanc he did. This is what he said:

"The individual, the organization, o the nation that fails to note their ow short-comings and neglect to take step to rectify omissions and correct errors will sooner or later join the ranks of th derelicts, making room for more prog ressive and broad-minded institutions although oftimes expressing astonish ment at what is so blazingly apparen to the most casual observer."

Again we see the man in the chair as leader of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as the leader of the Buildin Trades, as President of the Buildin Trades Department, giving his advic and lending his aid in straightening ou and adjusting the different contention existing among them, and like the rest o us, Jim had his dreams, we all have ou dreams and Jim had his. I knew o some of his dreams; to make the worl better than he found it; to establish better manhood, to take care of th young, to see that they got an education a better education than he got. Tha was his stand in life.

He was a man of peace, he was no a man of war. When war was declared Jim would have preferred it if it coul have been avoided, but once in a figh there was no giving up or laying dow until the fighting was done.

So in his article, "Looking Forward," his epitaph as I call it now, as he looke across the Atlantic to the battle field of Europe and the havoc there, he said

"The frightful destruction of huma lives in other countries of the world tend to disturb industrial conditions on th American continent, preventing the de velopment of our fertile fields, and hin dering improvements in our beautifu cities. But this cannot last; sooner o later these bloody riots will have ru their course, peace will come into it own, and in the year 1921, four hun dred thousand carpenters will hold af filiation with the United Brotherhood o Carpenters and Joiners of America."

That was his dream. He thought per haps, that he would live to see tha dream fulfilled. Today as we are dedi

ating his monument, I want to tell his riends who came to this dedication, that im's dream is becoming a realization, or at the present time we are far over he three hundred thousand mark.

I say, knowing Jim as I have, and nowing of his dreams, his ambitions, is desires and wishes, that this should e his epitaph:

Here lies one who took his chances
In the busy world of men,
attled Luck and Circumstances,
Fought and fell, and fought again;
Won sometimes, but did no crowing,
Lost sometimes, but didn't wail;
ook his beating, but kept going,
Never let his courage fail."

This is the epitaph I have to deliver t the dedication of the monument to mes Kirby, and as the ivy twines round the sturdy oak, so our love and iendship twines around the granite onument that we placed to the mem- y of Jim Kirby. Around this monu- ent are the memories of his ambitions, s desires, the memory of his dreams, e memory of what he wanted to ac- mplish and here today among this thering of friends, I am glad to be able tell you something of Jim's wishes, m's desires and of how he felt, not only the carpenters, but to all of the wage orkers in general.

When you leave here today, after the dication exercises are over, this will mind us of the time when Jim Kirby as on earth. In the last three years, have visited the grave of Jim Kirby ten and tried to comply with his wishes d give him a flower now and then, and ope that as long as I live and am able visit this grave I will not forget to ace a rose upon it.

John Donlin, President of the Building ades Department of the American Fed- ation of Labor, delivered the second ad- ess as follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. e Chairman has introduced me as the esident of the Building Trades De- rtment of the American Federation of bor. That department was conceived d organized by the man whose mem- y we revere today. As Brother Duffy ys: Kirby was a dreamer. Eleven ars ago he dreamed a vision of hu- nity, that out of the twenty build- g trades with their contentions and ubles one great organization could be built, thus providing and protecting against those things which are injurious and putting into operation those things that would be advantageous to the common lot.

Through eleven years of growth and conflict Kirby's vision still remains but a dream — but some day the building trades of this continent will get together and go back to Kirby's dream and follow it down to its logical conclusion and then the building trades can afford to build a monument to Kirby, surpassing the one dedicated to the Soldiers and Sailors of the State of Indiana.

It seems but yesterday that Kirby's friends were astonished with the news of his death. It cannot be said that Kirby lived too long. How many are there among the millionaires who will be remembered three years after death, as we remember Kirby today and how much would the millionaires give to know that the public remembered them three years after their death as Kirby is today.

These occasions are for the living and not for the dead, and not for the dead are these occasions.

I am honored by a place on the program here today, and I would be honored much more to be just one of the audience, without any place on the program. I feel that the friends of Kirby came here today to see him honored, to see him remembered, and after we leave here today we will be better that our thoughts have communed with Kirby, that we have got something of the man Kirby; that made Kirby remembered here today.

Each age brings forth thousands of great men. Strong and industrious, powerful men who know no higher God than the dollar, who give no thought to humanity or to humanity's God and when they lived they owned the riches of the land, the palaces and the wealth, but when they die they pass into oblivion; posterity erects no monument to their memory — James Kirby was not that kind of a man.

James Kirby was a humanitarian pure and simple. James Kirby left no gold, but who is there that loved him that would share in that gold, but would not give it all to see Kirby honored as he is today.

I want to repeat, these occasions are for the living and not for the dead, and for the living should they be observed.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor delivered the last address. He said in part:

Friends, I certainly am glad to have this opportunity to extend my appreciations to the officers, who extended the invitation to me, to have this opportunity to say a few words of the man, James Kirby, whom I knew many years. I knew him as a member of the Carpenters' Union, as an Officer, as President of the Building Trades Department and as President of the Brotherhood and one great characteristic that seems to stand out, was his desire to adjust the differences existing between the great international organizations. It is true that he believed in mediation, it was his belief that all the difference could be adjusted by mediation and that great organizations through the Federation and the Building Trades could carry on the work successfully without the engendering of any heart aches. I was astonished to hear of his death. He was a young man, he had made his impression on the minds of the trade union movement. He was watching the great Brotherhood grow. When I knew the Brotherhood first it had twenty thousand members and today is a gigantic organization of more than three hundred thousand, a wonderful power for good. Possibilities are great, you have members in almost every city of this United States. Your members are capable of seeing that the proper representatives are sent into the Legislature and into Congress to look after your interests.

In a meeting the other day I heard the Brotherhoods of the railroads state they had four hundred of their members in the Legislatures and in different elective positions and I can realize the possibilities of your great Brotherhood. I have watched it grow and I have watched and seen what it has accomplished. It assisted in bringing in the eight-hour day. It has assisted in the legislation that has taken the children out of work shops and put them into the schools, it has assisted in bringing in the great laws that are beneficial — compensation laws — so that in the case of death the man's wife and children are taken care of.

I have talked with Jim Kirby. I know that he was in heartfelt sympathy with this legislation. He was a Democrat, a real Democrat. You know there is a difference of opinion of what is democracy. I will mention of just two instances to give you an idea of the democracy that Jim Kirby believed in.

The first incident was in traveling from Chicago to Washington, I saw a young man and heard him, a young man clean of limb and bright of eye, we were riding in a Pullman and I heard him say that he lived in Virginia, he went to school there, he went to New York and then worked in Oklahoma and was worth fifty thousand dollars. He said, "I am worth fifty thousand dollars, any young man can become rich if he wants to, nobody ever gave me a cent." I turned around to him and remarked, "I could not help but hear what you said. I want to ask you a few questions if you will answer them." I asked, "Did you go to a common school?" He said, "I did," and he acted offended that such a question should be asked of him. "Did you go to high school?" "Yes." "Did you go to the University of Virginia?" "Yes." "What did that cost your father?" "About seven hundred dollars a year for four years," and then I said, "You went to New York in a bank, with your father paying most of your expenses. Of course any young man would be glad to work three years in a bank in New York for the experience, and then after that experience you went to Oklahoma with a father's recommendation 'this is my son?'" He replied, "Yes, but no one ever gave me a cent," to which I replied, "I want to ask you this question, you say it is possible for any young man to get rich. Is it possible for the young man who went to school to the age of nine and then went to work in a textile mill and worked to your age, twenty-nine. Is it possible for that young man to become rich?" He hesitated and said of course he did not mean that, but the young man who went to high school and college who had a vocational education, that young man could become rich. I said, "I represent the Federation. Only 2 per cent. of the young men get an education and we have no interest in this two per cent. but we as a Federation of Labor. We will never rest satisfied until the 98 per cent. have had the same opportunity to secure the same education and carry on the work you have had."

That, my friends, is democracy, equal opportunity. Another little incident occured to me to give you the idea I have in mind of democracy. Out from Wash-

ington there is a textile mill in which children work. I came across some men. I said, "Are there any children under fourteen years working in the mill?" They said, "No, we have a law in Maryland which prohibits children working in a mill." They said, "Our officers of the state are humane men and if a child lost its father, mother or natural protector, they will give the child a permit to work in the mill." Not satisfied with the child losing its father, mother and natural protector, the humane officials of the state sentence that little child to industrial servitude for life. The democracy the great Brotherhood has assisted in establishing will never rest satisfied until that little child who loses its natural protector will receive the same opportunity for an education as every child born. My friends, that is democracy. That is what we are fighting for, that is what our soldiers are fighting for across the land and across the water, democracy — equal opportunity.

We hear about democracy, but democracy is equal opportunity. The old, old fight between autocracy and democrary. We hear of it and read of it as when Alexander lay down at night and wept because there were no other worlds to conquer and yet that government, that great nation was founded by force, and again it reappeared in Napolean's time in the form of Napolean and if it were not for the snow-white plains of France and the great workshops of Great Britain, autocracy would have been established throughout the world, and all that was left of Napolean was the little flower, the republic of France, and then again autocracy has raised its head in the form of Prussian militarism, and my friends, it has raised its head for the last time. The fight is not between the kaiser and the allies, the fight is the old, old fight between autocracy and democracy and I know that if James Kirby were here he would echo my sentiments, when we have two million men in the trenches, when our fleet is near France, when our merchant marine has been augmented, the real battle between autocracy and democracy will be on. We have read in the paper that Germany desires to have a conference or consultation in regard to peace, but there can be no peace while autocracy lives, and my friends, I feel that the answer that will go back from this country is that when democracy meets autocracy in Berlin face to face, and autocracy says, "We shall unconditionally surrender," then there shall be peace and the condition that Kirby desired will come to pass. Democracy will spring up in the lands where autocracy shall not exist and that dream of the dreamer will come to pass. The parliament of the world is Brotherhood to men.

What the Indianapolis News of Oct. 9, 1918, Had to Say of the Dedication

A monument dedicated to the life and work of James Kirby, former President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was unveiled at the Holy Cross Cemetery Tuesday afternoon, just three years after his death. Members and officers of the Local Unions of the organization from many points in the United States attended the ceremony. The shaft erected is of Vermont granite and stands 22 feet high. On the shaft a bronze tablet is fastened, bearing the inscription, "In memory of James Kirby, General President, 1913-1915, by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

Frank Duffy, Secretary of the organization, made the dedicatory address shortly after Miss Ruth Cosgrove, daughter of John T. Cosgrove, First Vice-President of the union, unveiled the monument. Mr. Duffy paid high tribute to the life and work of James Kirby. He said: "We shall soon see the dream of James Kirby realized. It was his ambition to live to see the organization of which he was President, grow to a national organization of more than 400,000 men. He was a friend of every man and was loved and respected by all who came into contact with him. He spent the efforts of his life in helping perfect the organization of Carpenters and Joiners. It is fitting that we meet here to pay tribute to the man who worked for the good of so many."

President William Hutcheson was Master of Ceremonies and introduced the speakers. John Donlin, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, made a short address which was followed by an address by Frank Morrison, of Washington, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. He said that one of the greatest attributes of James Kirby was his peace-loving nature and his desire for the settlement of all troubles, lo-

cal, national and international, by mediation.

"James Kirby, said Mr. Morrison, helped to build one of the most powerful organizations in this country devoted to the furtherance of good. He was a staunch believer in the democracy which gives the poor child the same advantages of education as that of the rich child. He was also a believer in the democracy that today advocates the meeting of autocracy and democracy in the city of Berlin and demands the unconditional surrender of the Hun."

Dedication of Monument

TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES KIRBY

General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—1913-1915

Master of Ceremonies Wm. L. Hutcheson,

General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT

Address on Behalf of The United Brotherhood - - - - Frank Duffy

Address on Behalf of The Building Trades Department - - John Donlin

Address on Behalf of The American Federation of Labor - - Frank Morrison

KIRBY

THE DISTINCTION OF SERVICE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran;
Make way for brotherhood — make way for men."

THE distinction of service is accorded to heroic men, not only those in the war now, but to those whose task it will be to bring order out of chaos after the war is won — to those "Star-led to build the world again."

Welded together in purpose as never before, our nation as a whole, thrilled by the nobler impulses of awakened conscience, is making way for brotherhood.

New visions inspire the people. And what is Organized Labor's position in the general upheaval of the established order?

Labor is wide awake to the wonderful possibilities of the world democracy of American ideals. "We are with you" has been the hearty response of labor in line with the Government's plans for building and equipping its splendid Army and Navy. Besides a creditable contribution to military service, Organized Labor at home has kept pace with rapidly changing conditions of war times, and adjusting itself to economic emergencies it is nobly striving to adequately supply all requirements of our soldiers at the front. Eagerly, vitally interested in their country's service, the boys of the United Brotherhood are everywhere at the post of duty.

A new epoch has dawned for economic and industrial progress, and many branches of study are offered in the new school of experience.

Men of labor, aware of their own limitations and deficiencies are earnestly grasping the opportunities presented.

They are ever alert to master the lessons the rapid schedule of life offers.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners realizes that labor's part in the vast program of war is no insignificant one. To these men service, accepted in the interest of civilization, humanity and democracy, is a privilege and joy as well as a duty.

The world has one great foe — one common enemy — hence, America has one ideal, one inspiration, one determination to make safe forever the spirit of democracy.

To that end capital and labor must work hand in hand. They need each other to make up America's matchless army.

There are other astonishing facts revealed in the working out of modern problems patterned for a new America to be. The vision of brotherhood shines through service. Already in spirit and in truth united we stand as never be- in truth **United We Stand** as never before.

At last in reality — from the heart we may say the **United States of America.**

A greater co-operation than was ever dreamed of before now exists.

The "melting pot" grew hot enough to melt the much suspicioned "hyphen" and the conglomerate mass of nationalities marching under one flag which represents a united people.

More fully, perhaps, than any other body, Organized Labor has demonstrated the chrystalizing process of the "melting pot" methods. Some of the best disciplined soldiers in service today under the Stars and Stripes were drawn direct from the labor union.

From this source all nationalities are represented marching to war side by side.

Co-operation, brotherhood sacrifice, these are characteristics of labor's training school for workers. The labor union has done its bit for Uncle Sam.

Without egotism or effrontery, labor realizes its own claim to a part in the better democracy for which the world is striving

The American labor movement has contributed invaluable service to all work pertaining to the war-winning program

Based on this service, side by side with other makers of history, labor claims equity in building democracy that shall endure.

The distinction of service should entitle labor to a voice in the administration of such a democracy as we are striving to establish in the interest of human rights.

To be prepared for the inevitable time of readjustments when the war is won intelligence and ability alone will merit a partnership in responsibilities of conducting affairs of the new regime.

Labor as an organization, is making ready for a part in the task. Through intelligent study of passing events labor is outgrowing the narrow limitations of conventional thought and climbing to new levels.

Epoch-making changes are being wrought and it is our business to make ready for these changes. Economic freedom has been achieved.

Right is might and the world is getting this truth by heart.

"Then conquest we must when our cause is so just,
And this be our motto: In God is our trust."

DEMOCRACY OR DESTRUCTION

(By Frank P. Walsh, Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board.)

THIS world war has provided the beginning of a splendid education in democracy. Democracy has been our great fighting slogan and we have — some of us — begun to analyze democracy and to find out, in the concrete and in detail, what our slogan means.

In this re-examination the country has discovered one thing at least about democracy — that it must mean more than old-fashioned political democracy. The old idea that when everybody votes you have a democracy — that is pretty well exploded. When one or two men, assisted by a Wall St. bank or two, can silently and secretly corner the steel supply of the world and obtain control over one after another of the basic materials of industry, as well as hundreds of thousands of workers in the factories, raising prices and manipulating markets at will, anyone who is honest knows that that is not what people mean when they talk about American democracy and volunteer to die for it.

When a labor man, convicted of a heinous crime, by the use of the blackest perjury, can be blocked for two years in a nation wide demand, voiced by the President of the United States himself, for a trial on honest evidence, the thinking citizen knows that this is not what the American people mean by democracy.

Democracy surely means that people shall control the condition of their lives. And no one khows better than the trade unionist that the average wage earner has had very little control over the conditions of his life, especially over that part of his life which is the core of all the rest of his job.

The wage earner sees the purchasing power of his dollar diminishing. (It is worth about 65c compared with its value at the beginning of 1916.) In other words, he sees his wages decreasing steadily and relentlessly, month after month, while his wife and children sink lower and lower in the scale of living. He asks his employer, let us say, to receive a committee representing himself and his fellow workmen, to discuss the matter. He is told that the firm "doesn't employ committees" and won't deal with them. He suggests arbitration. He is told there is "nothing to arbitrate." And the suspicion begins to take root in his mind that this is exactly the way he would be treated if he were a German subject appealing to the kaiser for some political reform. He begins to understand that he is, in relation to his job, up against the very thing that makes Germany hideous — autocracy.

The country, I promise you, is beginning to understand that we may have 100 per cent. democracy in the form of our political government and yet have autocracy of the most despotic type in industry. It is a fine thing to elect our representatives to legislative halls, but it is a more practical and useful thing to elect our own representatives in industry. It is a necessary thing to have full share in the varied political activities of the community, state and nation; but it is infinitely more vital to have a compelling voice in the industrial policies under which we work every day in the year.

It is now clear to all understanding men, and especially to those who work for their living, that to attempt to control the conditions of one's life through the roundabout way of political oratory and legislative action is futile, and that this old-fashioned attempted substitute for a direct and common-sense control through the workshop must be thrown into the scrap heap of pre-war absurdities.

Political democracy is a delusion unless builded upon and guaranteed by a free and virile industrial democracy.

Now, just as the people of the country, under the searching criticism of war conditions, are becoming familiar with

the idea of industrial democracy, so the industries of the country are becoming increasingly familiar with the new industrial dispensation. Under the National War Labor Board scores of industrial disputes have been settled in the last four months, involving in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of wage earning men and women. And in every case where collective bargaining has been denied the workers heretofore, it has been installed by order of the board.

In the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of the General Electric Co., for example, no form of group representation of the employes had ever been permitted by the company, and men were hired under an individual contract which in effect prohibited union membership. The board ordered these contracts abolished, at the same time protecting the employes in their right to join the union of their trade. Further, the board itself installed, through a representative, the machinery for collective bargaining in a form acceptable to the men, a form which they will make their own and improve upon in the future as their experience suggests. The system introduced provides not only for collective bargaining in the restricted sense, but also (what is still more important) for securing to the men a voice in the technical operation and day-to-day routine of the shop.

The board ordered that "the election by the workers of their representative department committees to present grievances and mediate with the company shall be held, during the life of this award, in some convenient public building in the neighborhood of the plant, to be selected by the examiner of this board assigned to supervise the execution of this award, in the case of his absence, by some impartial person, a resident of Pittsfield, to be selected by such examiner. Such examiner, or his substitute, shall preside over the first and all subsequent elections during the life of this award, and have the power to make the proper regulations to secure absolute fairness.

"The duties of the department committees shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes which the shop foremen and the division superintendents and the employes have been unable to adjust."

And this scheme of democratic co-operation has been introduced by the War Labor Board in plant after plant where an autocrat has heretofore reigned supreme.

These department committees, together with the representative of the employer with whom they meet, might well be called the two houses of the local or state legislature of this new industrial democracy.

Here is the provision for the "Federal Congress:"

"The department committees shall meet annually and shall select from among their number three employes who shall be known as the committee on appeals. This committee shal lmeet with the management for the purpose of adjusting disputes which the department committees have failed to adjust."

In practice this committee on appeals will deal with many of the broader questions of policy which affect the shop as a whole. Perhaps this "Federal legislature" might be better likened to the English Parliament, with its House of Commons representing the citizenry and its House of Lords representing vested privilege, than to our American forums of legislation. But it is well here to remember that the English House of Lords recently lost its veto power over these measures most vitally affecting the welfare of the people.

The War Labor Board, by proclamation of the President, must institute collective bargaining in every case which comes under its jurisdiction, for its first principle reads:

"The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever."

Moreover, the Government does not wish the workers to be unrepresented; it realizes that the national welfare demands the common sense and economy the collective loyalty and collective responsibility which free collective bargaining insures. It does not wish to have industrial autocrats in this country who can say, kaiser-like, to their employes. "What you wish does not concern me; I do not will it."

With your aggressive assistance I believe the process of democratization will continue until there will remain not one wage earner in the country deprived of full voice in determining the conditions of his job and consequently of his life.

LABOR EFFICIENCY

(By U. S. Senator Henry F. Hollis.)

I WAS once the captain of a baseball team playing an important series. My side won by a narrow margin. A man who bet on the wrong team said to me, "Those fellows batted harded and fielded better than your men. How did you pull it out?" My reply was, "When we had to have a run we got it. We depended on fighting spirit instead of percentages."

You cannot win a battle with listless soldiers, or Hessians. You cannot get maximum production with listless workmen, or outsiders. Wages, hours of labor, sanitation, and the rest of it, are important, but they are only batting and fielding averages. We must have enthusiasm and morale, tons of them. We must make the working man believe that we are really fighting for liberty, and not for profits. Instead of treating working men like beasts of burden, to be kindly treated and well fed, we must treat them like partners and saviors of the nation.

There really is not much we can do. We shall do well if we undo most of what we have done. To begin with we must make restitution. We must return to labor its stolen property. I do not mean profits. I mean the war itself. For this war is labor's war, and labor knows it. Give labor back its war, and do not worry about any labor stimulant.

The best of us are prone to put on full dress and talk down to labor. We feel that we are broad-minded to notice labor's existence. Labor knows this, and good-humoredly tolerates our weakness. Working men are better informed than we on the real issues of the day. They know that they can get along without us, but we cannot get along without them. They also know that we are ignorant of this solemn fact.

Labor knows that all we need to win this war is men to fight, property and labor. We need a few super-workmen like President Wilson, Secretary Wilson, Henry Ford, Hoover and Schwab, but we can get along very nicely without the owners of property. If they will not loan us their property, we can take it by taxation. We can conscript soldiers and we can conscript wealth; but the spirit which makes American labor the most efficient on earth connot be conscripted. Nor is such conscription necessary.

Working men, including farmers, make up this nation. The rest of us cling on the edges, a paltry handful. By dividing the workers against themselves, we skillfully appropriate the balance of power.

Labor's sons make up the bulk of our Army in France. Labor weeps when our soldiers suffer; it thrills when they go over the top. Instead of asking labor to help us win our war, we ought to thank God that labor lets us knit sweaters and loan money to help it win its war. Bear in mind that this is labor's war, not only to make the world a decent place to live in, but to make the working man's home a decent place to live in.

Cut out profiteering. Stop patronizing. Put a working man beside every capitalist and college professor on every board. Consult labor frankly and humbly. Follow labor's arvice. If your services are of any value, proffer them. Give labor a fair chance, step out of the way and watch the smoke. And save your stimulant for yourself.

EMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATION A WAR FACTOR

(By Felix Frannkfurter, Chairman, War Labor Policies Board.)

THE War Labor Policies Board is, in the words of the President, "the voice of all the industrial agencies of the government." It is the organization created by the Secretary of Labor with the approval and the co-operation of other branches of the administration to develop a single national policy in dealing with those human factors in industry we call the labor problem.

The need for the War Labor Policies Board arose from the fact that the Federal government had become a very large, in fact, the greatest, employer in the country. And although the government represented one people and might therefore be expected to have a single broad policy toward labor the first twelve months of war brought out many diverse policies from that single government. Nobody is to be blamed for this. The diversity of industrial policy

was a characteristic result of our admirable, though not perfect, American system of government.

The Army, the Navy, the Fleet Corporation, the Fuel Administration, to cite only a few of the branches of government, were all charged with the performance of certain war duties. These responsibilities entailed the formulation of industrial policies. The War Department in its several branches had various policies. The arsenal had one policy toward labor; the quartermaster's department had another; the signal corps had a third; and the cantonment builders yet another. The Navy had its rules and its standards. The Emergency Fleet Corporation had its own, and others also added to the chaos.

The inevitable result was that one nation operating through different agencies was saying and doing irreconcilable things. All of the war policies announced by all of the branches of the administration could not be right and true because many of them were contradictory. If the view of one division was sound, then the policy espoused by another bureau was unwarranted because the two policies were mutually exclusive. That was the situation which the President saw when he appointed Secretary Wilson Labor Administrator for the war period.

To carry out this authority conferred by the President, the Secretary of Labor authorized the creation of the War Labor Policies Board. The Policies Board consists of representatives of all the departments and agencies of the government responsible for producing or distributing war materials or controlling the economy resources of the country. When Secretary Wilson made me, as his personal representative, chairman of the Policies Board I was immediately convinced that the board to be most successful must secure the counsel of expert advisers. I was fortunate in securing the service of John R. Alpine, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, who is giving continuous counsel from the labor standpoint; Herbert F. Perkins, Vice-President of the International Harvester Company, was invited to act as business adviser; and Dean L. C. Marshall, of the University of Chicago, was called in as consulting economist.

The Policies Board has two principal duties. It must assist the Secretary of Labor in the War Labor Administration and it must formulate for the administration labor policies which govern all the departments concerned. Instead of dealing with industrial conditions without reference to the ideas or plans of other government agents as formerly, the entire situation is first discussed from the common point of view. Then a single policy acceptable to all, including the labor and business advisers, is formulated. This, however, does not become the government policy until after conference with those interested or affected by our decision.

The Policies Board is thus able to handle matters which could not otherwise be dealt with. Thus the Army and Navy were able to write into their contracts provisions guaranteeing the benefits of reasonable standards to the children of the nation. The divergent policies of the government as to the interpretation of the eight-hour provision are being harmonized. The board again affords an avenue through which the best available experience can be brought to the assistance of the government in other important matters. When the government housing development was projected for the workers of the District of Columbia, the board was the approach through which the working women could obtain consideration.

The principal work done so far has been the elaboration of a national employment system. The Federal government is now the only labor agent for unskilled workers and necessarily the distributor in the skilled fields. This work has been an achievement upon democratic basis. Employes and employers have been equally represented. The big task upon which the board is now engaged in conferences with the presidents and other officials of the international unions and with representative employers, out of which wages, hours and conditions of work may be standardized. In this matter the board is following the precedent of the highly organized trades. By conference, wage standards will be set up.

The progress of these conferences has been most gratifying, for it has revealed the fact that not old feuds but new faith must govern industry. Those great human purposes which have brought this country into the war, which have brought a new national consciousness, are surely, however gradually, making

themselves felt in the solution of these questions, both old and new, which the war is compelling us to meet with candor, with frankness and with justice.

A need to standardize wages arises from the loss due to a ceaseless migration of workers from job to job. Industrial stability can not come while governmental departments, by offering different wages for the same kind of work, steal men from one another. If a wage is right for the Army, it is right for the Navy. We must find out the right wage and have it apply to work for both branches of the government. We must do this because not otherwise can the civilian population of the United States do its full duty.

In a word, if we are to make the wisest use of the available manpower of the nation we must husband our human resources by creating those conditions which make for stability and peace, and therefore, for the production of those instruments of war which are to give us the spiritual gains of peace.

Such are the methods and such is the purpose of the War Labor Policies Board. It was born of a war emergency and it lives to assist in the achievement of that victory which only the whole people can win.—American Federationist.

"MANY THAT ARE FIRST SHALL BE LAST; AND THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST."

(Not a Sermon.)

(By W. B. Rubin.)

PROGRESS is the forward of time, and time is the wonderworker of the world. Five years ago, the world was peaceful and industrious, with two of the central powers of Europe convalescing from the aftermath of war, to-wit: Austria-Hungary from the Balkan War, and Russia from the Russo-Japanese War.

Busy people had forgotten all about war.

The world was full of bustle for industrial advantages. Labor was clamoring for its due, and capital was usurping more than its share.

Power is ambition's lust, and the lust of power is found not only in the lion, but in the very worm that crawls.

Democracies have their Tories; aristocracies have their yonkers. In every democracy are those who prefer a monarchy, and in every kingdom may be found those who would like an absolute monarchy.

So five years ago, we found Europe infested with the tapeworm of kaiserism, keeping it hungry, in tapeworm fashion, emaciating the very body within which it lived, growing, feeding itself.

Thus, the great war, the greatest war in the history of the world, was started.

Every effort to expel kaiserism from Europe failed. It had grown so large that it was fast devouring Europe, and Europe paid homage at its feet.

Had kaiserism stayed within its own jurisdiction and field, it might have been the conqueror of the world, but the kaiser, intoxicated with his own exuberance in the belief that he was the "Gottman" and his people the superpeople of the world, got funny, real funny, and seemed to think that he could reach out and gobble up the world.

So he slapped Uncle Sam on the cheek and sunk the Lusitania. Uncle Sam in good Jesus fashion, turned the other cheek, but the kaiser slapped him again and sunk the Arabic. Still Uncle Sam, in Christian spirit, turned to him the right cheek once more, and again the kaiser slapped it by sinking the Ancena. Uncle Sam stayed Christian as long as he could, but when the kaiser sunk the Sussex, it dawned upon Uncle Sam that Jesus in his sermon on the mount had never forgotten the precepts of Moses — An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, a limb for a limb, and a life for a life. Then he turned to the kaiser and said:

"You have slapped me often enough. Now stop it."

But the kaiser went on slapping with his U-Boat, and Uncle Sam, rolling up his sleeves, put his sword in its hilt, his gun on his shoulder, and this snake champion of the world who laughed at peace, who wanted to conquer the world by the sword, who mocked at the teachings of Scripture, who slapped cheek upon cheek, is now, in Caesar fashion, crying:

"Help me, peace, or I sink." But there

is no Cassius, not even the crown prince or Hindenburg, to save the kaiser from the Tiber of his own destruction.

Down he shall go until there shall be no more kaisers, until peace shall triumph in the spirit of real people, and the teachings of a world's humanity shall rule the world!

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM AND THE WAR.

THE manner in which British Trade Unionism is shaping up to meet the conditions which the world war imposed upon it was interestingly reflected in the address made by British fraternal delegate John Hill, at the Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L. last November. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hill, armed with an array of facts, refuted in thorough-going fashion the imputation that the British workers were slow in responding to the demand for effective industrial war service at the start of the war. He recalled that in the eventful summer of 1914, trade union officials, at the instance of the government, traveled through the country day and night in order to persuade skilled workers, who were then enlisting by thousands, that true patriotism demanded that they stay at their appointed industrial tasks. The trade unions were a most important factor in stabilizing the various industries for effective war work.

In his address, Mr. Hill interestingly described the work of the British Trade Union Congress, held in September, as follows:

I have spoken of my interest in your proceedings, and I know you are interested in the work of our Congress. At our last Congress, in September last, we decided that our industrial efforts were not quite sufficient, were not quite adequate to secure for us the objects that we have in view, and we decided to strengthen and extend our efforts in the political field, to unite us quite definitely and closely with the political party, namely, the British Labor Party. We think we have now arranged for something like 300 candidates who will be placed in the field as parliamentary candidates for the next general election.

We had a resolution on economics. There has been a kind of a see-saw policy as to what ought to be the fiscal policy of these old islands of ours, and I want to say that the British Trades Union Congress is quite against those who would declare everlasting economic war. In our resolution we said: "The economic changes brought about by the war have in no way altered the fundamental truth that free trade between the nations forms the broadest and surest foundation for world prosperity and international peace." That is our declaration, but while we lay that down as an economic policy we don't believe that free trade is going to free us from capitalist exploitation: we recognize that, but on the other hand we do know that protective tariffs form the best ground for the capitalist ring and the exploiter to hold up the men and the whole country to ransom at any time they should choose, and therefore we declare that while we are going to fight this out on the military field we are hoping for a settlement by which we will restore the good feeling and the good business between all the peoples of the civilized world. It is perhaps remarkable that our government and certain other governments have made a contrary trade declaration, but the Trades Union Congress has laid down its policy and our government has authority to accept our policy or risk our opposition to theirs.

Another important resolution I just want to touch on is that on the conscription of wealth. I remember some years ago when we had that resolution we perfectly shocked and alarmed our good old "one-bean-at-time" trade unionists. They were afraid of such a daring resolution. If there is one thing that is wrong with the British workingman it is his modesty. It is many long years since W. E. Gladstone said to a deputation of miners who approached him. "Are you all agreed on this question?" and they had to admit that this section and the next section had varying views. He said, "What you want to do is to go back and get an agreement on this or any other question and come here and no matter what you ask them you will get it."

Sir Charles Dilke at one time said: "If there is any one thing more than another which disappoints me with the working men of this country it is because they never ask enough." And even our present Premier—said quite recently to the workers that what we wanted was "audacity, audacity, audacity." And in making that statement he was simply quoting the more famous statement of Danton, the great leader of the first French Revolution, when he said, "What we require to conquer is audacity and yet more audacity, and always audacity."

This is supposed to be an audacious resolution, the conscription of wealth, but why should we think so in these days when we compare what we have done in our country. We have already conscripted all the real wealth that is in the country, all the efficient manhood of our country has already been taken by the State, and having taken that it is only a simple thing to take the material wealth where that is necessary to equip and carry on the national cause. And I ask you, I ask you to think, is there any man in Great Britain today who has given a son to the State but would not gladly change places with any man who has only given or lost gold? There is no comparison.

One other resolution I wish to mention, and that is a resolution on internationalism. I remember how interested we were in your letters, Mr. President, and in your literature on this question a year ago. As a parliamentary committee we gave your correspondence the most careful consideration, and your invitation to an international was considered calmly there with all the passions that this war has engendered, but thinking over it calmly we finally decided unanimously that your position was the right one, and we decided to recommend to Congress that your position should be adopted: that your invitation should be accepted. Unfortunately our Congress had not the same quiet opportunity of deliberation that we had, and as a result of some rather passionate speeches our Congress got a bit out of hand and our recommendation was defeated. Notwithstanding that, you have practically adhered to your position, if I can gather everything that I have seen emanating from your President, and at our last Congress in September we again considered this question of internationalism.

We had then before us the invitation to the Stockholm conference, but we had had just previous to our Congress a meeting of allied representatives of labor, or of some of the allies—you were not present, Mr. President—and we found at that allied conference in London that it was impossible at that time to get anything like a common understanding amongst ourselves. We found the national differences so great that to have gone to any international, particularly to have met those who were fighting against us would have been against all our interests at that time, and therefore Congress decided that the attendance at an international at that time was not a practical proposition. We decided that we must first obtain something like general consent, general unanimity of aim amongst ourselves, and the Congress instructed the Parliamentary Committee to take these steps. Having done that we entered a strong protest against the government's action in refusing passports to our delegates, because we held that our government has no right to deny the workers opportunity of international expression if they require that in the interests of themselves and of the workers in other countries. In addition to that we resolved as follows:

"We are strongly of an opinion that an international conference would be of the greatest service and as a necessary preliminary to the conclusion of a lasting democratic peace, we recommend that the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee be empowered to assist, to arrange and take part in such a conference." That is our attitude on internationalism on the other side of the water, and so far, I say, as I can gather your position, you are practically with us on this question, and I am glad.

But since Congress we have got together. As I told you, we have linked up closely with the political side of our movement, and jointly with them we have now made a draft of our position

on all the phases of the international question as it affects the different countries in parts of Europe now in dispute. We open that declaration by reaffirming what was done at the Allied Conference in February 1915, and the opening declaration there is that the war, gentlemen, arises out of imperalistic efforts to obtain control for kings and emperors of every large portion of the earth's surface. It arises through the competition of capitalist interests to control the labor of the workers in the countries of the world. And further, the declaration says that all nations share in the responsibility for this war. We do not assess the percentages: that is a matter which may vary in the minds of the delegates of all countries. We have strong opinions as to how these percentages are to be allegated, but there is the fact in our minds as trade unionists that below all the intrigues of politicians and diplomats there is this capitalistic influence that is the danger to you and the danger to the workers of all countries, and until we also emancipate ourselves from the domination of capital there will be no democracy for the workers of your country and of ours.

I just want to make a moment's reference to Russia. I am afraid in these days that we are not quite understanding our fellow-workers in that great country. Our sympathy has been with them for as long as all of us here can remember; they lived in a state of oppression which was almost unequalled from an industrial standpoint, and our sympathy, I say, has been with them. Why should they not retain our sympathy? What have they done that that should now be forfeited? Just let me remind you what was the cause of the Russian Revolution, and I would require to go very far back. I think that I am right in saying that the first spark of democracy was lit in this country of yours when you defeated the British government in 1776. And it was your uprising that inspired the first French Revolution; it was your uprising that helped us in the old country to democratize and modernize our institutions somewhat on those lines, and it has been your long influence that has had something to do with the emancipation of Russia.

But what was the immediate cause? The immediate cause was that the Czar and his court were on the eve of accomplishing a definite agreement with the Emperor of Germany. Are not these the facts? Only the revolution saved the accomplishment of that agreement. And while we are pained at the present state of Russia, while we deeply regret the demoralization of her military forces which is bringing the burden on our boys in the west, I hope we will have some little patience and I hope we will remember that even as it is in Russia today is is better that than if all the German forces there on that frontier and all the Russian soldiers had been brought down to the west in a compact force against us there.

We may have little sympathy with a great many of the things going on there at the present time because of the military demoralization of her forces, but if we have confidence at all in democracy we must do what we can to support the democracy of Russia. We must support the democracy there, and having given our hand in the beginning of the war, having supported the Czar, having sent 200,000 of our best boys, Canadians, Australians and Britishers, to give their lives uselessly at Gallipoli—what for—to get Constantinople for the Czar—having done that, surely we are not going to refuse the hand of Russia that is outstretched to us now because that hand is hard with centuries of toil.

Remember, men, they haven't the opportunities. Your very esteemed President, your revered President, said yesterday that had there been such an equivalent to the American Federation of Labor in Russia we should not have had anarchy and the state of things that exist there now. That is exactly the position; if Russia had had some organization similar to this of yours we should have seen Russia stand as she has never stood, we should have seen a Russia today that we would have been proud of; a Russia that would have helped you and us to end this terrible horror that we have had during these past three years.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1918

CARD OF THANKS

I desire to thank the Officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the beautiful memorial erected by them in memory of my late husband. Also those who participated in the dedication ceremonies.

MRS. JAMES KIRBY
AND FAMILY.

Indianapolis, Oct. 8, 1918.

Notice to Local Unions Concerning Members Who Meet Death While In Service of the Government

Numerous inquiries have been received by the General Treasurer from our Local Unions concerning members who meet their death or become totally disabled while in the service of the Government, either in cantonments or overseas as to what information is required to establish the legality of their claim. As a complete record of death in all these cases is kept on file in the Adjutant General's Department at Washington, D. C., a request from that department will be favorably complied with and same should be forwarded to the General Treasurer's Department, together with claim blank, membership book, etc. By complying with the above, will save considerable delay in rendering decisions upon such claims.

The above mode of procedure will also apply to our Canadian membership through their Government officials.

* * *

Annual Report of the General Secretary

The report of General Secretary Duffy for the year ending June 30, 1918, has been sent to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils affiliated with the United Brotherhood.

It contains valuable information for all our members. It shows that the organization consists of 2,094 Local Unions, 146 District Councils, 16 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 48 Ladies Auxiliary Unions.

The membership in good standing, that is, those entitled to benefits from the General Office, numbers 303,333. The report also shows that 18,392 members are between three and six months in arrears and therefore not entitled to any benefits whatever from the General Office. This makes a total membership at the close of June, 1918, of 321,725.

Under the head of "Trade Movements" the General Secretary says: "There were 14 less trade movements for the year covered by this report than for the year previous. During the period for which this report is made, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, 497 trade movements were brought to the attention of the General Executive Board, with the following results: Official sanction granted, 187; official sanction granted with financial aid, 291; official sanction denied, 19. The rejected applications were practically all denied for the reason that Paragraph "H" and "I" of Section 58 of our General Laws had not been complied with.

In referring to compiling and writing a complete history of the United Brotherhood he says: "At our last General Convention, held in Fort Worth, Tex., in

September, 1916, the General Secretary was authorized to write a complete and detailed history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, including as complete a history as possible of the carpenters' unions, associations or organizations preceeding it.

The work of compilation is now under way, but the task is a big one. We find it a difficult matter to gather information of the independent organizations that existed before our time. We feel that if the history is to be written it should be authentic, reliable and correct. We are therefore asking at this time that any Local Union, District Council, officer or member of our organization having the Constitution, By-Laws, Minutes, Correspondence, Charters or Documents of any kind of carpenters' unions prior to 1881, to kindly send them to the General Secretary for use in compiling this history. As soon as he is through with them they will be returned to the parties sending them. The story of the trials of these early organizations will constitute an interesting volume in itself. We are sure that when the history is completed, and it will take some time before that is done, it will fill a long felt want and will be a source of information to our membership as to the progress, advancement and development made through combined effort."

The report shows an appreciable increase in membership since the Fort Worth General Convention and, taken altogether, the tabulated analysis show that the organization is on the increase.

A comparison of the locals organized since June 30, 1917, with those lapsed, suspended or consolidated shows a gain of 118. The number of unions and the membership in the different states is also given, and it is interesting to note that the state of New York has forged ahead and leads all others with 197 Locals and a membership of 47,235; the state of Illinois comes a close second, and the other leading states are Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, California and Ohio.

With regard to the membership of the seven districts represented in the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1 leads with 83,134 members; District No. 2 comes second with 74,603; District No. 3 has 64,947; District No. 6 has 44,695; District No. 5 has 31,377; District No. 4 has 15,670; District No. 7 has 7,299. Under the head of "Working Conditions," 1,226 cities and towns are listed as having an 8-hour day; 229 localities have 9-hour day, while a 10-hour day prevailed in 61 localities. The number of cities and towns observing the Saturday half-holiday are given as 797, and the number having an agreement in force with the employers as 608.

Reviewing the work of Financial Secretaries, the General Secretary points out when in making out their monthly reports, the greatest percentage of discrepancies occurred, and gives in detail how they occur, and how to avoid same. We trust the information will be heeded. With regard to errors, the General Secretary says:

"The greatest percentage of discrepancies occur through the repetition by Financial Secretaries in reporting members as in arrears and granted clearance; through oversight, they neglect to note when a member has been previously reported and deducted for in one month and in making out another report, the same member is again reported, and deducted for, thereby reducing the totals on the face of those reports that many more than were actually in good standing, and this discrepancy continues until rectified by adding the number deducted to some succeeding report. Another source of discrepancy occurs in the failure of the Financial Secretary to allow the full quota of tax on members reported as squaring arrears as per Section 44, Paragraph "E" of our General Laws which reads as follows: 'When a member falls in arrears for three months he must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears in the report for the third month, and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month.' If a member at any time pays any part of his arrearages and does not pay for the current month, he still remains in arrears, and should not be reported by the Financial Secretary in his report to the General Office. If at any time he should square his arrearages, the Financial Secretary shall report same to the General Secretary, giving data when said arrearages were paid, (day and month) which must include the payment of dues for the month in which he pays said arrearages, and the per capita tax for the months since which he was last reported in arrears must be added to the tax forwarded by the Treasurer to the General Secretary."

I would also call the Financial Secre-

taries' attention to the necessity of sending in the applications and clearance cards of all members initiated and admitted with the report in which their names appear. Many Financial Secretaries have been very negligent regarding this matter and have necessitated an unnecessary amount of correspondence as a result.

Another interesting section of the report is that which lists the 48 United Brotherhood Ladies Auxiliary Locals, thus showing that the movement has found a footing in various parts of the country since inaugurated at the Indianapolis Convention. The report for the main part is statistical and furnishes in comprehensible form a large amount of information which should prove of great interest to everyone who has the welfare of the United Brotherhood at heart.

* * *

General Officers' Salaries

The "Texas Carpenter," the official Journal of the Texas State Council, in its issue for the month of September, publishes a resolution adopted at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 198 of Dallas, Tex., on September 9, on the timely and the very imperative question of increasing the salaries of General Officers and representatives to a point where they can reasonably meet the high cost of living conditions prevailing at the present time. The resolution adopted by the Dallas brothers, together with its preamble, is as follows:

The cost of living in the last few years has increased at least 100 per cent. Coal has advanced about 100 per cent. per ton. Rents have gone soaring. Hotel rates have doubled.

Owing to the continued increase in prices in every line, it became necessary for our members to demand increased wages year after year. These demands were practically all granted — in some instances after a struggle.

It can be easily remembered when carpenters were working for 25c, 35c and 40c per hour. Now they are getting 60c, 70c and 80c per hour, and in some instances even higher wages, which shows that wages have about doubled.

While all things were advancing the wages of the General Officers and representatives remained stationary.

Therefore, Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Tex., proposes that the salaries of the General Officers and representatives shall be increased in proportion to some extent to the increased cost of living. We, therefore submit two questions to be voted on:

1. Shall the salaries of the General Officers and representatives be increased 75 per cent?

2. Shall the salaries of the General Officers and representatives be increased 50 per cent?

The General Executive Board is to be authorized to change the Constitution accordingly.

NOTE: Please endorse this proposition and send it immediately to General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

As may be seen, the foregoing proposes to put the proposition of an adequate increase for the various General Officers to a vote of the membership and we are sure when that is done the proposition will receive general approbation. No one can but doubt that our General Officers and representatives are poorly paid today when one considers the enormous rise in the prices of all commodities. Everywhere else wage standards have been increased but theirs has been an exception. Our own members throughout the country have been receiving substantial increases since the war began — in many instances totaling some 100 per cent. — while theirs has remained at the old pre-war figure.

The greatly increased work of the organization which the large increase in membership in the last year brought about is another argument in favor of better pay for our General Officers — though the main unalterable fact is that they are badly paid at the present time. The officers of our organization have worked harder than ever before to successfully meet the demands of our membership for the greatest wage increases ever asked. They have conducted the most successful organizing campaign for membership which placed our membership in good standing July 1, 1918, at 303,333. The membership in good standing July 1, 1916, was 212,833, the increase in the two years being 90,500, which is a good sized organization within itself, and has brought added responsibilities to the officers and representatives.

Our officers are the same in number, and our organizing staff have taken care of the added work entailed by the increase in membership, with little if any increase in the staff. While this has been going on little attention has been

paid to the compensation which these men receive.

Adequate standards of wages and living conditions are a prime essential of trade unionism — all of us are interested in that, and while we are all endeavoring to see that the wages of the men at the craft keep pace with the rise in the cost of living, we should not forget that the same should apply to our employes, the General Officers.

* * *

Labor Worked for Fourth Liberty Loan

Labor played an important part in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Every effort was made by the Labor Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee to co-operate with labor organizations in making the loan a success.

The Labor Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District did splendid work in the Third Loan campaign in conjunction with the 4,500 trade unions in this district. Twenty-five hundred of these unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. 200 with the Railroad Brotherhoods and the rest are independent. Their subscriptions ran into millions.

The Electrical Workers' Union of Greater New York invested $10,000 of its treasury funds in bonds and procured $233,000 in subscriptions among its various members. One of the largest subscriptions made by labor organizations was that of $3,000,000 obtained by the employes of the milk companies, the Teamsters' Union. The United Hebrew Trades also obtained large subscriptions.

Labor leaders helped by speaking before the regular union meetings in the various shops and factories and also in the streets. A half million copies of the pamphlet "Labor and the War," prepared by the Bureau, was distributed in great part by the various unions through their leaders and individual members.

This pamphlet "Labor and the War," showing the necessity for Organized Labor to support the Government, was widely distributed. It set forth the views of prominent labor men, showed labor's stake in the outcome of the war and urged the workers to help float the Third Liberty Loan. It also showed the attitude of the nation's chief executive and the Government in general to be friendly to Organized Labor.

The organizations appealed to by the local committees, employers and other agencies, were greatly aided in their campaigns by the methods outlined by the Labor Bureau. The Bureau acted as a clearing house, furnishing statistics, suggestions and recommendations on the various activities. It circulated thousands of letters before and during the Third Liberty Loan campaign. These letters called upon the Secretaries of the various labor organizations and bodies to give data as to subscriptions in the preceding loans, the number of members in the Government service, date of their meetings, etc. The Bureau followed up whatever these leads brought forth.

The Secretaries of 57 of the Central Labor Bodies in this district serve as the general committee of the Labor Bureau. They addressed meetings, distributed literature and sold bonds.

The Labor Bureau is now planning intensive work for the next Liberty Loan campaign. New literature and posters will be sent to every one of the 3,500 unions and to 100,000 of the 800,000 organized workers. Labor men and women will tour the state, seeking the co-operation of the worker. The Bureau itself, located in 37 Liberty St., New York City, will continue to co-operate and to render all possible assistance to officials of unions and to any members who will lend their help.

* * *

The Old Home

The old home stands serene and stanch as in the days of yore,
But gone are all the voices, and the welcome at the door.
No footprint marks the paths within its garden desolate,
Today 'tis Memory takes my hand and leads me through the gate,
Till in my fancy blooms again the garden row on row,
The larkspur and the marigold—sweet flowers of long ago—
The roses grow beside the wall as in forgotten Junes,
The iris and the lavender distil their rich perfumes,
The while I picture other days, and shadowy forms appear
Dream faces smile 'mid candle light, and sweet old songs I hear.
The bride upon the wedding day comes softly down the stair,
An old man dreams a dream of youth within his fireside chair.
The picture changes and a boy with manhood in his eyes
Goes forth to seek his fortune—oh, the years that make us wise!
Dear house, long since in stillness left—today you seem to wait
To welcome home the boy again, grown now to man's estate—
I pick a rose beside the door in tender revery,
Thankful for all the Past holds dear in precious memory.

—Esther Trowbridge Catlin.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending Sept. 30, 1918

October 9, 1918.

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

The period of time that this report covers has been a very active one, and many matters affecting the welfare of our members have been given consideration in various ways.

I made a visit to the Western part of our country and attended a very interesting session of the Pacific Coast Maritime Council, which was held at Seattle. Delegates from all of the Local Unions of our Brotherhood whose members are engaged in ship construction on the Pacific Coast were in attendance, and the many situations as confronting our membership were discussed fully and freely by the delegates present.

After leaving Seattle I visited Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis on my return trip.

I found in the shipyards of the Pacific Coast (in fact, the same thing prevails throughout the entire jurisdiction of our Brotherhood) that there are as many, if not more, members employed on ship construction work who hold membership in what is commonly known as the House Carpenters' Local Union as there are who hold membership in the Local Unions known as ship carpenters. As you well know, we have in existence in the various localities District Councils known as Carpenters' District Councils and Maritime District Councils, the former being composed of delegates from Local Unions whose members are working on buildings or in mills getting out building material, the latter being composed of delegates from Local Unions whose members are employed on the construction of ships. The thought has always been that the two District Councils would necessarily have to be separate. However, I have come to the conclusion that in order to best conserve and further the interests of the entire membership of our Brotherhood that Local

Unions, regardless of whether their members are employed on the construction of buildings or working in the mills or shops getting out material for buildings, or working on the construction of ships or getting out material for ships, should be affiliated in one District Council in each locality. While the Constitution of our Brotherhood states that a Local Union composed of workmen other than those working on buildings or building material shall not be eligible to a Local Union composed exclusively of building tradesmen, yet there is no real difference in the material that goes into a building from that that goes into a ship. Therefore, there could be no objections on the part of any one as to the eligibility of the Local Unions above referred to becoming assimilated in one District Council, other than the precedent that has been set and is now in effect of their being in two separate District Councils.

While I realize that perhaps in some localities it might take some little time to get our members accustomed to being all in one District Council and to get them away from the idea of segregation as now in effect, yet I feel that the consolidation or assimilation should be brought about as soon as possible.

Early in the summer I addressed a communication to Secretary Daniels of the Navy, also sent a communication to Secretary Baker of the Army in reference to the matter of our members in various localities increasing their wage scale, and called their attention to the fact that it was the time of year when our members looked forward to bettering their working conditions, and that this desire was of natural procedure and not due to the unusual conditions brought about by the war. I requested that some one representing the Government Departments be designated with whom we might take up this matter in order to come to some understanding relative to the increased wage scale for our membership. We were referred by the Army Department to Colonel Alexander, who is supervisor of the Construction Division.

The system of the Government officials is that in a locality where our members make a request for an increased wage it would be necessary that we show that the majority of the contractors of that locality had recognized and were paying the advanced wage scale before the Government representatives would recommend the payment of the advance wage scale on Government work. Thi handicaps us to a large extent, due to th fact that a greater percentage, if not a of the construction work (particularly i some localities), is work being done fo the Government.

Some months ago we were requeste by the representatives of the Govern ment to refrain from putting into effec any further demands until a system ha been worked out whereby a standardiza tion of the wage would be brought about either by zones, or otherwise. Abou this time there was an arrangemen made by the various departments of th Government to appoint representatives t create a board or committee to be know as the WAR POLICIES BOARD, the ob jects of this board being to co-ordinat the activities of the various Governmen Departments, and to arrange for th handling of all matters pertaining t building construction in a like manner regardless of what department of th Government it might come under.

The Chairman of said committee o board called a conference of the repre sentatives of the different building trade and proposed the creating of a committe composed of three (3) representatives o the Building Trades and three (3) em ployers, the Chairman of the board t act as the Chairman of the committe so composed; this committee to deter mine upon the wage scale of the various trades.

In discussing this matter with the Chairman of the War Policies Board I informed him that the only thing that our Brotherhood desired was to sit down with his board and agree upon what the wage scale of the members of our organization should be; that we would either agree to one minimum scale throughout the entire country or that we would agree to a minimum scale for various districts or zones, and that after an understanding was arrived at as to what the scale was to be that we would expect the War Policies Board to see that the contractors on the various Government work throughout the country complied with said findings, then we in turn would see that the members of our organization observed the arrangements as arrived at the same as though we had entered into an agreement or understanding with employing contractors. This the Chairman of the board would not consent to, with the result that a later

meeting was called and requests sent out by the President of the Building Trades Department to all Presidents of the Building Trades to be present at the meeting. Being unable to attend this meeting in person I delegated Vice-President Cosgrove to attend. When the meeting convened in session the representatives of the other Building Trades expressed themselves as being quite satisfied and willing to abide by the arrangement of selecting three representatives (as per the suggestion of the Chairman of the War Policies Board), to act as a committee on the arrangement of wage, said committee to be chosen from the representatives of the Building Trades by merely a trade vote. Feeling that the representatives of our organization are best qualified to determine upon or arrive at a wage scale for which our members should work, we declined on behalf of our Brotherhood to become a party to the arrangement of selecting the committee, and while I have every regard for and belief in the integrity of the committee that was chosen, I am still of the opinion that representatives of our organization are best qualified to determine upon what is a fair and equitable wage for the members of our organization.

Recently in several instances we have received complaints from our members in various localities where work is being done for the Government that the Supervising Construction Officer of the Government had issued instructions that the wage of our members should be reduced. These complaints we have immediately taken up with the Government officials in Washington, and while same have been remedied, yet it would appear that there is an effort on the part of some of the Government representatives to reduce the wages of men of our craft. Efforts of this kind create a great amount of dissatisfaction and unrest among our membership.

With this report I am submitting the report of the delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and in connection therewith I desire to say that at the recent Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Brother Moore, of our organization, was elected President of that body, and I feel safe in making the prediction that under his guidance much good will be accomplished for the organized workers of Canada.

I am also submitting to you for your information and consideration the report of the committee that tabulated the vote recently taken in reference to changing Section 10 of our General Constitution.

I will place before you for information during this session of the board other matters pertaining to our Brotherhood, and I desire to call to your attention the report printed in the July "Carpenter" in reference to our Printing Plant.

Thanking the members for their cooperation and assistance in carrying on the work of our Brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my report of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Quebec, beginning Monday, September 16, 1918.

On Monday morning the delegates assembled at St. Roch's and marched to the Knights of Columbus Hall. One noticeable feature was that the flagpole at the head of the procession was adorned with a large sized emblem of the United Brotherhood. Brother J. M. Walsh, President of the Quebec Trades and Labor Council, occupied the chair and tendered an official welcome to the delegates on behalf of the organization he represented.

Speeches of welcome were also delivered by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, and by his Worship Mayor Lavigneur.

President J. C. Watters then took the chair and declared the Convention open for business. The Chairman of the Credential Committee reported that 440 credentials had been received and were comprised as follows:

Fraternal delegates, 4; international union delegates, 41; Federation of Labor, 1; Trades and Labor Councils, 43; Local Unions, 351. This is the largest number of delegates to attend this Convention in its history.

The United Brotherhood was very well represented, there being 59 carpenter delegates present.

The report of Secretary Draper was very interesting as well as encouraging to all trade unionists.

The total membership is now 117,498, an increase of 35,811 over last year, Total receipts, $25,803.80, an increase of $8,261.24, and a balance of $11,362.16, not including $10,000 in reserve fund.

I feel sure the membership at large will realize that the movement in Canada is forging ahead, notwithstanding the terrible drains made upon its members by the war.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee reported that there were 142 resolutions to be dealt with. Secretary Draper presented a resolution he had just received from Local Union No. 111, I. A. M., Montreal, and which read as follows: "We demand the repeal of the Military Service Act."

Secretary Draper pointed out that as this resolution had not been presented to him ten days before the Convention opened, it would require a two-thirds majority vote of the delegates to have it considered by the Convention.

After a two hour debate it was decided by a vote of 306 to 116 that the Convention do not consider the aforesaid resolution.

Resolution No. 1 was of great inportance and read as follows:

Resolution No. 1.—By Glace Bay Local No. 16, Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia:

Whereas, Representatives of the Federal Government are continually broaching the question of the introduction of coolie labor into the coal mines of this country; and, whereas the men working in the mines cannot be and are not fully employed, and for the last two years have never got out a normal day's work, because of the lack of machinery, material and horses; and,

Whereas, In any case this Local Union is absolutely opposed to the introduction of coolie labor because of its cheapness and the pernicious competition that such labor would let loose among the workers of this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 16, Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia ask this Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to declare its position on this question by urging all the workers to, and approving of, a general strike from coast to coast, in the event of the Government attempting to bring coolie labor into Canada.

The report of the committee was to amend the resolution to read instead of a general strike, that the Executive Council use all the means within its power to resist further immigration of coolies into Canada. During the debate on this some interesting statements were made.

One western delegate stated that in Vancouver Island 58 per cent. of the labor in and around the mines was coolie labor, and that the percentage of all classes of labor was 28.

While not agreeing with the calling of a general strike, all of the speakers were agreed as to the serious nature of this subject, and everyone must realize what it means to our fellow trade unionists, not only in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, but all over the Dominion.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Vocational training for disabled soldiers.

Fair wage clauses in all Government and municipal contracts.

Nationalization of all public utilities.

Amending the immigration laws.

Elimination of duties on supplies to trade unions were among the vital questions under consideration.

Addresses were delivered by the following fraternal delegates: Brother S. A. Hayward representing the American Federation of Labor.

Brother J. G. Hancock, M. P., representing the British Trades Union Congress.

Miss Rose Schniederman representing the National Womens Trade Union League, and Mrs. Helen Armstrong, Winnipeg, Women's Labor League.

Needless to say that all the speakers had rousing receptions and it was both encouraging and instructive to listen to the British representative, and hear what had already been done and what it is proposed to do for the welfare of the workers by the labor party of Great Britain.

The election of officers was a very spirited affair this year and resulted as follows:

President: Brother Tom Moore, Niagara Falls.

Vice-Presidents: Arthur Martel, Montreal; R. Baxter, Glace Bay, N. S., and David Rees, Vancouver, B. C.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper,

Fraternal Delegate to American Federation of Labor, J. M. Walsh, Quebec; Fraternal Delegate to British Trade Union Congress, J. C. Watters.

Convention city, 1919, is Hamilton, Ontario.

The election of Brother Moore gave general satisfaction, especially to the carpenter delegates, and while complimenting Brother Moore on his election to this high position, we, especially those of us in Ontario, must realize that, although the labor movement in Canada will profit by this election, we, as carpenters, will miss Brother Moore's ever ready advice and assistance as a General Organizer.

In having two such stalwarts as Brothers Moore and Martel on the Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will add prestige to our organization, and we all wish these two and their able colleagues the best of luck and God speed.

Before closing this report I would like to say that on Wednesday, the 18th, Local Union No. 730 held an open meeting and entertained the visiting delegates. A large gathering was in attendance and listened to addresses from various speakers, including Brothers First General Vice-President Cosgrove, Executive Board Member Martel, Tom Moore, G. Hardy, Vancouver; N. Arcand, Montreal, and others.

Refreshments and cigars were served during the evening and a very well satisfied set of carpenters dispersed in "the wee sma' 'oors."

Many of our carpenter delegates expressed their pleasure to me on having met Brother Cosgrove and hoped they would have the pleasure of meeting more of our General Officers on some near future occasion.

I feel sure that the Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will not only be looked on as the largest, but that the results that may accrue from its labors will be of vital importance and far reaching benefits to the workers in Canada.

With kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BRIGGS.

Wage increases of 50c a day has been secured by drivers employed by the California Transfer and Storage Association of San Francisco.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1918, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the third and fourth quarterly meeting, in 1918, the following matters were acted upon by the Board through correspondence:

July 23, 1918.

Denison, Tex., L. U. 371. — Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective September 5, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

July 24, 1918.

Lawrence, Kan., L. U. 458.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 60c per hour, effective September 12, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

Alpena, Mich., L. U. 1132.—Movement for wage increase from 45c to 55c per hour, effective September 5, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

August 5, 1918.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.—Movement for wage increase from 55c to 65c per hour, effective October 1, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

Seguin, Tex., L. U. 796.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective September 25, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

August 13, 1918.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Movement for wage increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective September 22, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 70c per hour, effective October 1, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

August 14, 1918.

San Pedro, Cal., L. U. 1140.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective September 5, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

August 16, 1918.

Bryan, Tex., L. U. 1855.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective September 19, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

August 19, 1918.

Parry Sound, Ont., Can., L. U. 629.—Movement for wage increase from 60c to 70c per hour, effective September 19, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1772.—Movefor wage increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective September 1, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

August 29, 1918.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., L. U. 1256.—Movement for wage increase from 35c to 50c per hour, effective October 1, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

September 4, 1918.

Midland, Mich., L. U. 1323.—Movement for wage increase from 55c to 65c per hour, effective September 10, 1918. The Board granted the official sanction desired.

August 13, 1918.

General President Hutcheson submitted to the members of the General Executive Board the request of the Summit County District Council, Akron, O., for an appropriation of $300.00 to assist members of the District Coun-

cil in their trade movement. Appropriation granted.

October 7, 1918.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1918 was called to order on the above date. All members present.

The General Officers outlined the arrangements that had been made for the dedication of the monument over the last resting place of our deceased General President, James Kirby, to be held on Tuesday afternoon, October 8, 1918; the third anniversary of his death. All arrangements made received the approval of the General Executive Board.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin City District Council.—All papers on the strike in St. Paul, together with the request for additional benefits, was considered by the Board, after which the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Request for additional strike benefits was considered by the Board, after which the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

The General Executive Board acted as a reception committee for the members and visitors arriving in Indianapolis to attend the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of former General President Kirby.

October 8, 1918.

This being the third anniversary of the death of James Kirby, former General President of the United Brotherhood, a magnificent monument of granite was placed over his last resting place in Holy Cross Cemetery, Indianapolis, and the dedication ceremonies took place in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A large gathering of friends were present, principally members of the organization from Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Houston, Tex., Cincinnati, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Saginaw, Mich., Toledo, O., Des Moines, Ia., Sioux City, Ia., Wilmington, Del., Mobile, Ala., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., New York, N. Y.

The following international unions were also represented:

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

International Union of the United Brewery Workmen.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

International Union of Steam and Hoisting Engineers.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union.

The Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was represented by its Secretary, John J. Manning.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was represented by its President, John Donlin and the American Federation of Labor was represented by its Secretary, Frank Morrison.

General President Hutcheson acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Little Miss Ruth Cosgrove, daughter of First General Vice-President Cosgrove, unveiled the monument.

Dedicatory addresses were delivered as follows:

First. General Secretary Frank Duffy on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Second: President John Donlin on behalf of the Building Trades Department and

Third: Secretary Frank Morrison on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

These addresses will be published in our official Journal, "The Carpenter," by orders of the General Executive Board.

October 9, 1918.

General Secretary Duffy reported that the members in good standing for the month of August, according to the Financial Secretary's monthly report, numbered 317,847.

Halifax, N. S., Can., L. U. 83.—Report received from L. U. 83 showing the expenditure of the appropriation made that Local for the relief of their members who suffered in the explosion in that city, received and filed as full accounting.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1496 of Fresno, Cal., for financial assistance on account of members having their tools destroyed in a fire, was considered by the General Executive Board and the request was denied.

The General President and General Treasurer were authorized to purchase $100,000.00 worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds from the Government at Washington, D. C.

General Treasurer Neale and the General Executive Board member from the Seventh District were authorized to purchase $25,000.00 worth of Canadian Victory Bonds.

At this meeting of the General Executive Board, requests were received at the General Office from the following District Councils and Local Unions asking for sanction of the Board for trade movements to increase the wages of our members in order that they could support their families and meet the ever increasing cost of living.

Long Island N. Y., District Council; Savannah, Ga., District Council; Macon, Ga., L. U. No. 144; East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. No. 169; Texarkana, Tex., L. U. No. 379; Washburn, Wis., L. U. No. 381; El Paso, Tex., L. U. No. 425; Charleston, Mo., L. U. No. 566; Wilmington, Del., L. U. No. 626; Dixon, Ill., L. U. No. 790; Shreveport, La., L. U. No. 764; Olney, Ill., L. U. No. 840; Augusta, Me., L. U. No. 914; McPherson, Kans., L. U. 964; Santa Barbara, Cal., L. U. 1062; El Dorado, Ark., L. U. No. 1101; Marshalltown, Ia., L. U. No. 1112; Kittaning, Pa, L. U. No. 1129; Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155; Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. 1188; Coffeyville, Kans., L. U. 1212; Homestead, Fla., L. U. 1250; Ilion, N. Y., L. U. No. 1261; Corpus Christi, Tex., L. U. 1423; El Reno Okla., L. U. No. 1431; Greensboro, N. C., L. U. No. 1460; Norris City, Ill., L. U. No. 1590; Bisbee, Ariz., L. U. No. 1648; Brighton, Colo., L. U. 1674; Omaha, Neb., L. U. No. 1713; Neodesha, Kans., L. U. No. 1730; Durant, Okla., L. U. No. 1816; Columbia, Miss., L. U. No. 1925.

In all cases our members were asking for a substantial increase in wages for an eight-hour day. The Board realizes the necessity of this, but inasmuch as the Government has ruled that there should be no building work carried on other than essential for the further prosecution of the war, and as that class of work is under Government supervision, wages paid on same has to be agreed to by the representatives of the Government having supervision. Therefore, any arrangements for an advanced wage

has to be sanctioned by the Government representatives. And at this time these representatives have under consideration plans for handling matters of this kind. The General Executive Board feels, pending a result of their findings, that all trade movements should be held in abeyance for the time being.

The Board considered the communication received from Local Union No. 494 of Windsor, Ont., Can., relative to a reduction in the per capita tax on semi-beneficial members. Referred to the General Secretary for reply.

Local Union No. 1693 of Chicago, Ill., recommended the adoption of a badge to be awarded those members who have been in good standing twenty years or more. The General Executive Board believes that such a proposition would not work out satisfactorily as members after receiving such a badge might run in arrears and out of benefits and would still wear the badge.

A general discussion took place by the Board on questions of the day affecting the members of our organization such as:

Dilution of Labor.
Vestibule Training.
Readjustment After the War and Reconstruction.
Social Science.
Social Insurance.
Child Labor.
Peace League.
Industrial Education.
Vocational Training.

It was the consensus of opinion that a representative of the United Brotherhood should attend all such conferences when held, in order to defend the interests of our organization. The General President was authorized to appoint such representatives.

Appeal of Howard M. Hettinger, Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disapproving his claim for disability donation. After being considered by the Board the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the beneficiary of James H. Kerr, a late member of Local Union No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disapproving claim for death benefits. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The report of the General President for the quarter ended September 30, 1918, was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

October 10, 1918.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin City District Council.—Report of the strike situation brought to the attention of the Board, $132.00 was appropriated for the relief of the millmen on strike.

Appeal from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disapproving the disability claim of Philip Brenzel, Local Union No. 697, New York, N. Y. The decision of the General Treasurer was reversed and the claim is ordered paid.

Appeal of Local Union No. 875, Oakland, Cal., from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disapproving the claim for wife's funeral donation in the case of John Howson. As new evidence has been submitted the claim is referred back to the General Treasurer to be reopened.

Appeal of Clifford Beeman from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits on account of the death of Wesley E. Beeman, late a member of Local Union No. 79, New Haven, Conn. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained as the claim was not filed with the General Office within the six months' limit. The appeal is dismissed.

Notice was received from Secretary Williams of the St. Louis District Council of the settlement of their trade movement.

Cleveland, O.—Full accounting from the Cleveland District Council for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May and June, 1918, received and filed.

October 11, 1918.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Benj. Fried from the decision of the General President in the case of Benj. Fried versus the New York District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Mathew M. Glenday from the decision of the General President in the case of Mathew M. Glenday versus the New York District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Daniel P. O'Connell from the decision of the General President in the case of Daniel P. O'Connell versus the New York District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

General President Hutcheson submitted the following telegrams to the Board which were ordered entered in the minutes:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 9, 1918.

"Messrs. Taft and Walsh, Joint Chairmen of the National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

"The reply of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to Germany's peace proposal is the purchase of one hundred thousand dollars worth of the Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds to assist our Government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war and to put down for all time the ambition of the Huns for world supremacy. Would therefore request that arrangements be made through the soliciting committee of the National War Labor Board for the placing of the subscription through that body. Kindly notify me of the placing of same and I will see that certified check is forthcoming when required.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Member of National War Labor Board.

"Washington, D. C.

"William L. Hutcheson, President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

"On behalf of the National War Labor Board we desire to extend our sincere appreciation of the magnificent response of your organization to Germany's latest peace proposal. It is an inspiration to the Board to have such evidence of the loyalty of the men you represent and the knowledge that there is such a spirit in the workers will aid us in carrying on the task for which we were created Arrangements will be made at once for the placing of your subscription. Please send check to W. Jett Lauch and

make our same to the Franklyn National Bank, Washington, D. C.

"FRANK P. WALSH,
"W. H. TAFT,
"Joint Chairmen."

(To Be Continued.)

Special Notice

October 15, 1918.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions.

Recently there was sent out for consideration of our membership propositions in reference to changes in the Laws and Constitution of our Brotherhood. In the circular sent out giving notice of these questions it was stated that the vote of each Local Union should be taken and returned to the office of General Secretary Duffy by November 9, 1918.

Since sending out the circular an epidemic of influenza has become so prevalent over the country it has necessitated the closing, in many localities, of all places of public gatherings, which prohibits many of our Local Unions holding meetings, and in order to give all our membership fair consideration of the question I hereby grant a dispensation, extending the time thirty days in which this vote is to be returned to the General Office.

Therefore, your Local Union should have a special called meeting as soon as possible and conform to the instructions as given in the circular and have the vote returned to this office by December 9, 1918.

With best wishes. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Mexican Unionists to Meet A. F. of L.

The Mexican Federation of Labor (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana) has accepted the invitation of the A. F. of L. to meet in international conference on November 13th, at Laredo, Tex. The Confederacion was established last May and is the first national movement of Mexican trade unionists.

In accepting the invitation the southern workers present a program for the conference, in addition to the discussions suggested by the A. F. of L.

The new proposals include the appointment of one or two Mexican trade unionists "with residence in the United States near the A. F. of L. and upon whom should devolve the duty of organizing and watching the interests of Mexican workers living in that country, in co-operation with the A. F. of L."

It is suggested that both organizations appoint representatives in border cities "so that they see to it that workers going from one country to another should be the object of attention which they undoubtedly deserve;" that every aid be assured Mexican workers who would join trade unions in the United States, and that the M. F. of L. join with the A. F. of L. in sending representatives to South America to acquaint workers with the proposed plan of Pan-American solidarity.

The A. F. of L. plan to invite President Wilson and President Carranza to the conference is approved. "The presence of these officials," it is stated, "will make a precedent which will demonstrate that the influence of the two labor organizations has succeeded in bringing them together at the conference, so that they may obtain first-hand information of the aspirations and sentiments of the working people of their respective countries."

Local Unions Chartered In September

New Albany, Ind. (Millmen.)
Jacksonville, Fla. (Dock Builders and Pile Drivers.)
Morgan City, La. (Caulkers.)
Columbus, O. (Millmen.)
Raymond, Wash. (Caulkers.)
Cincinnati, O. (Millwrights.)
San Pedro, Cal. (Caulkers.)
New York, N. Y. (Bench Hands.)
Pittsburgh, Bay Point and Antioch, Cal. (Shipwrights and Millmen.)
Vancouver, Wash. (Shipwrights.)

Covington, Okla.	Herington, Kans.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Columbia, S. C.
Greenville, Miss.	Hopewell, Va.
Toledo, O.	Cresson, Pa.
Exeter, N. H.	Brandon, Man., Can.

Total, 20 Local Unions.

Democracy's Reveille

Send the Bugle Blasts of warning ringing over land and sea,
Rouse the Latin, Frank and Saxon and the Sons of Liberty,
Who in love of truth and justice shall united ever be
To banish Tyranny!

Men who read across the ages "forward march" and not "retreat,"
Men whose sires have died in battle but have never known defeat,
Men whose hearts will throb with courage 'till their task shall be complete—
To crash Autocracy!

On they go, ten million heroes with their battle flags unfurled,
Marching down the paths of glory, thrilled by vision of a world
With its War Lords and their cohorts into deep damnation hurled,
Safe for Democracy!

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32629	William Ritter	72	33	..	Tuberculosis	$300.00
32630	Wm. G. Batt	122	6	7	Cardiac dilatation following grippe	75.00
32631	Dennis Sheahan (Dis.)	127	6	9	Fall from ladder	400.00
32632	John Schnoop (Dis.)	182	5	3	Fall from roof	400.00
32633	Elizabeth M. Hooker	192	16	5	Carcinoma cancer	75.00
32634	Friedolph Anderson (Dis.)	246	9	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
32635	Laura Pederson	470	12	1	Premature child birth	75.00
32636	Ladislaus Czollner	723	13	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
32637	Tillie Tepper	823	2	5	Cerebral apoplexy	50.00
32638	Walter A. Hill	943	11	1	Hydropobia	300.00
32639	H. J. Albue	948	6	2	Dropsy	300.00
32640	John A. Seastrom	965	10	3	Fractured skull	300.00
32641	Ronald McBain	19	19	2	Cardiac dilatation	300.00
32642	Bertha F. Olson	62	8	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32643	W. O. Sullivan	75	18	1	Fractured skull	300.00
32644	Harriet Rosenberger	122	3	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32645	Herbert Hyde Baldwin	137	17	9	Hypostalic pneumonia	300.00
32646	Sam Manskoff (Dis.)	213	6	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
32647	Chas. Wilken	264	32	4	Gastric carcinoma	300.00
32648	John A. Bourne (Dis.)	289	5	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
32649	Marie Lemieux	390	9	..	Diabetis	300.00
32650	Emanuel Parenteau	444	10	10	Organic disease of heart	125.00
32651	Sylvester S. McCall	580	13	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32652	O. A. Toft	753	4	10	Killed by falling derrick	50.00
32653	George John	1129	4	10	Chronic valvular heart disease	200.00
32654	Mrs. Clara Deleplain	3	7	..	Cerebral Lues	75.00
32655	Jno. H. Bystrom	7	13	..	Ulcer of the stomach	300.00
32656	Joseph W. Nelson	7	5	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
32657	Joseph Alexa	13	17	5	Uroemia	300.00
32658	Elizabeth Hurson	100	15	10	Exhaustion due to lack of nourishment	75.00
32659	Mary Frances Heusar	100	3	..	Apoplexy	75.00
32660	W. M. Dobson	132	15	2	Heart disease	300.00
32661	Jos. Halter	274	16	7	Cancer of bowels	125.00
32662	Sadie E. Klein	284	2	..	Acute dilatation	50.00
32663	Thos. J. Guthrie	442	15	9	Neck broken	300.00
32664	D. W. Donald	483	16	3	Heart disease	300.00
32665	Heber M. Heck	492	18	4	Chronic intestinal nephritis	300.00
32666	Patrick Riley	573	7	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32667	Josiah D. Andrews	595	15	2	Heart disease	300.00
32668	Catherine Jackson	595	5	..	Valvulitis, disease of heart	75.00
32669	Chas. Ellison	632	1	5	Drowned in U. S. service	50.00
32670	Julia E. Jackson	743	4	4	Gall stones	75.00
32671	Parmelia Lamothe	818	5	1	Acute nephritis	75.00
32672	Gussie Schneider	823	2	2	Pulmonary adema	50.00
32673	Eva Souber	1073	3	4	Chronic interstitial nephritis	75.00
32674	Walter W. Browning	1173	14	8	Bright's disease	300.00
32675	Mrs. Paul Mosiak	1246	15	11	Goitre	75.00
32676	Dionisia L. Hernaiz	1450	14	1	Ehionic euteritis	75.00
32677	John A. Pearson	241	8	6	Acute tuberculosis, peritonitis	158.00
32678	Peter Christensen	875	18	..	Chronic dilatation of heart	300.00
32679	Harry Smith	943	1	2	Typhoid fever	50.00
32680	Abraham L. Marvin	374	16	6	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
32681	Frederick Mueller	419	28	..	Uremia	300.00
32682	Otto H. Arens	547	12	7	Angina pectoris	125.00
32683	Aldric C. Spaulding	1110	16	..	Sirrhosis of liver	125.00
32684	Christian Holm	1456	2	2	Caddio renal disease	100.00
32685	Paul E. Boudry	162	5	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32686	E. W. Messick	245	19	10	Paralysis of bowels	300.00
32687	Mary Ann Andes	514	9	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32688	Little Elliott	615	11	..	Bright's disease	75.00
32689	Arnold Romanus	677	17	11	Heart failure	300.00
32690	Elmer Moison	43	19	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32691	Jos. A. Johnson	58	8	4	Appendicitis	300.00
32692	August Forsberg	66	8	2	Cancer of stomach	75.00
32693	Christian H. Engel	101	14	5	Acute entertis	300.00
32694	William F. Dillon	117	5	4	Bright's disease	300.00
32695	Horace Fenton	122	15	11	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
32696	T. W. Flowers	302	17	2	Heart failure	125.00
32697	Michael Bl[illegible]	341	6	6	Fracture of skull	300.00
32698	Clarence Marsland	447	5	5	Disease of the heart	75.00
32699	Phoebe M. Johnson	626	3	1	General septecemia	75.00
32700	Hattie M. Carpenter	683	15	3	Suicide by asphyxia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32701	Sadie Mayberry	961	8	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
32702	Rudolph Gardner	1922	6	5	Oegonn heart and general anasasea	300.00
32703	John Hadlicka	54	18	5	Sarconia in medistrimn	300.00
32704	Carl G. Carlson	58	9	4	Typhoid fever	300.00
32705	Wm. Pemoller	507	10	2	Chronic interstitial nephritis	157.50
32706	Emma Frykman	697	26	..	Cardiac asthemia	75.00
32707	Bertha Lewis	1301	2	..	Cardiac dilatation and incompetency	50.00
32708	Bertha Louis	2	16	10	Carcinoma of rectum	300.00
32709	U. N. Johnson	106	4	9	Myocarditis	50.00
32710	Emma Fair	202	6	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
32711	James Croke	260	3	10	Meningitis	150.00
32712	Philip Gombert	369	19	11	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
32713	Florence Marie Smith	958	3	3	Child birth	75.00
32714	Mrs. James D. Gillis	1297	20	5	Cancer of uterus	75.00
32715	Antonia B. Silva (Dis.)	1733	1	3	Accidental injuries	50.00
32716	Julia Kavanaugh	78	7	2	Organic heart disease	75.00
32717	John D. Carlson (Dis.)	79	16	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
32718	Thomas M. Richardson	119	4	..	Killed in U. S. service	200.00
32719	Louis Shombert	350	19	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
32720	Mary E. LeFerer	453	13	..	Diabetis	75.00
32721	Edgar Austin	474	1	..	Died in U. S. service	50.00
32722	Luey M. Weaver	653	10	3	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
32723	Lillian Marcum	61	22	1	Acute endocarditis	75.00
32724	Beatrix Van Ness	106	1	11	Septicemia	25.00
32725	Margaret Dodge	123	1	8	Carcinoma of larnyx	25.00
32726	F. D. Miller	427	20	1	Hernia	125.00
32727	Francis M. Peters	462	3	4	Septic peritonitis	150.00
32728	Alice Cornie Kunes	746	9	4	Diabetis	75.00
32729	Michael Noveyko	823	1	5	Myocarditis	300.00
32730	Mary Ellen Jenkins	1108	8	5	Bright's disease	75.00
32731	Joseph Moreira	1733	7	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32732	Clarence R. Kitchin	31	2	3	Drowning	100.00
32733	Michael McDermott	31	18	1	Degeneration	300.00
32734	Mary A. Hughes	33	19	3	Chronic nephritis	75.00
32735	Winifield S. Roenig	55	9	5	Heart failure	75.00
32736	Bridget Tarpey	62	29	3	Heart disease	75.00
32737	Freda C. McQuown	183	2	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
32738	E. H. Horton	198	7	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32739	Mrs. R. Summers Hackmeier	554	1	6	Obstruction of small bowel	25.00
32740	Paul F. Hunt	707	6	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32741	Alice M. Bell	819	5	11	Child birth	75.00
32742	Chas. A. Kressman (Dis.)	72	14	10	Gun shot wound	400.00
32743	W. H. Peake	174	10	9	General paralysis of the insane	157.00
32744	Augusta Anderson	1367	11	6	Senile gangrene	75.00
32745	Winifield Dorsett	31	11	3	Chronic nephritis	300.00
32746	Henry G. Ikeler	81	4	2	Chronic interstitial nephritis	200.00
32747	Chas. Fullerton	81	2	3	Consumption pulmonary	100.00
32748	Mary Bakka	81	9	11	Acute cardiac dilatation	75.00
32749	Herman Keyser	226	3	11	Chronic endocarditis	25.00
32750	Ambrose H. Lambert	229	7	..	Pancreatitis	300.00
32751	John Anstead	277	19	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
32752	A. E. Lidstrom	1082	16	2	Gastritis	300.00
32753	Chas. G. Smith	1096	2	7	Drowning	300.00
32754	Joseph Hardy	1665	14	4	Acute nephritis	125.00
32755	W. M. Boody	1693	11	4	Heart trouble	300.00
32756	Emma Peterson	141	12	4	General paralysis of the insane	75.00
32757	Thomas R. Mills	145	21	9	Chronic intestinal nephritis	300.00
32758	Mrs. Hannah Nyman	181	28	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32759	Albertina Mercer	434	7	6	Metastic carcimonia of breast	75.00
32760	N. B. Simon	470	1	..	Crushed chest	50.00
32761	Wallace R. Eichhoff	608	27	5	Typhoid fever	300.00
32762	Harry Dunhoft	667	13	4	Sudden death, apoplexy	300.00
32763	James Johnson	875	7	6	General paralysis of the insane	300.00
32764	Andrew Stenberg	965	16	7	Carcinoma of liver	300.00
32765	H. A. Wall	1207	2	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
32766	Martin Lamszus	1	31	8	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32767	Ewald Becker	47	8	..	Aneurysm	300.00
32768	Wm. L. Welch	49	32	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
32769	Stephen Gilla	54	8	2	Sarcoma rehoperitoneal	300.00
32770	Louis A. Mortensen	181	32	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
32771	David Knox	200	5	2	Hypemephroma of left kidney	300.00
32772	Helena Mary Van Houten	309	1	..	Puerperal septicemia	25.00
32773	Rosanna Catherine Luechan	417	1	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
32774	Ingar Gunderson	482	13	9	Ovarian cystoma	75.00
32775	Louis Brownstein (Dis.)	504	2	7	Accidental injuries	100.00
32776	Robert B. Bell	742	5	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32777	John Jacobson	950	1	5	Interstitial nephritis	50.00
32778	Frances Hocking	950	15	9	Cancer of breast	75.00
32779	Mary E. Maple	1044	15	2	Blood sterne infection	300.00
32780	Hedwidge Brochn	1269	11	4	Heart failure	75.00
32781	Jos. M. Wolfe	1597	1	6	Double lobar pneumonia	50.00
32782	Ignatius Paul	54	11	5	Chronic interstitial nephritis	300.00
32783	Margaret Haller	64	19	5	Chronic nephritis	75.00
32784	Otto Phahl	160	3	9	Cardia asthma	150.00
32785	Mary Ann Doran	175	18	4	Cancer and gangrene	75.00
32786	Christian J. Wenkenbach	196	3	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32787	Elizabeth Jensen	242	17	3	Apoplexy	75.00
32788	E. S. Snyder	242	11	2	Pneumonia	125.00
32789	Chas. Diedrichs (Dis.)	299	18	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
32790	Paul Henry Brinkman	783	3	..	Hemorrhage of the lungs	150.00
32791	Willard Powell	842	11	11	Septicemia	300.00
32792	Henry T. Steelman	842	8	4	Apoplexy	300.00
32793	Jennie F. Cross Stuart	879	8	4	Heart disease	75.00
32794	Duncan E. McInnis	974	2	7	Poisoning by illuminating gas	100.00
32795	Pauline Ozwirck	1051	1	2	Carcinoma of the cervix	25.00
32796	Norman Ramsdell	1052	5	9	Hemorrhage of stomach	300.00
32797	John Guay	1305	9	..	Apoplexy	300.00
32798	Gottfried A. Anderson	1367	6	5	Carcinoma of ventricule	300.00
32799	Loretta A. Weston	49	1	..	Cerebral embolism	25.00
32800	Wm. J. Coombs	547	12	7	Chronic interstitial	300.00
32801	John L. Mabry	1049	1	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
32802	Joseph Longprie	10	32	1	Senile dementia	300.00
32803	Jennie Gallimore	75	15	6	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
32804	Mrs. Alma Schaefer	161	12	4	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
32805	Mary E. Loyd	167	28	4	Goitre	75.00
32806	Geo. Schanzenbacker	289	1	5	General peritonitis	50.00
32807	Fred S. Christ (Dis.)	306	19	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
32808	Gordon G. Hill (Dis.)	322	1	1	Accidental injuries	50.00
32809	Max Taub	488	6	..	Fell from door of elevator shaft	300.00
32810	Alexander Le Montague	496	16	4	Nephritis	125.00
32811	Janketta Dickie	595	12	4	Cancer of uterus	75.00
32812	Ernest August Pilgrim	697	23	4	Endocarditis	300.00
32813	William McElroy	791	32	5	Fracture of skull	300.00
32814	H. L. Hansen (Dis.)	791	28	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
32815	William Felton	1297	15	..	Chronic Orderiditis	300.00
32816	Minnie Pressler	1768	9	..	Automobile accident	75.00
32817	Emma Hovorka	1922	1	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
32818	Frank Deacon	23	17	1	Chronic nephritis uremia	300.00
32819	Anton Kopecky	54	5	2	Typhoid fever	300.00
32820	Francis LeBlanc	115	2	..	Abdominal cancer	25.00
32821	Valentine Viall	158	17	..	Carcinoma of liver	300.00
32822	Chas. J. Jordon	199	10	5	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32823	John Schumann	230	31	8	Heat prostration	300.00
32824	Jas. Secord	334	11	10	Valvular disease of heart	125.00
32825	M. James McKenna	547	5	2	Killed in action in France	300.00
32826	Wm. J. McNamara	547	13	8	Diabetis	300.00
32827	Dora Belle Mutch	911	2	5	Salpingitis	50.00
32828	Charles E. Price	1347	2	4	Complication of diseases	25.00
					Total	$37,572.50

106 Full beneficial claims	$ 27,622.50
19 Semi-beneficial claims	1,650.00
61 Wife claims	4,100.00
13 Disability claims	4,200.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3395	J. Robt. Neudecker	943	4	6	Three months in arrears	200.00
3396	Elmer Burke	571	3	1	Not filed within two years	200.00
3397	Jos. W. Reno	1786	1	1	Not two years a member	25.00
3398	Mary Riddinger	209	13	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
3399	Charles C. Stone	1006	3	7	Three months in arrears	50.00
3400	Noonie Watson	1291	4	3	Not filed within six months from death	50.00
3401	William Berry	932	1	7	In arrears	50.00
3402	Andrew Pierson	917	1	3	Not two years a member	.....
3403	John R. McDavid	550	11	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
3404	Joseph Mueller	698	17	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
3405	Fay W. Beede	887	1	11	Owed six months' dues	50.00
3406	Edward McKinnon	482	9	..	Three months in arrears	300.00
3407	Conrad Leveling	169	25	8	Not result of accidental injuries	400.00
3408	B. H. Gardner	1778	2	5	Three months in arrears	100.00
3409	Alice Davis Ross	450	1	..	Not one year a member	25.00
3410	Frank Heil	454	..	..	Not one year a member	.....
3411	Jennie DeBoer	55	1	2	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3412	Emil Schweitzer	47	22	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
					Total	$2,450.00

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1055. — Our agreement of 70c per hour went in effect on September 1st without any trouble whatever, plenty of work and have taken in a great many new members; sixteen applications pending. H. Elwood, Financial Secretary.

* * *

Alpena, Mich., L. U. 1132.—I take pleasure in telling you that our movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective September 5th has been a success and we are now enjoying the success of our effort. Louis Homant, Recording Secretary.

* * *

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 161.—With the assistance of Organizer Loos, we have reached a settlement and are now receiving a scale of 85c per hour. Experienced very little difficulty. Fred Schlater, Recording Secretary.

* * *

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 2043.—Received an increase of 10 per cent., also 15 or 20 applications since we opened our charter. J. F. Winter, Recording Secretary.

* * *

San Diego, Cal., L. U. 2011.—Movement for the eight-hour day, double time for Sundays and holidays and 50c additional per day granted. J. N. Kaylor, Recording Secretary.

* * *

New Brunswick, N. J., L. U. 1297.—This is to notify you that our movement for an increase in wages from 57½c to 65c per hour has been successful. J. Schlesser, Recording Secretary.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., Bay Counties District Council.—Please be advised that a wage scale of $7.00 per day has been established for our members in this district, effective August 5, 1918. N. H. McLean, Secretary.

* * *

Benton, Ill., L. U. 975.—Increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour granted. Experienced no trouble; all members drawing the 75c per hour. B. J. Smith, Financial Secretary.

Hot Springs, Ark., L. U. 891.—Our new scale of 75c per hour went into effect Monday, August 5th, and there wasn't a contractor who refused to pay the new scale. L. C. Miller, Recording Secretary.

* * *

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—Local Union No. 97 put through its trade movement, everything went off fine. Now receiving 65c per hour. James Ryan, Recording Secretary.

* * *

Sanford, Fla., L. U. 1751.—Beg to inform you the committee reported all of the contractors employing union labor have agreed to the new scale of 55c per hour after October 1, 1018. W. W. Van Ness, Financial Secretary.

* * *

Sherman, Tex., L. U. 197. — Everything went off all right. What members we have here are drawing $6.00 for eight hours, formerly $4.80. J. McGrew, Recording Secretary.

* * *

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—We wish to notify you that on September 3rd we received a minimum wage from 50c to 60c per hour without a word of complaint. Last meeting we had 23 applications, 19 of which were initiated. Local Union No. 249 is not doing bad. W. H. Hubble, Recording Secretary.

* * *

Notice

Wilmington, N. C., L. U. 477.—The wage scale of this Local as reported in the August, 1918, issue of our official monthly Journal, instead of the wage being $6.00 per day as reported, the scale is 50c per hour, or $4.00 per day.

* * *

Local Union No. 41 desires all carpenters intending coming to Nashville, Tenn., to work on the powder plant to be sure and have their Clearance Cards properly made out to deposit in their Local, as provided for in Section 46 of the General Laws. Clearance Cards should be presented at 411½ Union St. Carpenters' scale 60c per hour, millwrights, 72c. E. E. Woodward, Business Agent.

Death Roll

ARNOLD, ROMANUS, of Local Union No. 677, Lebanon, Pa.

Successful Trade Movements Continued

Raleigh, N. C., L. U. 721.—I am glad to inform you that we have adopted a wage scale of 65c per hour, eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime, double time for holidays and Sunday, effective September 3, 1918. This was our Labor Day celebration. H. H. Beck, Business Agent.

* * *

Hicksville, N. Y., L. U. 1772.—The increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour has been granted, effective September 1, 1918. Everybody satisfied. J. Hartigan, Recording Secretary.

* * *

Manistee, Mich., L. U. 1226. — Our Local has received an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, to take effect August 19th. Swan Nelson, Recording Secretary.

Information Wanted

Information as to the whereabouts of one Sig Fris Haliner is desired by the Staley, Langford & Chenault Co., of Wichita Falls, Tex., Room 205, K. & K. Building.

* * *

Brother Max Brodsky, 1826 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill., desires to get in communication with one Louie Duchin, who was last heard from in New York City. Any member knowing the whereabouts of Brother Duchin or his family will confer a favor to Brother Brodsky by furnishing him with the information desired.

* * *

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Conrad Preis, who left Cincinnati about thirty years ago for Chicago. Send particulars to his sister, Mrs. Strobel, 1116 Sidney St., St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

The wife of George Grimes is anxious to locate her husband who disappeared on August 1, 1918. Any information concerning the whereabouts of this man should be sent to L. C. Whittel, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 186, Steubenville, O., or Mrs. George Grimes, Mingo Junction, O.

A Tribute to Unions

Organized Labor should be judged as a whole. And taken as a whole, it's aims and purposes are laudable, its methods are in the main justifiable, and the evils that flow from it are outweighted by its good effects.

"To Organized Labor are due very largely the improved social conditions we behold today. The workingman is lifted up from the degredation into which unrestrained competition had flung him. He is no longer regarded as a beast of burden, and his labor a mere article of merchandise. His human dignity has been reclaimed and the reward of his labor must be sufficient to maintain himself and his family in frugal comfort. Respect for the laborer as a man, as a human being, and reverence for childhood and womanhood, now so emphatically enunciated in the economic legislation of every Christian country of the world, is in no mean degree the triumps of labor unionism and its greatest contribution to the cause of social progress.

"The church endorses the essentials of modern unionism. These are her principles, the principles of the gospel itself applied to the social conditions of the times. The dignity of the individual; of woman, of the child, the sanctity of the home — doctrines on which the church has insisted for centuries — these are the ideas which are at the basis of the whole labor movement. These are the ideas which have stirred it to action and crowned it with whatever success it has achieved. If it adhere to these ideas during the war and if after the war it earnestly continue their advocacy, labor unionism may become the most effective agency in a world soon to be reconstructed and to secure the reform which humanity demands."

BISHOP CARROLL.
Helena, Montana.

They've Given Pa a Raise

Say you ought to hear ma singin'! She's as happy as a lark,
And her smile stays on from mornin' till a long time after dark.
She's been buyin' rugs and gettin' a new costly switch to wear,
And she takes a cab whenever she goes callin' anywhere.
She has bought herself a dimund, and you ought to see it blaze!
Ma's as cheerful as a robin—they have given pa a raise.

Sister's busy getting dresses that'll cost an awful pile,
And the hats that she's been buying are the very latest style.
She's to go abroad this summer with some people named the Cooks.
Is she happy? Well, I guess so! You can see it by her looks.
She goes hummin songs and dancin' and in forty thousand ways
Let us know that she is cheerful since they've given pa a raise.

Pa still works the same as ever, and he's smokin' stogies yet;
Wears the suit he got last summer, and I guess he's still in debt.
Anyhow, he starts off early and comes home fagged out at night,
And his forehead's gettin' wrinkled, and his hair is turnin white,
Can't somehow help feelin' sorry as I sit and watch him gaze
With a vacant look at nothin'. Yes, they've given pa a raise.
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record Herald.

THIS IS THE

of the organized bakery workers.

It stands for

Sanitary Conditions of Workshops
Human Working Conditions
Cleanliness and Purity
and Living Wages

One Billion Now Issued Per Year!

Will you help the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America to reach the Two Billion mark

by always demanding

THIS LABEL

On your Bakery Goods?

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout st., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cocmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison st., Hammond, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, Michael A. Lee, 64 Bartlett st., Lowell, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, J. G. Maloney, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

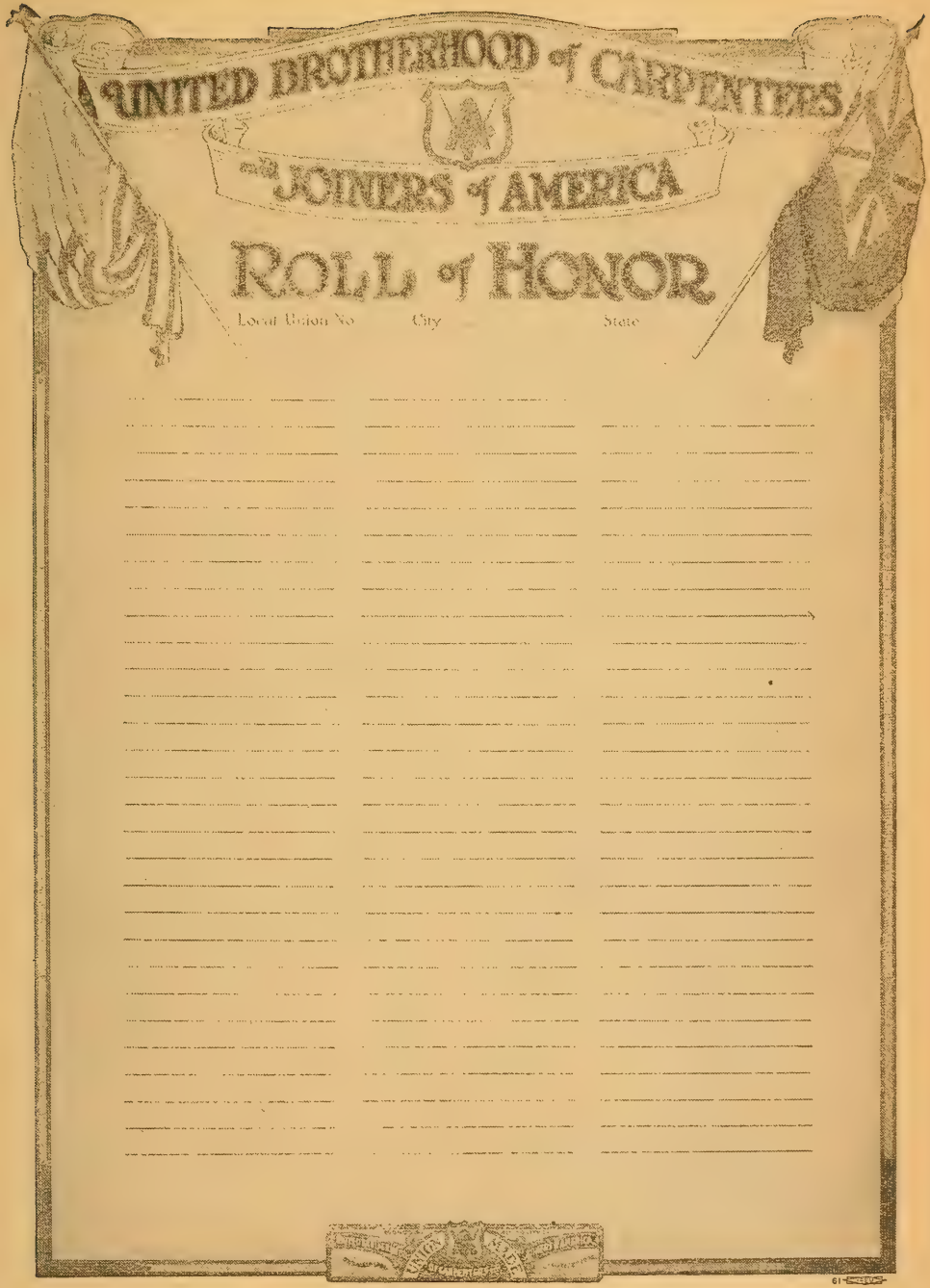
Ontario Provincial Council—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1705 Chambord st., Montreal, P. Q. Can., secretary-treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst, Montreal, P. Q. Can.

Rhode Island—Perry B. Dawley, 18 Levin st., Newport, R. I.; secretary, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border st., Cleburne, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.


UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS
and JOINERS of AMERICA
ROLL of HONOR
Local Union No
City
State

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Eleventh installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

J. T. Brenan, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Roscoe Calvert, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Gebhart Elshoff, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Robert Evans, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Morris Fitzgibbons, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Chas. Fredlirk, Jr., L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Harry Graham, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Frank Hein, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
S. A. Moore, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Chas. Sakris, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Eustise Seymore, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
W. B. Shrieve, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Auscar Tuegle, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
G. P. Snell, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
August Voight, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Louis Rahman, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Clifford Slator, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Oscar Adloff, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
Fred Patter, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
W. G. Pierce, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., Army
G. S. Anderson, L .U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
H. M. Duge, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Ernest Dubrinli, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Clayton Brown, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
James H. Cade, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Harold Friars, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Chas. Johnson, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Hugo Kohls, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Albert Richards, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Geo. W. Rogers, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Navy
Neal S. Morean, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Wm. F. McCarthy, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Military Police
Earnest Peterson, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Army
Leo H. Heath, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Navy
Hezikl Higdon, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Harry Walters, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Chas. Weddle, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Infantry
C. R. Christenson, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Sylvester Wilson, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
C. H. Hartley, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
R. O. Brown, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Artillery
C. S. Weddle, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Q. M. C.
R. H. Curtis, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Harry Roll, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Max R. Baker, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
Geo. Popper, L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., Army
T. C. Brassfield, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., Army
G. M. Cowden, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., Army
G. A. Gray, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., Army
A. C. Laugler, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., Army
C. E. McAunally, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., Army
H. S. Shannon, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., Army
Chas. H. Rittenhouse, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
J. D. Reamer, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Sam McCullough, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
John Bergman, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
A. G. Benner, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
A. S. DeHart, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Albert Witt, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
James A. Molcolm, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Cavalry
Stacy Dear, L. U 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Engineers
Lawrence J. O'Toole, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Naval Aero
Oliver J. Brown, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Wayne Steinmetz, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Albert H. Maxwell, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Robert D. Karter, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Ernest D. Robinson, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Raymond Runkle, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
Sture North, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
P. Wilkins, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
J. A. Pringle, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Roy Collins, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Alfred Johnson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
C. R. Wennsten, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Jack Nesbit, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Carl Larson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
John Ostlund, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Harry Hanson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
L. S. Baker, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
J. G. Behrens, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
A. J. Markel, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Helbert Hanson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
J. B. Crow, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Sig. Larson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
R. E. Myhrberg, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
J. M. Johnson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Frank Winter, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Oscar Turnquist, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
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J. A. Reichmuth, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Victor Bjorkman, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Fred Bratchi, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
John Isaac, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Herbert Austin, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Ed. Doores, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Ralph Coons, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army

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Axel Erickson, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
A. McDonald, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Smiley Smith, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Earl Morrison, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
A. W. Reynolds, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
F. J. Bachman, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Fred C. Brothers, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Conrad Lind, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Fred Earl, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
C. J. Grosse, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
P. B. Froyer, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
John Bothum, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Clarence Willsie, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
John C. Jones, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
J. E. Niven, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Wm. Hill, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
Dan Solie, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
B. S. Bakle, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., Army
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Andrew Redlick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
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John B. Coltman, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aviation
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Samuel Leis, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Alva M. Emrick, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
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Clyde Plants, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
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Gus E. Nyreen, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aviation
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Elwood Kelleher, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Diebold, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Adam Ambroriak, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Edgar Hazel, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Otto Nedde, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
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Chas. Lang, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
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Serefen Hanos, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Ollie Jones, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
James Bartlett, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Walter Nichols, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Chris Demetriou, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
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Joseph Ferranti, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
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Antonio Guylienin, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
John D. Larson, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
A. W. Andrews, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Douglas Hannah, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
George Mallis, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
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Chris Kirkitillon, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Frank Briganti, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
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Angelo Albanis, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Antonio Tabakis, L U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
Spero Albanis, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., Army
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Chas. B. Weddle, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
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W. M. Thoemen, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
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Alois Kunert, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
Norman Altman, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
William Becker, L. U. 200, Columbus, O., Army
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Andrew Geer, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Paul Martelock, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Wm. Kimmel, L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., Army
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John Walsh, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Edwin Berg, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
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John J. Sarner, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Harold Hartman, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., Navy
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Geo. Heiniberger, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
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John McSwiggin, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Otto Severa, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Fred Mefford, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Joseph Dudek, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Albert Sova, L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Infantry
Archie Bell, L. U. 309, Hardin, Mont., Army
Leo Van Houton, L. U. 309, Hardin, Mont., Army
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John W. Dorenins, L. U. 312, Peetzburg, N. J., Army
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G. Donatis, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Army
Ansonia Megna, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal., Army
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L. B. Beck, L. U. 327, Cincinnati, O., Army
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Monty L. Jones, L. U. 347, Mattoon, Ill., Army
David Leslie, L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., Army
Jacob Swanson, L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., Army
Ernest Kolling, L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., Army
Fred Degner, L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., Army
H. J. Pedersen, L. U. 364, Council Bluffs, Ia., Army
Wm. J. Mealey, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa., Army
John Gerling, L. U. 373, Ft. Madison, Ia., Army
Lewis Ball, L. U. 373, Ft. Madison, Ia., Army
H. A. Isenburger, L. U. 373, Ft. Madison, Ia., Army
R. McCracken, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
J. T. Moran, L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Isidor Marcus, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Philip Block, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Barnett Greenblatt, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Hyman Sidman, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Max Bisbuy, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Philip Gath, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Samuel Lipshitz, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Sam Bloom, L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J., Army
Harry D. Reed, L. U. 411, San Angelo, Tex., Army
Geo. Green, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Engineers
Geo. A. Smith, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Engineers
Grant Hoatson, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Aviation
Robt. E. Halliday, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Army
Fred Preisig, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Clifford Baldwin, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Harry Young, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Navy
Wm. H. Peters, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Aviation
Melanchton Quimby, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Thos. F. McGurk, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Aviation
John J. Higgins, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Andrew R. Nelson, Jr., L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Army
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Frank Kent, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Army
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John Erik Johnson, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J.,
Emil W. Olson, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Infantry
Charles Martin, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Army
Ivar Tyren, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Army
Henry Morley, L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., Army
Edw. Krvetsch, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Navy
W. D. Sargent, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Fritz Hage, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Engineers
C. L. Carter, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Q. M. C.
D. H. Riley, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Infantry
C. G. Egier, L. U. 441, Cambridge, Mass., Army
Fred Todd, L. U. 455, Somerville, N. J., Army
Wm. Moorehouse, L. U. 456, Media, Pa., Engineers
Joseph Copeland, L. U. 477, Wilmington, N. C., Army
J. C. McDonald, L. U. 477, Wilmington, N. C., Army
T. J. Gaskill, L. U. 477, Wilmington, N. C., Army
Simon Oliver, L. U. 477, Wilmington, N. C., Army
A. Hoffman, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Robert Hyland, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Harold Juren, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Eugene Ossl, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Leonard Spear, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Olaf Reinnes, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
John Timmer, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
A. Dyeiman, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
D. Eastigennette, L. U. 482, Jersey City, N. J., Army
Benny Kazan, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Max Medinz, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
John Ravala, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
E. Karlson, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Sam Simon, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Abe Duskin, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
B. Hershenovitz, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Sam Zakovetch, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Sam Even, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Kazmir Kouz, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry
Dave Perlman, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Navy
Joil Halpern, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Engineers
Sam Alpern, L. U. 504, Chicago, Ill., Infantry

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John Akerholm, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Army
David C. Bentinck, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Army
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Fred Klenk, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Army
H. J. Schroeder, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Army
C. F. Voight, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Army
O. D. Richardson, L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., Army
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Santo Brigandi, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Army
Harry Shelly, L. U. 544, Somerville, Mass., Army
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M. E. Rich, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Frank Carbo, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
A. L. Bartlett, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Chas. J. Morgan, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Fred. P. Barvills, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Garrett Piggott, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Edward Coloney, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Harry C. Jepson, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
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James McGan, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Ernest Conin, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Norman Hauf, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
H. E. Wilson, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
E. H. Edwards, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
A. W. Barnard, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
John Camior, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Peter Beison, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Antonio Morabit, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
John Leonardi, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Robert C. Anderson, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Herbert Greenwood, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
David N. Johnston, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Wm. J. Griffiths, Jr., L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
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Simon Schelley, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
James McKenna, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Edwin J. Banks, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
M. H. O'Connell, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Sherman J. Rakes, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
James DeBello, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Wm. Flipteroft, L. U. 547, Boscton, Mass., Army
E. B. Keefe, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
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Chas. A. Brauines, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
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George Lund, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Neil Doherty, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
J. J. Brauines, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Wm. V. Thorne, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
David Fine, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
John E. Olson, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
John S. Johnson, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
Sam Gotch, L. U. 547, Boston, Mass., Army
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Louis Franceschi, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Ludger Sirois, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Adrien Deroiun, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Navy
John A. Lacasse, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Fred Duffin, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Engineers
Jos. C. T. Tremblay, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Navy
Alex. H. Vanasse, L. U. 551, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Charles Meador, L. U. 581, Herrin, Ill., Army
Sam Cast, L. U. 581, Herrin, Ill., Army
Roy Thompson, L. U. 587, Coatesville, Pa., Army
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Arthur Dornbrook, L. U. 630, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., Army
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John J. Crosson, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Navy
Andrew S. Jackson, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Navy
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Michael Mainell, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Army
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William Lund, L. U. 632, Providence, R. I., Navy
William Ball, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., Army
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William Aubuchon, L. U. 685, Chicopee, Mass., Army
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James Beals, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Frank Acquarella, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Stewart Olson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Frank Morylan, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Chas. Olsen, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
John Brady, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Engineers
Hannis Hendrickson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Andrew Nelson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Field Artillery
Carl Aronson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Wm. Peterson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
Carl E. Framsom, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Infantry
Olaf Olsen, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Tobias Foss, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Clifton B. Redden, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
Thos. Kelly, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aviation
Hilge Wallin, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
James Wiseman, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Engineers
Gabriel Salverson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Albert Watkins, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
H. Van Steinberg, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
A Di Giacoma, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
E. E. Brostram, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aviation
S. B. Hall, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Engineers
Carl E. Youngdahl, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Abraham Thompson, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Army
Miles Abram, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
Henry Behrens, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
Earl S. Bennett, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Navy
F. E. Barlow, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Navy
W. J. Dose, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
J. R. Foot, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
M. Larson, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
F. A. Myhlutz, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
C. C. Phillips, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
E. H. Sisterson, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
W. J. Clark, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., Army
Allan Horsford, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich., Army
James Kerr, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich., Army
Robin Barker, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich., Army
Earl Chaderton, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich., Engineers
Joseph Melead, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Infantry
Julius Kristoff, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Army
Chas. Albertson, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Army
John Castner, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Army
Frank Bernas, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Army
John Fetner, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Field Artillery
Joseph Drolesky, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y., Infantry
John Kromholz, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Army
Norman Dick, L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Army
E. J. Morrison, Jr., L. U. 907, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., Army
Geo. Hayden, L. U. 907, Great Nek, L. I., N. Y., Army
Andrew Sorenson, L. U. 926, Beloit, Wis., Army
Hyman Waldman, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Bennie Gladstein, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Fred Gibant, L. U. 956, Olympia, Wash., Army
C. H. Porter, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Army
L. O. Treble, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Army
Frank Stephens, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Army
Arthur Stipe, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Army
Oscar Willis, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Navy
H. C. Pinkston, L. U. 977, Wichita Falls, Tex., Army
Alberts Villamil, L. U. 982, San Juan, P. R., Army
Pedro Tarres, L. U. 982, San Juan, P. R., Army
Tomas Rosario, L. U. 982, San Juan, P. R., Army
Dionisio Jesus, L. U. 982, San Juan, P. R., Army
Pedro Rosario, L. U. 982, San Juan, P. R., Army
John H. Brittain, L. U. 986, McAllister, Okla., Infantry
C. Van Pater, L. U. 1011, Provo, Utah, Army
John L. Brown, L. U. 1011, Provo, Utah, Army
Frank Miller, L. U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa., Infantry
G. A. Rose, L. U. 1060, Norman, Okla., Army
F. P. Vinullyea, L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla., Army

A. Feinstein, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Jacob Ginsburg, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Alex Komersovsky, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Sam Lashner, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Abe Levin, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Isidor Lichtman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Joseph Linkoff, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Abraham Martvoj, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Harry Masanofsky, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Whymer Medgeboo, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Signal Corps
Begamin Pinsky, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Aero Corps
Max Shnitzer, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
San Shreidman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Philip Skorupsky, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Infantry
Heerman Shward, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Net. Till, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Sam Weiss, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Abe Dorfman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Chas. Calues, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Dave Gelman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
B. Steinman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Barnet Weitsman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Wm. Rudkow, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Morris Haller, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Israel Feinamn, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Louis Cullen, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Louis Lankin, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Morris Skalsky, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Max Goldman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Nathan Fronton, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Chas. Zadickson, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
San Richter, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
M. Komerovsky, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
A. Livy, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Edward Hoffman, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Jacob Forbs, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Joseph Halperin, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Max Ellenbourn, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Chas. Bruskin, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Chas. Zeid, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Chas. Krauss, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Frank Cohen, Jr., L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Samuel Wolk, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Hyman Strouss, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Abe Baleban, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Joseph Levin, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
Benjamin Lipshitz, L. U. 1073, Philadelphia, Pa., Army
George Dulleck, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Army
Herman Eckel, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Engineers
Adam Eckel, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Army
Dudolph Grapentine, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Q. M. C.
Joseph Garbaccio, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Army
William Strohmeyer, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J.,Army
William Voith, L. U. 1079, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Army
Andrew Hoff, L. U. 1143, LaCrosse, Wis., Army
Albert Klawitter, L. U. 1143, LaCrosse, Wis., Artillery
Wm. Netzer, L. U. 1143, LaCrosse, Wis., Engineers
August Klandrud, L. U. 1143, LaCrosse, Wis., Army
Robert Layland, L. U. 1143, LaCrosse, Wis., Army
Alfred Jensen, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont., Infantry
John W. Deno, L. U. 1200, North Platte, Neb., Army
Herman Siegel, L. U. 1209, Newark, N. J., Infantry
P. Dunger, L. U. 1211, Syracuse, N. Y., Navy
H. J. Stickler, L. U. 1211, Syracuse, N. Y., Infantry
David Kraft, L. U. 1248, Batavia, Ill., Army
Walter Marcusson, L. U. 1248, Batavia, Ill., Army
Wm. Rau, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Wm. Brinich, L. U. 1252, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Everett Sowers, L. U. 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind., Infantry
Irad Spray, L. U. 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind., Q. M. C.
Edward R. Alvord, L. U. 1372, Easthampton, Mass., Machine Gun Co.
Loid Francis, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
William Dellemottee, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
Chester Aumack, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
Frank Dennis, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
Clinton Wilson, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
Wilfred Haynes, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
Chas. Scott, L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., Army
Jacob Hassenpflug, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Ernest Howard, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Ben Beirbaum, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Geo. Wale, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Geo. Kemper, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Matthew Krauss, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Urban Quickert, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Harry Weaver, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Thos. Maple, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Joseph Hager, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
James Mason, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
O. M. Smith, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Henry Heik, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky., Army
Michael Ekar, L. U. 1446, Albany, N. Y., Infantry
Chas. Pedersen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Harry Bauer, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Clarence Linn, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
H. Tonnesen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
H. R. Wilson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Ad. Sanders, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Medical Corps
Wm. Yerger, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army

John Hansen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Jens Olsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
Jas. Collins, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Naval Reserve
J. Mulligan, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
F. Hoffmeister, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Q. M. C.
J. L. Brasington, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
C. D. Woods, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Q. M. C.
O. Johansen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
S. F. Sauerleraun, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Navy
M. Ferguson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Erick Erickson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
M. A. Hutcheson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Naval Reserve
Dave Hunter, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Sam Anderson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
John C. Price, L. U. 1465, Frankfort, Ind., Army
Clyde Gillpin, L. U. 1465, Frankfort, Ind., Army
Floyd Powell, L. U. 1465, Frankfort, Ind., Army
Charles Flower, L. U. 1479, Walpole, Mass., Army
Earl D. Heffline, L. U. 1491, Spring City, Pa., Army
Chas. A. Moore, L. U. 1491, Spring City, Pa., Navy
Chas. W. Krause, L. U. 1491, Spring City, Pa., Engineers
Henry T. Swanson, L. U. 1491, Spring City, Pa., Infantry
Roy Black, L. U. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., Army
Geo. Becker, L. U. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., Army
Carl Helfer, L. U. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., Army
Joe Barrett, L. U. 1528, Wheeling, W. Va., Army
Harry C. Rasumisom, L. U. 1912, Sterling, Colo., Army
Ernest A. Sanborn, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
Albert Reynolds, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
L. J. Littlefield, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
E. H. Lord, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
Russell J. Murphy, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
V. A. Thorne, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
D. M. Pomerlean, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
Ralph Du Pietro, L. U. 1953, Portland, Me., Army
Ernest Rosset, L. U. 1973, Riverhead, N. Y., Army
L. C. Deurk, L. U. 1983, Defiance, O., Army
W. J. Greenler, L. U. 1983, Defiance, O., Army

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General Office from Recording Secretaries.

Few Rich Americans Take Liberty Bonds

While America's immensely rich are screaming their support of democracy's war, they are permitting those of small and moderate means to float Uncle Sam's Liberty Bonds while they place their money in investments that pay bigger dividend than 4¼ per cent.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo did not make the above direct charge but it was the substance of a statement by him in a speech at a mass meeting called to inaugurate the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

"In the Third Liberty Loan," said Secretary McAdoo, "18,000,000 Americans subscribed for Liberty Bonds. It is a very remarkable fact that of this vast number of patriotic Americans, all but 22,500 bought bonds in amounts ranging from $50.00 to $10,000.00. Only 22,500, including corporations, bought Liberty Bonds of the third loan in excess of $10,000.00. It would be preposterous to say that there are only 22,500 men, women, and corporations in America able to lend more than $10,000.00 each to their Government on Liberty Bonds. The record of the Third Liberty Loan conclusively shows that the great mass of the American people, the men and women of small and moderate means, were highly patriotic and did their duty splendidly, whereas only 22,500 persons and corporations among America's wealthier classes bought bonds above the $10,000.00 mark. I would not intentionally draw any inferences from these facts which would do injustice to wealthy corporations and to the men and women in America of large and easy circumstances, but these figures at least indicate that they did not respond to the call of the government in the Third Liberty Loan commensurately with their ability to help."

The union label tends to make strikes unnecessary by making compliance with union conditions an advantage to business.

If Ever Power

If ever power comes to me
O may I hold it leniently.

Lest some with bowed and aching head
Should eat as I have bitter bread.

Lest even one to all unknown
Should bear his heart round like a stone.

Lest I should hurt a glad child's play
Or take a dreamer's dream away.

God, if not kind I hold the power—
Ah, kill me first before that hour!

—Annette Wynne.

Correspondence

Are We Fair To Our Employes?

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our organization, through its General Office, is asking the United States Government for an increase in wages for all men following our craft in shipyards and on general construction work to $1.00 per hour and double time for overtime, quoting as a reason (and a true reason), the enormous increase in the cost of living, and in all probability this will be granted. But should our government official realize that while our members require $8.00 per day to keep their families, these same members expect organizers, Board members and other General Officers to keep their families on $5.00 per day with no pay at all for overtime, would they not be justified in telling our General Office to practice what they preach, treat their own employes fair before asking for fair treatment for themselves. Or, in other words, practice the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by." Therefore, let us hope that soon an opportunity will be given our members to attend a meeting and vote for an increase to our General Officers and representatives' salaries and thereby be fair.

T. M. R.

From Director Hawley

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, Carpenters'
Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Duffy:

The inclosed letter is forwarded to all of your subordinate unions with the request that it be read at their meetings.

The Industrial Plants Division would deeply appreciate any publicity that you can give to this message and publication in the official magazine of the carpenters' union would be especially gratifying.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. T. HAWLEY,

Per McA.

Director, Industrial Plants Division.

The appended letter requesting the cooperation of its officers is being mailed to every Central Labor Union in the United States. It is the desire of the Industrial Plants Division that the message reach every workingman in the country who is employed on Government work, and, to make assurance doubly sure, copies are being mailed to all subordinate unions, with the request that it be read at the first meeting.

Fraternally yours,

Director, Industrial Plants Division.

THE LETTER

Would you direct the attention of your members, and particularly those engaged on Government work, to the absolute necessity of being constantly on the job?

I ask you to impress them with the urgency of working the established full working week and the full working day of their various trades.

Every minute's time of everyone is precious.

The working people of our nation are confronted with the grave responsibility of reinforcing the boys at the front.

We must keep out soldiers supplied with guns, ammunition, food, and clothing.

And we must build the ships and keep them moving to transport the troops and the needs of our allies.

The world looks to the people of the United States for victory over an unscrupulous enemy, over a dying order.

We have conquered every other obstacle that has thus far barred our way. And we shall continue to thrust the barriers aside.

All America is determined.

Every man and woman should be on the job on time, and stick to it with tenacious will.

We must win the war by keeping constantly in mind that aim.

We are working for the triumph of democracy over autocracy.

We are working for the United States Government and all the noble ideals for which it stands.

We are working to save the lives of our gallant boys in the service by keeping them supplied with a tremendous surplus of the necessaries of war.

This is the important obligation that rests upon the working people — and history shall not say it has not been fulfilled.

From "Over There"

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will please find a letter from one of our brother members, Harry W. Ekstrand, who is now serving in France, and which was read off at our meeting, a motion was made and carried that I forward same to you, to please have it published in our Journal, "The Carpenter."

Hoping this request will be granted, I am,

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM A. DAUSCH, Rec. Sec.

August 13, 1918.
Somewhere in France.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 20.

Dear Brothers:

It is a great honor to be able, as an American soldier and a brother member, to write to your worthy order. I am proud to be with the colors and in having such a Brotherhood backing me up at home.

I'll just write a few lines in order that you may know what I'm doing over here and how things are in general.

I am with the 301st Engineers and am stationed somewhere in France in a quaint old-fashioned town. There are about one hundred inhabitants here, mostly old men and women.

The people are all small stock farmers, having their few pigs, cows, sheep, goats, geese, and chickens. They raise practically nothing but food for the stock. A little wheat and potatoes are raised for home use. Considerable grapes are raised, for wine flows here like water. They drink no water, as all water is supposed to be unhealthy in France. We are quartered in the houses left vacant at the start of the war. The houses are of stone and one story with tile floors. The people wear the old-fashioned dress and the wooden shoes. There is not a store in the whole place and one can buy nothing but a few eggs and some milk, now and then.

We are to remain here a few days longer and then move on to the front, where if all turns out right, I may be able to write you a more interesting letter. The people in this country have had a hard time of it, but their patriotism has not been lessened one particle. They oftimes go hungry in order to send their food to the boys at the front. They are bound to win out. The American boys are a source of wonder and a God-send to them and nothing is too good for us. The boys at the front are doing wonders, which you no doubt know, and if they can keep up their drive they will soon have the kaiser and his machine down on their knees begging for mercy.

Our work here at present consists of drilling, hiking and patroling, which is a preparation for what is before us. We will probably be up near the front before this letter reaches you and then you will no doubt hear of us again.

I have nothing to say but praise for your organization and may you always prosper in the years to come.

I'll have a wonderful story to tell on my return and all I can say now is that you must not forget our folks at home, and then to remember to back up the wonderful work of the Red Cross, Smokes Funds and any other organization that is working for the boys in the service. They are a blessing to us and it must not be said that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America did not back them up.

I have not as yet met any of Local 20 boys since I've been in the service. I hope I may have that good luck to run across some of them before I return.

Will close now, wishing your local the best of prosperity.

Yours fraternally,
HARRY W. EKSTRAND.

Iowa State Council of Carpenters. Let Us Pay Them for Services Rendered

Boone, Ia., Oct. 9, 1918.

To All Affiliated Local Unions.

Greeting: The membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Iowa are again afforded the opportunity to show their appreciation of services well rendered, and to go on record as being consistent in all things.

A proposition is now before the mem-

bership for referendum vote providing for an increase in the salary of the General Officers and representatives of the United Brotherhood and it is to be hoped that the membership, in Iowa at least, will give this matter the consideration it deserves, and when the time comes for a vote on the question, that you will give your General Officers and representatives the same consideration you would have them give to you when asking for reduced hours and higher wages for the members of your respective Local Unions.

The salary of our General Officers and representatives was fixed at the Indianapolis Convention in 1914, and we all know what has taken place since then. You have heard so much about the ever increasing cost of living that it is not necessary to mention it again, but let us look at the matter from another standpoint: That of consistency. Let us consider the question of one of our General Vice-Presidents or Executive Board Members or General Organizers going into a locality to take up grievances where the scale is considerably higher than that paid such representative. Let us place ourselves in the embarrassing position in which that representative finds himself when the Contractor or Master Builders' Association officials tells him that the scale in the locality is higher than he himself is receiving. Let us not forget the fact that in many localities the officers of the District Council and the local Business Agents are receiving from $40.00 to $60.00 per week and expense money, while our General Representatives are receiving but $30.00 to $35.00 per week.

When the time comes to vote on this question let us not stay at home, but get out and vote and make the compensation of our General Representatives sufficient to enable them to go out and fight our battles for us in a manner that will be a credit to the great United Brotherhood. Our membership has increased more than 100,000 in the past two years, and the work is being handled by the same force of officials. Let us pay them for services rendered.

Fraternally yours,
T. P. MENTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Electrical workers of El Paso, Tex., employed in local railroad shops have organized.

What Unionism Has Achieved

Editor, The Carpenter:

Laboring men have found it necessary to organize to protect themselves and have only fought for their just rights in the past and will continue to fight to the end of time.

What has unionism done for humanity in the past? I will answer. It has improved the conditions of the railroad men, the factory employes. It has forced every safety appliance on the railroad, and in factories; fought the importation of cheap labor; shortened the hours of labor; forced the compensation laws; fought child labor; fought the sweat shop system and has forced through the legislation many laws for the benefit of all mankind.

But, the fact remains: if the labor union asks for an increase in pay to meet the prices charged for all necessaries of life, the people that do not understand the labor problem will cry: Fire! Hold up! Highwaymen, etc.

The fact also remains that every laboring man that is not in a union is receiving the benefits that the union has fought for and attained. An unselfish man believes that God did not create a few to enjoy all the good things of this life, while the masses were toiling unreasonable hours and receiving unreasonable compensation therefore. A good union man is today respected by an unselfish employer and stands shoulder together for their mutual interest. The unions are paying thousands of dollars to their sick and disabled members and are today among the foremost in patriotism and loyalty to our nation in this great struggle for democracy.

Labor Unions are of some benefit to those who toil.

Yours in the cause of humanity.

FRED C. GLUER.
Local Union No. 1295.

A Tribute to Labor at War

Labor must consecrate itself to a great task — the task of winning the war. For this tremendous duty halfway measures will not suffiice. There must be absolute loyalty and devotion to the nation's cause — these, I believe, our people have already shown beyond a question. But more than this, there must be a clear understanding of the great need and a new determination to gratify it.

Casual Comment

Now for the 400,000 membership mark.

* * *

That was Jim Kirby's dream.

* * *

On the 8th of last month the monument erected over the last resting place of James Kirby was suitably dedicated.

* * *

We were glad to have so many members and friends present. It showed the esteem in which he was held.

* * *

Our General Executive Board last month invested $100,000,00 in Fourth Liberty Bonds with our Government at Washington, D. C.

* * *

At the same time the Board ordered an investment of $25,000.00 in Canadian Victory Bonds.

* * *

That was the best answer that could be given to the kaiser's peace proposals.

* * *

When peace comes, we want lasting peace. So we might as well make a clean job of it now.

* * *

Give our boys in the service every fighting chance. Save to the utmost of your ability and buy War Savings Stamps.

* * *

Every Liberty Loan subscriber helps to win the war and make the world safe for democracy.

* * *

The carpenters' movement in the Canadian Northwest for a six-hour day after the war gives promise of extending to other crafts.

* * *

The Brotherhood membership list continues to climb. General Secretary Duffy reports 317,847 in good standing for the month of August.

* * *

The War Labor Board is kept busy deciding trade differences and demands.

* * *

Tuesday, October 8th, was an ideal day from a weather standpoint for the dedication of the monument to the late General President James Kirby.

Headquarters went over the top 100 per cent. for the Fourth Liberty Loan very early in the campaign.

* * *

The United States Steel Corporation has adopted the basic eight-hour day. Who's next?

* * *

Time to get in your winter supply of coal. Procrastination is the thief of time.

* * *

Men who insist that the world owes them a living must agree that the collection of the debt is attended with difficulty.

* * *

We have spent over $500,000,000 to clothe our soldiers.

* * *

Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan has had a part in this care of the Americans who are fighting in France.

* * *

A very pertinent remark was made the other day by Miss Jeanette Rankin, Montana's congresswoman, when in protesting against low wages for women at the Government's bureau of engraving and printing she expressed the wish "that the people who fix wages could be compelled to live upon the wages they fix." All of which is very true and to the point.

* * *

To every call made upon it, labor has responded nobly. It has welcomed the growing powers of the Federal Government. Things that would have caused us to gasp in amazement years ago are now hardly noticed. When the Department of Labor announced it would do the employing for all concerns using over a hundred men engaged in war industries, labor in Arizona knew that meant a tremendous thing.

* * *

What we are striving for is to make industrial conditions in the world so ideal that the only thing striking in the future will be the clock on the wall.

* * *

America has been jealous of the welfare and rights of her useful, productive people in this war. The great organiza-

tion of trade unions has been called into consultation and service and its representatives placed in positions where policy is made and executed. Boards and commissions have been set up, always with the men and women of labor in commanding positions, where their advice and experience and understanding could be of service in making for justice and unity — for the one is encouraged if not begot by the other.

* * *

Doors have been thrown open to the workingman, through which he is invited to lay his troubles before those whose business it is to remove troubles. Strikes have been marvelously few because agencies have been set up whose business it is to see that there is justice without strikes.

* * *

And if there are boards and commissions whose business it is to see that justice is done the working people, so there are boards and commissions to see that business is handled with justice — and there are some agencies whose task it is to see that business and wealth do not get more than justice!

* * *

In its great testing this great democracy has turned naturally and instinctively to democracy and more democracy for its supreme strength.

* * *

When this war ends it must be with the world safe for democracy — and that means autocracy and militarism OUT OF BUSINESS FOREVER.

* * *

For Americans there is but one job — until the war is won!

* * *

The non-unionist of today bears the same comparison, when compared with the unionist, as the old-time ox cart and the modern auto truck — the trade unionist is modern and the non is still wielding the whip over the horned ox. Get modernized.

* * *

If the unorganized workers could see the disadvantage they are at in this great social movement of the workers for self-protection, there would be no so-called open shop or non-union shops.

* * *

Our opponents are somewhat chagrined at the progress trade unionism has made of late, and they are trying to put more weight on the brake handle, but the track has been greased, and they find that their weight on the brake does not stop the train of progress. Let us hope they will get sense soon and stop trying to sweep the waves of the sea back with a broom.

* * *

The Builders' Association of Atlanta, Ga., has recognized trades unionism for the first time in its history.

* * *

An international labor conference will be held in Laredo, Tex., in the near future. Prior to the conference the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will hold its business sessions.

* * *

A number of proposals have been received by the American Federation of Labor from the Mexican Federation of Labor, all pointing to the earnestness with which the Mexican workers plan to enter into the work of building a great Pan-American Federation of Labor for the strengthening of democracy on the American continent.

Sympathy

Unspoken words, like treasures in the mine,
Are valueless until we give them birth;
Like unfound gold their hidden beauties shine
Which God has made to bless and gild the earth.
How sad 'twould be to see a master's hand
Strike glorious notes upon a voiceless lute,
But O, what pain when, at God's own command,
A heartstring thrills with kindness, but is mute.

Then hide it not, the music of the soul.
Dear sympathy, expressed with kindly voice,
But let it like a shining river roll
To deserts dry—to hearts that would rejoice.
O, let the sympathy of kindly words
Sound for the poor, the friendless and the weak;
And he will bless you; He who struck these chords
Will strike another when in turn you seek.

—John B. O'Reilly.

Whate'er the Price

To arms! To arms! The startling notes appall.
From far war's echoes come—again, again—
Omnious, sobbing sounds like stabs of pain!
Ah, brave France bleeds and British heroes fall
Facing the German horde — backs to the wall.
E'en the ocean waves wear a crimson stain
As they murmur a requiem for the slain—
Then, the Land of Liberty hears the call.

Awakened by the shock of storms afar,
The mortal combat of a world at war—
America, the home of liberty,
Offers her all. To save democracy.
Our men, our means, ourselves—whate'er the price—
And glory in the willing sacrifice.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Craft Problems

How to Bend Timber Moldings

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

When bending stuff with a straight face, such as bases or base moldings, belt courses, water tables, etc., let me recommend all carpenters to adopt the simplest and readiest method of doing it. There are several good methods but the best job I think is to rip the piece of molding board lengthways into one or two or more thicknesses, thus rendering it pliable and easily bent round a curve. Stuff has oftentimes to be turned round corners and I think every mechanic should know how to do it.

If the curve should be the continuation of a straight side, gauge the piece on the edge with an ordinary mortise or thumb gauge with one or two lines dividing it into one or two or more equal thicknesses, (this is necessary to make it turn right.) Then rip it down with a fine toothed saw exactly on the lines marked, reversing the piece as the saw goes through, and let the kerfs run 2 or 3 inches back past the starting point of the curve. The straighter and more accurately the sawing is done the better and easier the pieces will yield when being pressed against the sheathing or ground work. Now, when nailing up the pieces saw to a vertical joint and nail the straight part up first, commencing at the line where the curve or circular corner starts and proceed to press the three pieces back against the ground work or sheathing, nailing it well as it is pressed around. Overlength should be allowed for making a joint on the line where the curve stops and the vertical joint line should be determined before nailing up the end of the stuff in order that the joint proper may be sawn square, but the end ought not to be nailed until all the ends of the three pieces are sawn square so as to form a first-class joint with the following or adjoining straight piece which abuts against it.

White wood, yellow pine, ash, white mahogany, baywood, red mahogany and the red and white oaks are undoubtedly now the best woods in building construction and decorations, so I would impress on all readers the great necessity of becoming first-class workers in the hard woods, if the trade is not to be absorbed by the cabinet makers. Machinery has rendered the working of stuff comparatively easy, yet the skilled part, which machinery cannot do, is still in the hands of the carpenter and it is his paramount duty to be capable of doing it skillfully and tastefully.

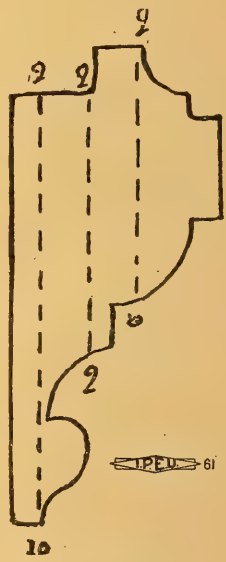


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

In regard to bending moldings I think it is also best to rip them up also into strips, at the joints or starting points of the separated members, longitudinally to a parallel with the bending direction or in other words if the stuff has to be bent on the level or horizontally as on base molding, chair rail or such like, then it should be ripped vertically or plumb down with a fine toothed well filed panel saw neatly and in straight kerfs. See Fig. 1 where "A-B" shows the kerfs. If bent vertically as on top of a circular stair string the members are ripped horizontally as "C-D," Fig. 2.

Let me advise all to test or make a sample from the above methods on some

small mouldings to prove their accuracy in practice and actual work.

I have done this job very successfully with hard wood trim and it makes a first-class job in spite of the fact that it takes a little more time to do than the old fashioned kerfing method. Kerfing is scarcely adaptable on the hard woods on account of the kiln-dried stuff men have to put up now-a-days. How often we hear of men and bosses complaining it takes too long to do this job or that, and I often wonder do they ever think or stop to think of the variable character or natural constitution of wood. If they did I am inclined to believe they would realize how oftentimes a mechanic experiences difficulty in treating and working a piece of wood by reason of its botanical formation.

Fig. 3.

However, to continue the subject in its practical sense our correspondent has asked us to explain "kerfing" or how to bend wood by the incision of the blade of a saw? The very word "kerf" itself is, or may perhaps be responsible for the term "kerfenity or carpentry; for the two terms or technical phrases, are synonymous, both really meaning the same thing, namely, to cut or shape wood to and for a defined purpose. This must be done either by hand or by machine, which is nothing more or less, by the way, than an agent acting under the control of a man or woman to rapidly execute work which the hands would take more time to do.

The work is of a skilled nature. It requires time and thought and unless our correspondent is willing to realize the value of geometrical progression, he might just as well not have asked the question, but his query is so interesting and so broad that it is well worthy of an extensive answer.

Wood as grown in the tree is as it comes to the carpenters, stiff, inelastic material, at first glance incapable of manipulation.

What does the carpenter do? He says to himself, well you are unyielding and unbending, are you? Well, I want you for my ships, stairs, and buildings, so he places the timber in a steam box or under hot water and forthwith the timber becomes soft and pliable and obedient so Mr. Correspondent if you wish to bend wood in the simplest way, soak it in hot water or place it in a steam box and it will bend most readily.

Kerfing moldings are always an unsightly job, involving the use of paint and putty and no first-class architect would ever permit it. The beauty of architecture is curvature and no true cruve can ever be obtained with a hand saw, still let our correspondent observe Fig. 3, and he will see how the kerfs must be properly spaced, so as to close tight, although the vertical line of the saw mark will always be visible to the eye trained to observe good carpentry.

Building Circular Store Windows

Sometimes the carpenter meets problems in modern construction which demand from him special consideration, and the following will be found extremely useful in laying out and constructing store fronts or other similar work. To be more explicit, I would explain that the methods shown for a bell-shaped moulded tower roof would be suitable for a similar roof not of the same curvature of rafter. Therefore the problems illustrated and described are intended to give the necessary information which the mechanic will need in order to lay out and construct his work properly, and the numerous letters which I have received, added to the criticisms of those who have studied and applied my articles, have proven that they were fully comprehended, and both adaptable and useful. With the same object therefore, I submit this information.

To be brief, it is a double store front placed on a corner of a building and instead of the sash on both street fronts joining in a mitre, the show is carried round the column by a three-quarter circular sash, divided vertically by one upright sash bar. Reference to the plan of

the front shown in Fig. 1 will give a full idea of the lay-out. The front consists of the usual frame, panel and store sash, the panel being carried to the column, the side sash, however, stops two feet from the column, and mitres with the circular sash on both fronts, the mitre joints being covered with a quarter turned columnette, to keep the joint watertight. The right hand return on the street front and the left hand return on the avenue front were also mitred as seen. The writer prefers, however, the joint illustrated at Fig. 2, as it is absolutely watertight when white-leaded, and stronger, as it has a square shoulder and can be solidly nailed or screwed together, in the manner seen in the engraving.

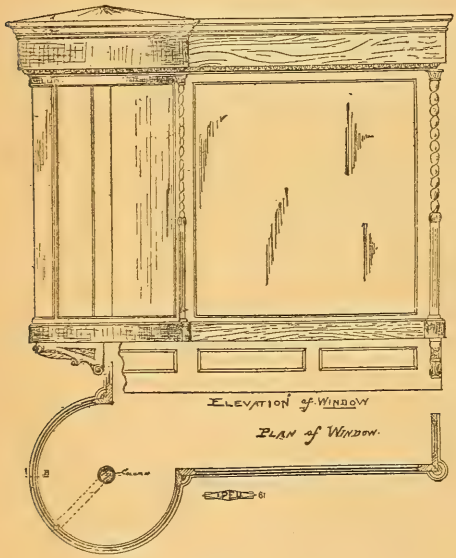


Fig. 1.

Concerning the construction of the top and bottom circular rails of the circular sash, the writer would say that he prefers this job done in the way clearly explained at Fig. 3, which is to build up each rail in series of circular sweeps or segments, glued together, in rings or layers horizontally, breaking joints when glued in hand screws, or even nailed together when the glue is hot, and each layer nailed to the one below. These rails may be built up in a compact mass, so as to be as solid as one piece. These layers may be either of 1-inch or 2-inch stuff, and must have smooth faces, and be scratched with the "scratch plane" before being heated. All stuff to be glued up, should invariably be heated to dry out the latent dampness in the woody fibres, open the pores, and keep the glue from chilling or cooling too quickly, (thereby spoiling its adhesiveness.) Of course the sweeps or segments may either be gotten out by hand or band saw to the desired radius. It is always best to make a pattern, such as I have drawn

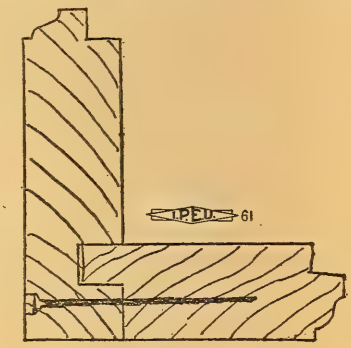


Fig. 2.

in Fig. 3, and to mark out from it as many sweeps as will be necessary to build up the width and length of the rail or rails. The whole rail when the glue is wet should be cleaned smooth with a "convex and concave plane."

This being done, if the job be extra good, either of pine or hard wood, the outer and inner surfaces can be veneered

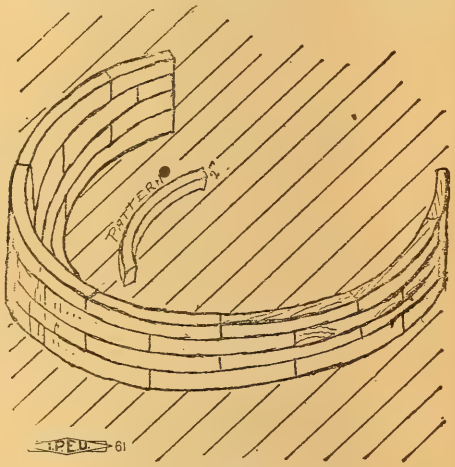


Fig. 3.

or covered over vertically with a layer or thickness of veneer, so as to cover all the abutting joints of the sweeps. Fig. 4 will, after a little examination, explain the value of veneer. In order to obtain the better job the faces of the pine or core and veneer also should be scratched,

to gain a staying as before for the glue. Some carpenters and cabinet makers make curved rails or stiles by bending thicknesses of pine or hardwood veneer over a drum, but the writer has found the methods described in the foregoing to be preferred. The top rail may be similarly constructed or the two rails may be built up in one width and afterwards sawn to the sizes desired.

Concerning the facid and moldings illustrated in Fig. 1, these also may be sawn out in segments and worked by hand, or with the variety or shaper, excepting the carved egg and dart molding, which must either be carved by hand or stamped out by machine. The crown molding might, of course, be ripped perpendicularly in its several members, but the time expended in doing this is without profit and it is best to get it out solid.

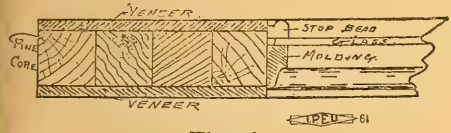


Fig. 4.

In connection with this circular job, I would draw attention to one thing which should be carefully considered, viz.: the working of wood, wrought to a circular form, under the action of the changing atmospheric conditions. I find from observation that this occurs according and in proportion to the nature of the wood exposed. For example, heart wood will warp or twist easier than the outer wood, having presumably a variable density and more sensitive fibre. Care then should be taken to select loose-grained outside wood for sweeps, either flat or molded and to prevent, as far as possible their liability to warp or twist by giving them a priming coat of oil paint to fill up the interstices between the fibres, and thus exclude and resist the atmospheric action which is certain to affect the wood should it remain unprotected.

How to Frame a Mansard or Curb Roof

ARTICLE X.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Before commencing to describe the proper methods to follow in laying out, framing and raising this example, I will first explain what a "Mansard" roof is:

This form of roof derives its title or name from a celebrated architect named Francois Mansard, who lived, practiced and flourished in France, and died about the year 1666. He designed and introduced the roof on many buildings but he is not said to have really been its first originator, as the idea had been previously used by Segallo and Michael Angelo in Italy.

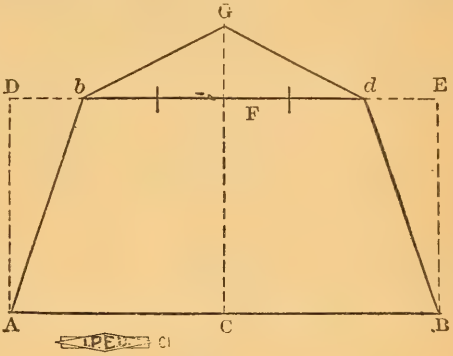


Fig. 1.

The principal reason, perhaps, for its use, is to lessen the excessive height of a wide span roof, without resorting to a truss; also to obtain room space within the roof which is a very essential, requisite in palaces, chateaux or public buildings, etc., which Mansard specialized in, for accomodating many employes and for storage, at the same time increasing the elegance of the design.

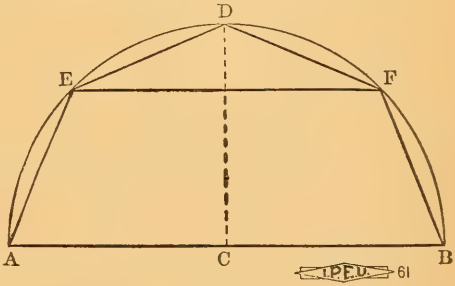


Fig. 2.

To lay out a true Mansard roof at Fig. 1, a cross section, let "C-F" be the exact height equal to half the width on the plate line, "C-B." Draw "D-E" parallel to "A-B" and make "D-F" and "F-E" equal to "A-C" and "C-B." Join "A-D" and "E-B." Divide "D-F" and "F-E" each into three equal parts and "A-B" and "B-D." Make "F-G" equal to "d-E" and join "b-G" and "G-d," thus obtaining the full outline form of a true Mansard roof.

At. Fig. 2 is shown another way to describe this roof, which somewhat resembles the old Colonial or "curb" roof, and to lay it out with "C" as center and "H" or "B" half the width of the span of the house as radius, sweep the semi-

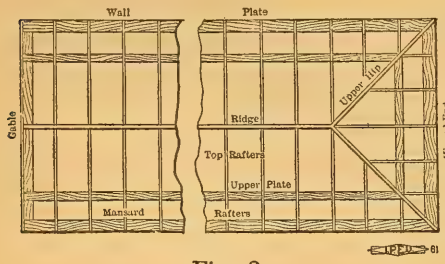


Fig. 3.

circle "A-E-D-F" and "B" and divide it into four equal parts at "E-D" and "F." Join "A-E," "E-D," "D-F," and "F-B," which will give the proper proportional outline for the rafters.

Fig. 3 will give the reader a fair conception of the framing timbers of a roof

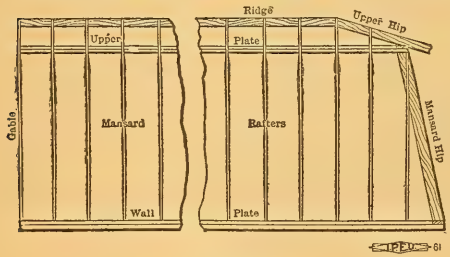


Fig. 4.

of the description, as they will appear when framed together and raised.

Reference to the lettering on this "cross" or "transverse section," Fig. 5, shows "A" to be the wall plate on top of

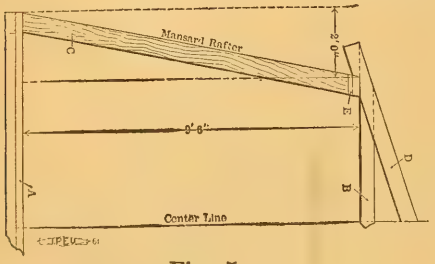


Fig. 5.

the wall of bricks or studding. "E" the upper or Mansard roof plate carried on the flaring or sloping rafters "C," which slope 2 feet off the perpendicular or plumb line. "D" is one of the rafters for the deck or top of the roof and "B" a tie timber or ceiling beam inserted to prevent the sides from spreading, by the outward lateral pressure of the upper rafters. Only the left half of the roof section is given in this diagram.

A comparison between the plan, Fig.

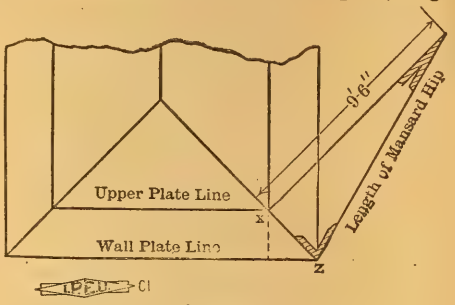


Fig. 6.

3, and the elevation, Fig. 4, will fully explain the construction of the roof and assist the student mechanic to layout, frame, and raise it without any serious difficulty.

In order to determine the exact length of the required Mansard hip rafters let the method in Fig. 4 be followed, by

Fig. 7.

simply raising up on the seat, "X-Z," the height or pitch of 9 feet, 6 inches, and join this point with "Z" for the length and upper and lower bevels as indicated in Fig. 6. Fig. 7 shows how the top cuts of the Mansard rafters are sawn out to receive the top plates.

(To Be Continued.)

The Gambrel Roof

(By John Upton.)

When you start out to build that large barn with a gambrel roof, you will want to know something about the construction of the frame.

The heavy timber frame is, in some localities at least, a thing of the past and it is well for us to know about the modern plank or balloon frame, with the gambrel roof.

There are two methods of constructing these roofs, one with trusses spaced from 10 to 16 feet apart and heavy purlins or purlin plates at the gambrel joint.

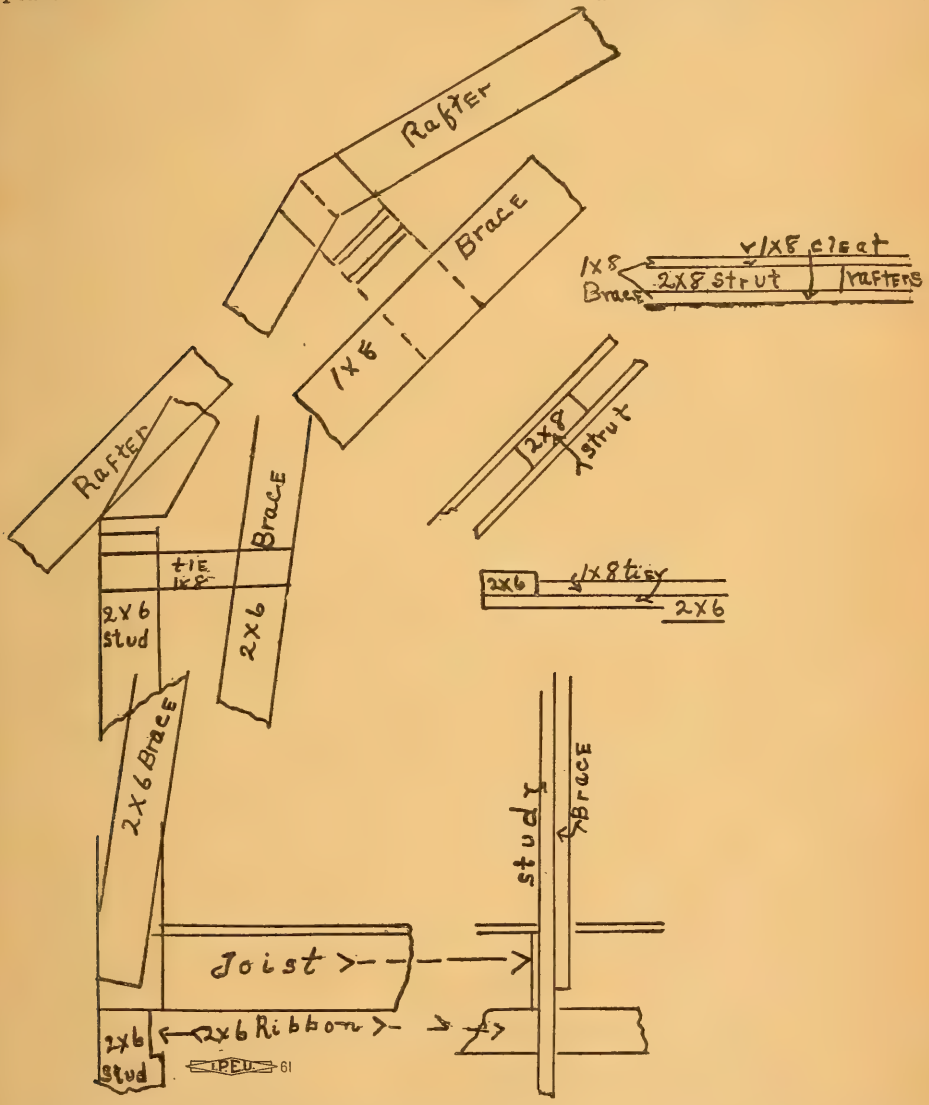
Girts are bolted to these trusses and

the siding put on vertically or studs may be set up between the trusses and siding put on horizontally.

The other method is to erect a balloon frame with studding 2 feet apart and then have the rafters on each side form trusses reaching from the plate to the peak.

end of the barn and there are no large doors on the sides, reaching nearly to the plate.

But as the rafter braces should come down several feet on the studding there are objections to this method where there is to be a drive floor for hay and large doors on each side of the barn. But in



Each method has its advantages and also its disadvantages. The trusses and purlins will generally take more lumber and longer and more expensive lumber than that needed for the rafter brace used in the other method.

The braced rafter method is all right when the hay is to be taken in at the

many cases this drive floor and doors are not used, in fact, such an arrangement wastes considerable space that might be used for storage.

Of course there is some satisfaction in being able to run one or two loads of hay onto a barn floor when the rain

comes on, so the arrangement should be determined by the owner's choice.

There are different styles of trusses and perhaps no one is best under all conditions.

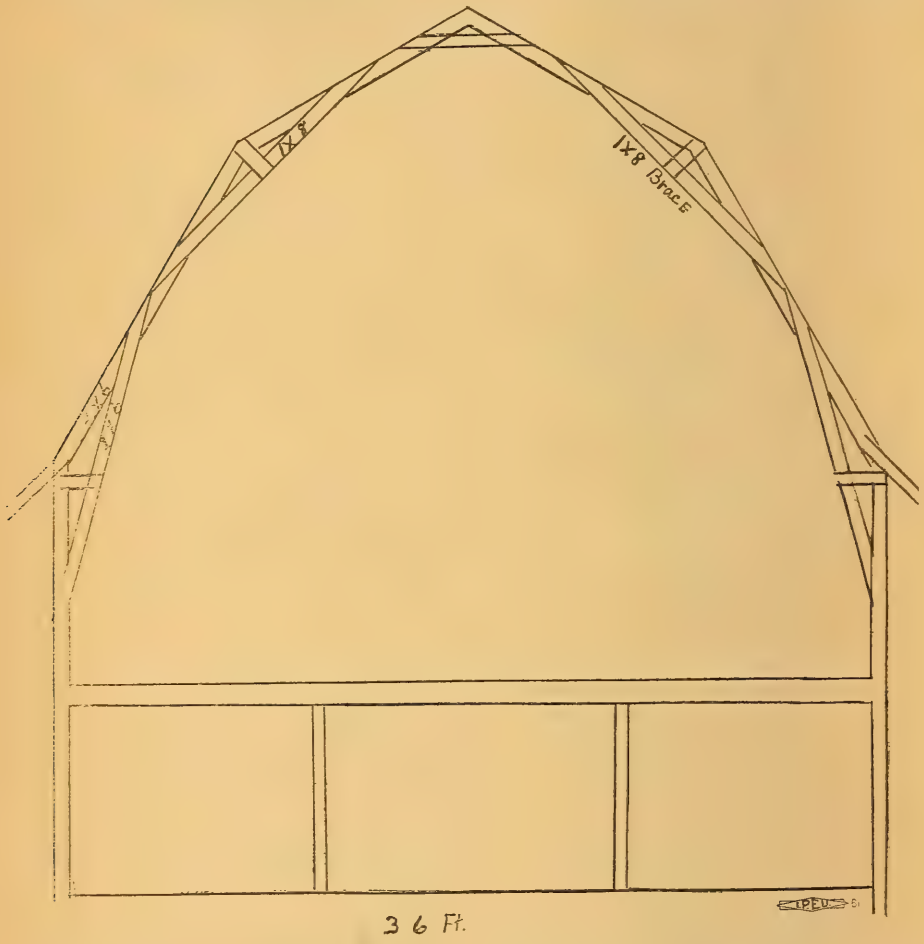
It may be difficult to get timber of some particular size and length as needed for some styles of truss so that slight changes will need to be made, but the principles must be followed.

A truss is essentially three sticks fastened together so as to form a triangle. The more nearly the three sides are equal the stronger it will be, but we must sometimes consider other points besides strength.

Two of the sticks may be extended so that the truss resembles a capital "A" with the side spread out. This is the form of the braced rafter, one end of each truss resting on the plate, the other being at the peak.

There may be also a fourth member called a "strut," extending from the top of the "A" to the cross piece. This greatly increases the strength.

In the built-up plank truss the two main parts are the principal rafter, running from the plate or the studs just below the plate up to the peak and the long brace from the studs near the floor line up to the principal rafter or to the purlin plate at the gambrel. In some cases one of these is made double. They are usually made of 2x10 plank when doubled and of 2x12 when single. The other important members in the trusses are a tie from the stud just below the plate, to the principal rafter and one across the peak, and a post or brace, from the principal rafter to the purlin plate.

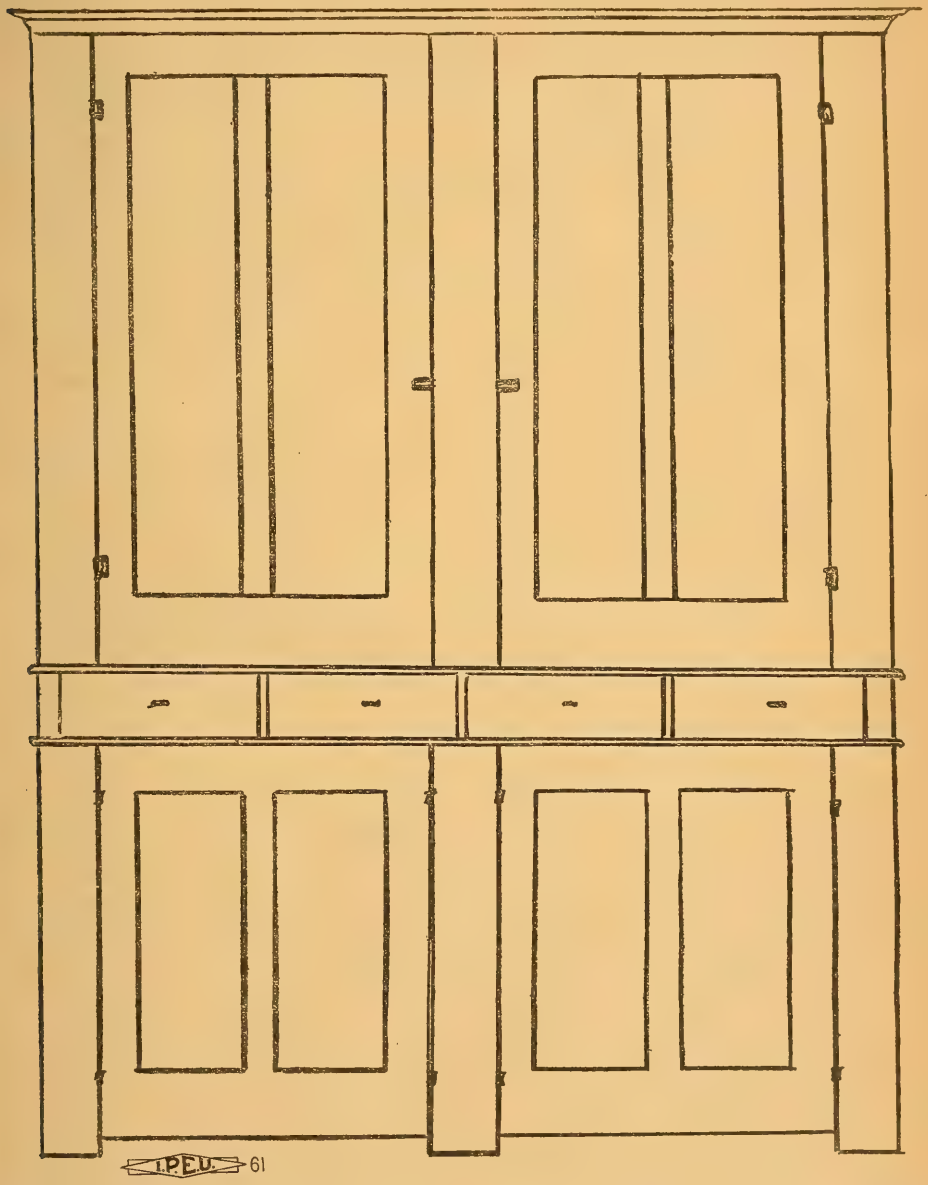


The Union Label blazes the path to better conditions.

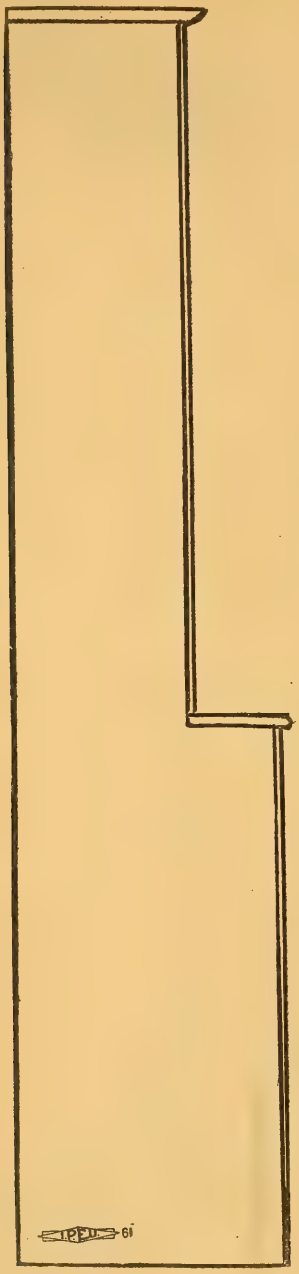
A Kitchen Cupboard

We have a cupboard in our kitchen which, though it has no special feature, except its size, is yet a great saver of steps and labor. It is 6 feet wide and 7 feet high, the bottom part is 18 inches deep and the top part 12. It is home-made, except the doors and drawers and these could be made at home if need be, only we had them and so used them, or should have made doors of narrow boards with cleats across.

The construction is quite simple, the sides or ends being made of matched boards, two long ones at the back and a short one in front of these to make the lower part wider. They have cleats across fastened with screws. These hold the boards together and also are placed right to hold the shelves. So it is necessary to know where the shelves are to go before putting these on. The ledge or upper wide shelf just above the drawers should be about 3 feet above the floor

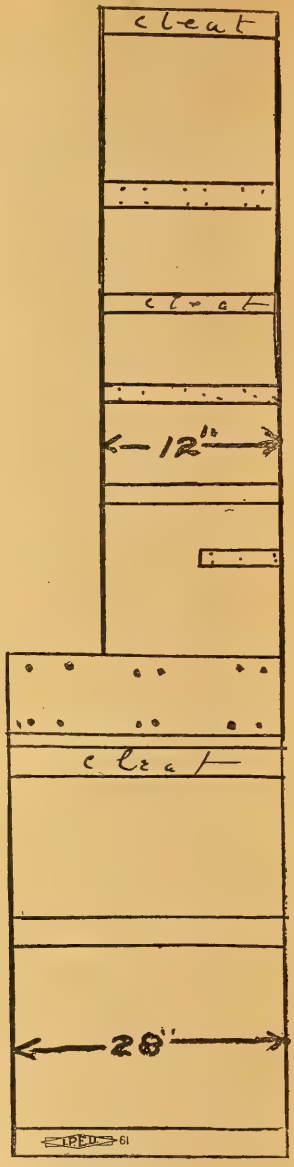


and the short board on the side is cut this height. The drawers are 6 inches deep and rest on a shelf like the others.



There are two shelves below them, one near the floor and one half way up.

The upper shelves may be as desired. There should be a high space above the drawers with a narrow shelf at the top of it for spice cans.



Those above might be from 7 to 9 inches apart.

Almost all the advantages which man possesses above the inferior animals arise from his power of acting in combination with his fellows, and of accomplishing by the united efforts of numbers what could not be accomplished by the detached efforts of individuals.—John Stuart Mills.

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Seattle Takes Over Street Car System

The most notable victory for municipal ownership in the United States in recent months has just been achieved in Seattle, Wash. By the consumation of a deal, which has been going on between the city and the private owners of the traction system of Seattle, known as the Puget Sound Traction Light and Power Co., the city has purchased the entire system, will consolidate it with lines already owned by the city and thus secure complete control through municipal ownership of its entire street car system. This makes Seattle the largest city in America that has secured complete municipal ownership of its street car lines. Other larger cities, notably San Francisco, have municipal street car systems, but not complete ownership has it in this case.

The consumation of the deal was made by the exchange of 50,000,000 of utility bonds, issued by the city, which on September 12th, the chairman of the board of directors of the private company accepted in payment for the lines. An inventory and appraisement of the property to be taken over will be begun at once by the city and it is thought that this work can be completed and that final transfer of the lines affected by October 1st.

It will be remembered that the city of Seattle has for many years owned a small section of its street car lines. This municipal ownership, however, has not been altogether satisfactory, due to unfavorable conditions. Within recent months, however, the municipal lines have been making a better showing. Last spring, Mr. Thomas F. Murphine was appointed superintendent of public utilities, having charge of the municipal street car lines and since then the condition of the lines has steadily improved. The deficit, which had been accumulating, has now been wiped out and an increase of approximately $1,000 a month in revenue has been recorded. The reports for August showed a net revenue for the month of $3,955.54, which after making allowance for depreciation, left a net profit of $2,873.20.

Meanwhile the city has been negotiating with the private companies to bring about the municipalization of the main lines of the city and the unification of the system. As elsewhere, the street car men had been demanding an increase in pay. This was held to be impossible by the private company as is always the case and thus further difficulties arose. Then the United States Shipping Board stepped in, together with other government officials, and further complications arose. The Shipping Board demanded better service and the company replied by insisting upon increased fares. This was resisted by the city, which in turn made an offer to lease the lines. This was rejected by the company and finally the city made its office of $15,000,000 for the purchase of the lines, which has now been accepted by the company. This is held to be a great victory for the city, not only because it will give Seattle control of its transportation lines, but also permits the co-ordination of the street car lines with other public utilities and brings about a satisfactory solution of the labor question.

With the acquisition of the lines just purchased, the city will own more than 200 miles of street car tracks with overhead trolley system, 500 street cars, some of them practically new, and car barns, together with a large assortment of general railway equipment.

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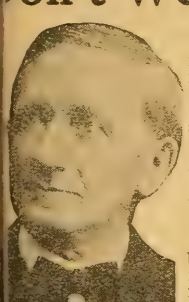

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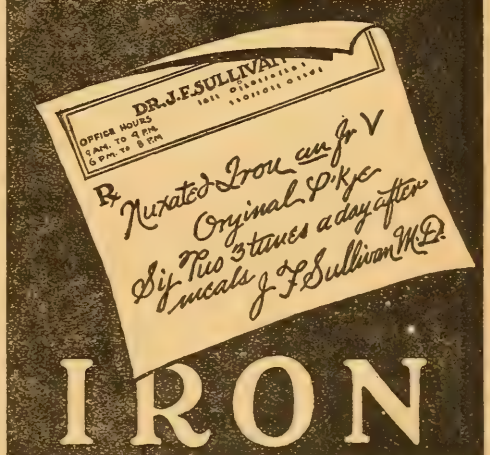
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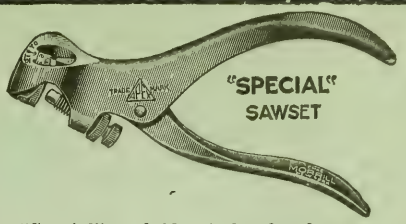

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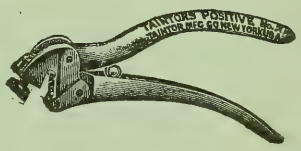

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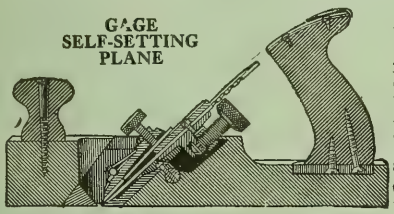

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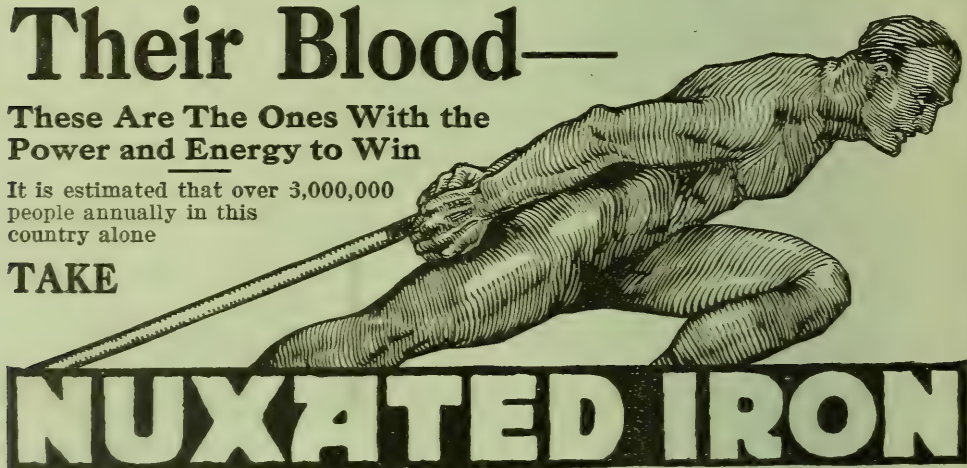

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Established in 1881
Vol. XXXVIII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1918

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The Brotherhood of Man

Kings! Emperors! Are you all deaf and dumb?
Will you not listen to the cry of peace
  Until too late to save your tottering thrones?
    Can you not read the writing on the wall?
Do you not know your hour of doom has come?
You piled up war on war without surcease.
  You filled your lands with blood and graves with bones;
    And you must reap the whirlwind of it all.

The people will arise. At last they'll see
You are the cause of all their misery,
  They'll hurl you headlong from your palace bowers,
They'll tear your bastiles down and set men free,
Fair Liberty will vanquish Tyranny;
  And Right, not Might, will wield your ancient powers.

Then will be born the Brotherhood of Man,
That will transcend the boundaries of race,
  Enfold all lands beneath its peaceful sway,
Include all creeds within its kindly span,
A world's United States will take the place
  Of all the battling, bleeding nations of today.

—Severance Johnson.

EDUCATION IS PREPARATION FOR LIFE

(By Arthur E. Holder, Representative of Labor on the Federal Board For Vocational Education.)

EDUCATION is preparation for life. Primarily it is maintained of life. It is necessary to a continuation of life. When education in the life of an individual, a group or a nation stops, then decay commences; dissolution and death are a natural result.

Herbert Spencer tersely defined education in these words:

"To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge."

Webster's definition is:

"To form and regulate principles and characters, to prepare and fit for any calling or business by systematic instruction; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill or discipline of character."

The education of our people can only be accurately measured by their ideals and principles acquired through individual instruction and social training so that their happiness, efficiency and capacity for social service may be furthered, developed and strengthened.

Education as a preparation for life should primarily aim to give every individual proper control over his physical and mental powers. Then he should be taught and inspired how to use those powers to the best advantage for himself and for society.

Education should also be directed to enable every individual to develop all his latent special and general powers. The results would net society untold advantages because it would broaden the public vision. Greater insight and mental penetration would follow as a matter of course and the increased public fund of information could be better applied in a greater range of problems affecting life and work.

The whole problem of progress is fundamentally an educational function.

The problems which will face us in the future will test the ability of our citizens even if they are all equipped with the best education our schools can afford. Within our Republic every individual should possess the rudiments of an education upon which he can train himself to a higher education — if for any cause he has been denied other opportunities.

The recent startling disclosures that 700,000 men liable to military service, can neither read nor write, and that 1,500,000 illiterate native born white persons were reported in the 1910 census, is not only a serious reflection upon our lack of foresight, but it constitutes a positive menace to our institutions. Unfortunately, these disclosures are only part of the truth. The 1910 census report says that there were on that date, 5,516,163 persons over 10 years of age in the United States who could neither read nor write in any language.

If opportunity for the rudiments of an education has been denied these illiterates, or if educational opportunity is withheld from the least among our people, nothing less than a crime is being committed against our Republic.

It will avail us nothing, however, merely to call attention to these short comings. We must face the facts and correct the errors. As a people, we must assume our own responsibilities and not seek to place blame where it does not properly belong. In our moments of impatience we are prone to criticize our schools, although too harshly.

About a hundred years ago the organized wage earners of the New England States made a bitter protest against oft-repeated phrases by public speakers who preached the doctrine that:

"Equality among men results only from education; the educated man is a good citizen, the uneducated an undesirable member of society. The uneducated must ever remain in a degraded caste."

Continual repetition of such gibes greatly disturbed the souls of the illiterate sons of the new democracy who had fought so hard to establish these free and independent United States. The shafts of ridicule and contempt had their effect. Free, equal, practical, republican education became the slogan of the manual toilers.

At a specially called mass meeting of working men in New York, November, 1829, this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the most grievous species of inequality is that produced by inequality in education. A national system of education and guardianship which shall furnish to all children of the land equal instruction at public expense is the only effectual remedy for this and for almost every other species of injustice.

"Resolved, That all other modes of reform are, compared to this particular, inefficient and trifling."

No better argument has ever been made to support our subject that "Education is preparation for life." From this small beginning our free public schools have developed. Labor created the institution, fostered and protected it in many struggles. Labor has created public sentiment in behalf of compulsory education laws, free text books, and vocational education, but, notwithstanding these activities, labor has neglected the personal touch and the neighborly acquaintance which should be maintained with the teachers, so the teachers themselves can continue their education and develop their fund of new knewledge necessary for the preparation and maintenance of the life of their pupils. Labor should not forget its child, neither should the teachers ignore or forget the potential power of labor.

Laborers, teachers and employers should get together and work for the common good. Sometimes we blindly boast of our schools, public and private; richly endowed colleges and state universities; but, we have not yet become properly enthused with the functions of either, neither have we yet reached what the French call "the grand passion for education," and we never will until we collectively come to the point where every normal boy and girl in our land, under the age of 16, will be compulsorily kept in contact with the school and properly trained for such a preparation for life which will be most suitable to their capacity and disposition.

The old world, as we formerly knew it, passed away in the fatal days of July, 1914, when the most sacred treaty obligations were violated by Germany.

Up to that time we were governed more by the dead than by the living. Dead men inspired us; dead opinions held us in leash; dead divisions and dead practices stunted our growth.

We are now living in a new world. The dead past can never return. We will never again accept, without critical examination, old ideals, old practices or old principles simply because they were old and had served the generations which have passed.

It is hoped that we will be equally critical and analytical of new methods and new principles, and steel ourselves against accepting every new proposition, simply because such propositions are new.

One of the most aggressive publications I ever read, carried this novel card on every issue:

"Read not to believe, read not to dispute, but carefully analyze and personally consider."

Such advice, if heeded, builds self reliance, more independence, better citizenship.

On March 20, of this year, our wonderfully gifted Chief Magistrate was credited with expressing, in his most convincing and scholarly style, a timely warning and inspiring exhortation.

In a letter to his New Jersey friends, he wrote:

"A time of grave crisis has come in our lives. Every sign of these terrible days of war and revolutionary change, when economic and social forces are being released upon the world whose effect no political seer dare venture to conjecture, bids us search our hearts through and through and make them ready for the birth of a new day — a day, we hope and believe, of greater opportunity and greater prosperity for the average mass of struggling men and women — and of greater safety and opportunity for our children.

"The men in the trenches who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them had been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases, and will demand real thinking and sincere action."

I venture to say that search as we might through the pages of ancient or contemporaneous history, we would never find any leader of men uttering such a clarion call to heed the signs of a new time, a new freedom, a new world.

Hope, sympathy, and action dominate every syllable of our President's expression. He is looking forward, and bids us look forward.

His vision is clear, he looks upward, and inspires us to look upward.

He does more. He peers farther, wider, deeper than any previous prince, potentate or President of past or present generations of men who ever had the intelligence or the disposition to venture; he looks inward, first into his own heart and then urges us in words so tender but so compelling to "search our own hearts" not casually, but thoroughly. "Through and through," he says, and then he adds this as a climax, "make our

hearts ready for the birth of a new day — a day of greater opportunity and greater prosperity for the average mass of struggling men, women and children."

Truly a magnificent lesson from a great teacher. These hopeful soul-inspiring words of Woodrow Wilson, will live as long as men inhabit the earth, and for ages they will be used in combination with the Sermon on the Mount, and Lincoln's masterpiece at Gettysburg.

To whom may we suppose was he speaking — to the few selected representatives at Newark? No! He was speaking to all of our hundred million American neighbors and fellow citizens, and especially to you, members of the National Education Association; you, responsible teachers and leaders in your own states and several communities.

He undoubtedly hoped his words should find a ready welcome in the hearts and minds of our captains of industry.

The men and women engaged at manual labor whose burdens in the past have been the hardest to bear, will respond, with a will, to the task of getting ready for the birth of a new day.

Pay heed especially to his encouraging promise that a new education, as a preparation and maintenance of life, is now in the making, not merely an education for children, but an education for full grown men — our heroes returning from the front.

Listen, you educators, you employers, you business men, you merchants, you trade unionists, you public servants, here is the warning and here is the hope:

"Men in the trenches freed from economic serfdom to which some of them had been accustomed, will return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases, and will demand real thinking and sincere action."

Many earnest, private citizens have indulged in this thought and hope, but no one ever phrased it so completely, and loaded it with so much dynamic energy as did the President.

The excerpts from this letter contain the necessary inspiration we have been seeking. They show the way out. They point to the path ahead. They urge us to action, to make this world a brighter and happier dwelling place.

During our existence as a nation, the American people have quickly and enthusiastically responded to a real leader who held aloft ideals of a broader education, and a purer democracy.

Now that the nation's problems and the world's problems loom larger, our President calmly but specifically calls our attention to the new problems and the new duties ahead.

If we heed the lesson as we should we will commence to overhaul our whole system of education, commencing with the homes and the schools.

If we possess the intelligence, we boast of, we will display a discriminating taste. We will discard and throw into the scrap heap the outgrown dead things, and dead practices, to which we have been so partisan.

We will save and improve old ideals that are proven to be worth while; we will rebuild and re-adjust educational machinery; we will burnish it up and make it attractive; we will brush away the cobwebs of mystery and confusion; we will remove doubts, fears and injunctions; we will remove unnecessary and un-American restraints; we will learn the difference between economy and stinginess; we will generalize before we specialize; we will distinguish between civility and servility; we will be affirmative, positive, aggressive and generous, rather than cautious, timid, docile and negative.

Our homes, schools, shops, stores, factories, will become educational centers of greater value than ever before. Real practical, valuable education, fitting each person for a greater enjoyment of life, and a greater participation in public affairs will be the rule instead of the exception.

Education for the mass instead of the class will be our motto. The bed rock foundations of society will be made secure before the superstructure is erected.

Manual toil will be given equal credits with brain labor. The hard laborious task is entitled to equal consideration with the pleasant berths of physical ease.

Every active element of society will participate with educators in the administration of all our schools, especially in the elementary, secondary, and high school grades.

In every community and state, labor men, business men, and medical men will be called into counsel to encourage and assist in solving the difficult tasks con-

fronting our loyal painstaking educators.

Too long, far too long, have the school teachers been left to their own resources, public confidence in them has been carried to a foolish extreme, as a consequence each element has suffered, first, because they did not know each other, and second, because there has been no common understanding among them.

Freer thought and freer expression will be the outcome. These functions are the very essence of democracy.

The right to complain, criticize and find fault must be equally safeguarded with the right to approve and praise.

No longer shall we look admiringly on an individual or a class that shows evidence of being merely automatic, nodding affirmatives.

We want to know what is wrong as well as what is right. The only way to find out, is to cut the Gordian knots, of silence, false respect, and humble docility.

When we start in earnest to provide real education, to be a real preparation for life, we must first provide the means; more school revenue must be forthcoming. We cannot get something for nothing. Up to the present our educational funds have been too meager.

All our educational work must be under public auspices, and at public expense. When the public knows the advantages for better preparation and maintenance of life through better and broader education, the public will open its pockets and generously provide the wherewithal. It may happen that the bed-rock of all wealth may be tapped. A reasonable tax on rental value of all land would furnish the safest foundation for educational purposes.

Our public schools constitute one of the greatest public investments. Several hundred millions are invested in buildings alone. These buildings should be used more generally for adult and community education and welfare.

Make the schools open forums to all the people and the greatest single advance will be made for greater popularity of our educators and our educational institutions.

Once this step is taken, the public will realize that our school teachers are being mistreated, and that their wages are wholly insufficient.

No generation in the history of our country has shown more patriotism and loyalty than the present generation, educated almost wholly in our public schools.

Much of this credit is due to our splendid corps of teachers in the graded schools. They have certainly done their work well. They have earned their pay many times over. No group has helped more to "make the world safe for democracy" than have our school teachers.

School teachers deserve a raise in wages — a good substantial raise — over 100 per cent. raise in many localities. The minimum wage base that has been popularized by trade unionists and which has been so effective in protecting the interests of our skilled and unskilled manual toilers should be intelligently applied to the method of paying teachers' wages or salaries.

Nothing less than $1,200.00 per year will be adequate or just as a minimum rate for our teachers. It can never be secured by teachers, as units, or by individual effort; they must learn how to organize and protect their trade, occupational or professional interests like other people; they must combat opposition; they must first learn how they may collectively stand upon their own feet and depend upon their own resources. Then, they must demand a voice in the management of the schools of their community, so they can more generously contribute from their knowledge and experience for the benefit of the schools. If representative management of schools is to be a success, the teachers must have a full voice. In addition they should study the methods of other elements in society by association and federation. The right to so organize and federate must be held inviolate for school teachers as well as for doctors, lawyers, mechanics and laborers. When these new activities are established success will follow and long deferred justice will be won for our teachers.

These first steps must be taken before educators can move freely and smoothly along lines of the new endeavors required for the birth of a new day, and before the body politic can obtain the advantages of a real genuine education, which will prepare and enable them to properly maintain life.

So far as it goes our educational system is all right, but it does not go far enough or deep enough. It is still a long distance from simon pure democracy and will be until we realize that education is

not expected or intended to be a luxury for a superior child, or an exceptional child, or a well-to-do child to bask in. Education to be democratic and to properly equip for life must be free as the air we breathe, for every mother's boy and girl, everyone "of the least of these, my brethren," black or white, rich or poor, bright or dull.

Our future bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, and blacksmiths need as much care and as much preparation for life as our future doctors, lawyers, preachers, and teachers.

This great bread and butter question, politely called the economic problem, is impelling force that will drive us to a new brand of democracy which will be safe for us and safe for the world, a democracy that means not only universal liberty, but, universal organization that will guarantee equal opportunities and equal justice to all.

ALLIED LABOR ADOPTS WILSON'S PEACE FORMULA

THE Interallied Labor Conference has unanimously adopted a committee recommendation that the conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by President Wilson as a program for world's peace. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, headed by President Gompers, presented these principles, which are as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government, whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this heading act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor, headed by President Gompers, presented the following principles:

No secret diplomacy.

Freedom of the seas.

Removal, so far as possible, of economic barriers between nations.

Reduce armaments to a point consistent with domestic safety.

Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims.

Evacuation of all Russian territory.

Belgium restored to its former sovereignty.

Alsace-Lorraine restored to France.

Frontiers of Italy reorganized on lines of nationalities.

Peoples of Austria-Hungary accorded opportunity of autonomous development.

Roumania, Servia and Montenegro restored and Servia given access to the sea; rights of other Balkan states guaranteed.

Turkey assured rights as a nation. Other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security and rights of development. Straits of the Dardanelles to be internationalized.

Erect a Polish state, which should be given access to the sea.

League of nations to protect great and small states.

At recent Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson's declarations were taken as the foundation of peace demands by the organized labor movement.

In addition to the above, President Gompers and his associates asked the Interallied Labor Conference to accept the following principles, and urge the incorporation of same in the peace settlement:

In law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

No involuntary servitude except for punishment for crime, after due conviction.

The right of free association, free assemblage, free speech and free press shall not be abridged.

Seamen guaranteed the right to leave their vessel when in a safe harbor.

Prohibit the international shipment of commodities in the production of which children under 16 years of age have been employed or permitted to work.

The basic eight-hour day.

Trial by jury.

The peace principles of the American Federation of Labor are based on the above declarations by President Wilson.

President Gompers and his associates also submitted these economic principles to the Interallied Conference and urged that they be incorporated in the peace treaty:

In law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

Involuntary servitude shall not exist, except as a punishment for crime for which the party shall have been duly convicted.

The right of free association, free assemblage, free speech and free press shall not be abridged.

Seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right to leave their vessels when they are in a safe harbor.

No article or commodity shall be

shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under 16 years of age have been employed or permitted to work.

The basic work day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

Trial by jury shall be established.

The American trade unionists proposed a world labor congress at the same time and place as the peace conference and also direct official representation of workers in the official delegations of each of the belligerents formulating the peace treaty.

WAGES vs. FINANCES

(By Frank P. Walsh.)

IN many cases presented to the War Labor Board the attorneys and representatives of the employing corporations urge that, regardless of the essential fairness of any wage increase that might be awarded by the Board, the financial condition of the concerns would be impaired thereby and that the board should consider this possible result in fixing rates of wages for the workers.

Under the principles and policies to govern relations between workers and employers in war industries for the duration of the war, as adopted by the Government in conformity with the proclamation of the President of date of April 8, 1918, the powers and duties of the board are clearly definited.

The underlying object of its creation is that "the maximum production of all war industries should be maintained." To this end, therefore, of course, all existing wage standards must be maintained. Where wages were fixed by contract between organized groups of employers and employes, and the same are found by the board to have been fair at the beginning of the war, it becomes the duty of the board to ascertain, by careful investigation and research, the increased cost of living, as well as the advance, if any, which would ordinarily and naturally come about in times of peace, which sums must be added to the pre-war wage.

Where wages, however arrived at, are found not to have been fair and adequate at the time our country entered the war, proper basic standards are established, to which the last foregoing elements of increase are added.

Supplementary to these considerations, it may be noted that the President's proclamation also imposes the following definite and specific direction upon the board.

"In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort."

This provision, it has been found in experience, required a substantial increase in the wages of all of the common laborers which have come within the jurisdiction of the board, with the possible exception of building laborers and a few other industries. The evidence in many cases shows that numbers of skilled and semi-skilled mechanics also, by right, invoked the principle of the living wage on account of the inadequacy of their compensation to meet this just requirement of the Government.

Giving effect to the foregoing duties and limitations imposed upon it by the proclamation of the President, the board, after mature deliberation, in a large number of cases unanimously applied the foregoing rules and principles, and accordingly held that the financial condition of the employing corporations was entirely irrelevant under the principles proclaimed by the President, and would not be considered if proposed increases of pay to workers were just and proper.

Obviously, to have regard to outside considerations, such as are involved in the claim of financial inability to pay, might entirely defeat the wage fixing functions of the board by proof that even a fair wage could not be paid to employes without financial detriment, or that a minimum rate of pay, "insuring the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort," would be confiscatory.

If a workman engaged in an essential industry is expected to perform his part uninterruptedly in necessary war production, it will not do to say to him, upon presentation of his just demands, that the tremendously increased expense of fuel and raw materials has been taken into account by his employer and paid in full, but that the legitimate increase in the cost of labor must be ignored, even though it means deprivation and suffering to him, to say nothing of the menace

to his family life; or, that his employer has not looked ahead to the inevitable rise in labor cost as he has to the cost of fuel and materials, and that the worker must bear the burden of this lack of foresight; or, that the employer has entered into fixed contracts, based in part upon the rate of wages being paid at the time of the making of the contracts, thus relieving the consumer of the legitimate addition to the cost of the product on account of the war and again thrusting the burden upon the underpaid worker; or, that the worker should be called upon (a) to use up his pre-war savings, (b) to take his children out of school and place them in industry, (c) or to receive aid from charitable and benevolent sources for the upkeep of himself and his family while the war is being prosecuted.

A state of war is recognized by all as an "extraordinary emergency," and this is true even though it extends over a very great period of time. And it is an emergency which calls, among other and mightier changes, for revision and reformation of contracts, the readjustment of prices to the consumer, and changes of the most fundamental character in the organization and operation of industry, even to the commanding and control of private enterprises by the Government itself, when found necessary and expedient.

To prevent injustice, the board, where substantial increases have been made, has unhesitatingly recommended increases in the rates of public utilities, as well as price readjustments in existing contracts with the Government or private individuals or corporations, so that the ultimate consumer might not shift the burden, fairly his, to the back of the worker or his employer.

Moveover, another argument frequently urged by employer, i. e., that the amount of increase in wages is added directly to the expense of the concern and must result in an equal diminution of profits, is in the main, fallacious.

It is based upon the assumption that the employer is to pay a higher price for the identical character and the same amount of service. That this assumption is erroneous has been conclusively proven by many generations of industrial experience. Workers who are ill treated by their employers and not sufficiently compensated to enable them to maintain a high degree of efficiency, render one kind of service, usually poor and halting. Employes who are adequately paid, hence in sound physical condition and mentally alert, render an entirely different and improved quality and amount of service. Experience has proven that the increase in the amount of service rendered and its improved quality compensates, if it does not entirely offset, the increase in the mere monetary wage.

Some of the largest of our nation's industries have in the past voluntarily made large increases in wages, against the protests of business competitors, associates, and even economists, the prediction being that the effect would be the financial prostration of the industry. The immediate and practical results, however, completely refuted these forebodings, for the expense per unit of product was materially decreased as a result of better service rendered, and the profit of the employer showed corresponding increases.

Contributing to this beneficial result may be mentioned, among other factors, the immediate decrease in the "turn over," which means the constant hiring of vast numbers of workers to take the places of those who leave the employment, unable to continuously maintain themselves and families on an insufficient wage.

It is conceded by all enlightened employers of labor that there is not only a large direct cost in training new recruits in an industry, but that there is a marked diminution of product due to the induction of new and untrained workers into a manufacturing plant. A comparison between an industry which maintains a steady and efficient labor force by providing equitable conditions of employment and an industry in which the labor force is constantly shifting because of inadequate wages or other onerous conditions, would, we believe, show the same difference in efficiency as would appear in the comparison of a well fed, well drilled, carefully equipped army of veterans, and a collection of nondescript troops for whose subsistence, equipment, training and general welfare no governmental provision had been made.

For the Government to adopt the suggestion of employers that the state of their finances should be considered in fixing wages would be, in many in-

stances, to abandon large sections of its industrial army to the ravages of poverty, with its inevitable train of ills and sufferings, a policy unthinkable if we are to win the war of freedom for the world, which we must and will.

GOMPERS vs. HENDERSON

(By Edward S. Van Zile, L. H. D.)

TO the working classes of the Entente Allies what we might perhaps call the case of Samuel Gompers versus Arthur Henderson is at present of absorbing interest. Upon the verdict to be rendered by the working classes of the Entente in this cause celebre may perhaps depend the immediate future of civilization. In its last analysis the difference of opinion existing between Messrs. Henderson and Gompers, the former the head of the British Labor Party, and the latter the head of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the present status of peace possibilities is basic and crucial.

In the current issue of the "Atlantic Monthly," September, 1918, Mr. Henderson in what he calls "A Letter to American Workers" presents cleverly, if what he calls "peace by conciliation" is preferable to a dictated peace. At the outset of the article he makes a bid for the sympathy of the American reader by giving this country credit for engaging in war upon a thoroughly unselfish basis and for cherishing no secret designs of aggression, annexation or domination. He also speaks of President Wilson as "the recognized diplomatic leader of the free democracies, who commands the support of the Allied peoples, not merely because of his own remarkable personal qualities as a statesman, but because the policy which he advocates is more nearly the policy of the Allied working classes than is the official policy of any of the Allied governments."

Just what this means to Mr. Henderson is a matter of conjecture, but it is generally held in the United States that as spokesman for the Allied nations President Wilson has repeatedly and emphatically declared that a negotiated peace was unthinkable and that a dictated peace was imperative. Mr. Henderson asserts that British labor is fighting — to use President Wilson's own familiar declaration — "to make the world safe for democracy." Having placed British labor and President Wilson upon the same basis regarding the general aim to be attained by the war, Mr. Henderson in the remainder of his article makes it clear that he is not in sympathy with President Wilson's and Mr. Gomper's conviction that a military victory over Germany is the sine qua non of an eventual understanding between the warring powers.

"Between the war aims of the British labor movement," says Mr. Henderson, "and those of the American workers there is little or no substantial difference, but there does appear to be a measure of difference regarding the methods by which these aims shall be attained. American labor in the first flush of enthusiasm has apparently determined to concentrate all its efforts solely on the aim of securing a decisive military victory in the field. British labor on the other hand is not prepared to forget the real conditions that may accrue from a wide and discriminating use of the political and diplomatic weapons to supplement the efforts of the armies in the field. We do not advocate a substitution of political activity for military operations, but we do say that no methods of influencing political opinion in the enemy country ought to be neglected, and we believe that if by direct appeal to the reason and conscience of the German people it is possible to shorten the war by a single day, the attempt is well worth doing."

The largest political party in Germany at the outbreak of the war was that of the Social Democrats, a party devoted to a line of political thought avowedly antagonistic to war. It is a matter of record that bids fair to create astonishment in the minds of posterity that this powerful political organization surrendered its conscience and its aims and beliefs, at the outset of the war, at the mandate of the German imperial government.

It is to these betrayers of civilization, to these so-called Social Democrats, whose creed was supposedly anti-militaristic, that Mr. Henderson asks us to turn in the hope that the exigencies of war have imbued them with a manly conscientiousness, of which they showed themselves woefully lacking at the outbreak of hostilities. "In pursuit of this policy," says Mr. Henderson, going into detail regarding his rainbow project,

"British labor, in conjunction with the working class parties of the Allied countries, advocates the holding under proper conditions of an international congress of labor and social organizations at the earliest possible moment. The purpose of this Congress is to assist in removing misunderstandings which block the path to peace; it is an essential condition of such a Congress that all the organizations to be represented therein shall put in precise form, by a published declaration, their peace terms in conformity with the principles 'no annexations or punitive indemnities and the right of all peoples to self-determination' and that they shall work with all their power to obtain from their governments the necessary guarantees to apply those principles honestly and unreservedly to all persons to be dealt with at any official peace conference."

The above outlined project is a move in the direction of what Mr. Henderson and his adherents call "peace by conciliation." While the phrase is somewhat vague, the idea underlying it becomes clear enough when the sum total of Mr. Henderson's public utterances are taken into consideration. The weakness of his position, as is that of the position of all types of pacifists, consists in its refusal to recognize the fact that Germany and her allies must, for the sake of the ultimate safety of the civilization they have placed in jeopardy, be treated as criminals who have offended against international law, who have waged war as barbarians, whose official word is of no value, who have openly avowed an uncivilized concept.

"In war," says Mr. Henderson, "the cumulative burden of sacrifice and loss which falls upon the working classes far exceeds that which is borne by any other section of the community. British labor has borne this enormous burden not only without complaint, but with a degree of willingness which the nation's leaders have frankly and cordially recognized. Surely then labor has a right to define its war aims and to state clearly what it is ready to fight for without being libeled as a party that seeeks peace at any price." Let us look at this proposition closely from the standpoint of one who would agree with Mr. Henderson on the broad proposition that war is the most hideous evil that afflicts mankind. If it is true that the working classes of the world bear the heaviest of all the burdens imposed by war, it is apparent that the working class above all others desire the permanent end of war as a recurrent human activity. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Gompers and Mr. Henderson are at one in their detestation of war, a barbarous, illogical and unbearable horrible method of solving national and international difficulties. But it is clear to Mr. Gomper's mind, as it apparently is not to Mr. Henderson's, that a negotiated, premature, compromised peace at this juncture, or in the immediate future, would in the end result in further warfare and might indeed be the final step taken through weakness that would doom the human race to warfare for all time to come.

To Lloyd George and to President Wilson, it is plain, as they have so eloquently and frequently stated, that any compromise at this time between the armed powers of reaction and the military forces of progressive democracy would be in effect a triumph for Prussian militarism and all the evils that it represents. To any one who has made an exhaustive study of the subversive influences that are endeavoring openly or secretly to undermine the morale of the Entente Allied peoples, there is none more subtly pernicious than the methods and arguments that are now being employed by Mr. Arthur Henderson. In an article by Alfred G. Gardiner in the August number of the "Atlantic Monthly," Mr. Henderson is thus described: "He has none of the bewildering agility of Mr. Lloyd George, but he has the plainer virtues in abundance, knows how to state a policy and stick to it, has the confidence of men if he has not the admiration of men, and is wise enough to regard himself as the instrument of a movement and not its autocrat, as the focus of ideas rather than their inspiration. It remains to be seen whether or not the robust and wholesome qualities are the official elements of leadership in the new political world that is coming to birth." Such is the advocate of peace by conciliation, to controvert whose views and aims Mr. Samuel Gompers went on a mission to England. It is not too much to say that the outcome of this conflict between two labor leaders, the one representing the point of view that demands military victory and a peace dictated in such a way that there cannot be a recurrence of the present tragedy afflicting mankind, and the other taking the atti-

tude that a peace based upon negotiation and compromise — in other words, a peace made possible through the fact that certain criminal nations have been able to murder and burglarize so successfully that they are in a position to retain part of their swag no matter what the outcome of a peace conference may be — is the most important controversy taking place between leaders of thought and action today.

The strength of Mr. Henderson's position lies in the fact that he practically offers to the weary, war-worn workers of the world immediate surcease from the awful burden that has been placed upon their shoulders. What Mr. Gompers presents to them is a demand for continued effort along the lines that have become so difficult to follow, with the promise that, if they will bear their burden for an indefinite period longer, they will make the world eventually a place fit to live in. Mr. Henderson holds out to them a pleasant prospect for the immediate future. Mr. Gompers urges them to gird up their loins and strengthen their souls until such time in the unknown future as victory may come to the armies of the Entente Allies, to the end that our children and our children's children shall not be forced to undergo the awful ordeal that has been thrust upon this generation. As to which one of these protagonists Berlin would gladly give the victory, there can be no question. For. Mr. Henderson to convert the working classes of the Entente Allies to his view would be a triumph for the Prussian militarists, for there is nothing for which they so sincerely long as a negotiated peace at once that would vouchsafe to them a period of recuperation, after which they could continue their efforts to place Deutschland ueber Alles. In other words, this case of Henderson versus Gompers now calling for a verdict from the working classes of the Entente Allies is closely bound up with the question as to whether humanity shall be free in the future from the menace of Hohenzellernism or shall be forced eventually to bend its neck to the yoke of Prussian domination. No matter how cleverly Mr. Henderson may endeavor in his magazine articles and public speeches to hide the basic issues involved in this controversy, it is clear to the eyes of all those who have learned to look upon all things in this world at the present moment as being either anti-German or pro-German. Let there be no mistake about it, what Mr. Henderson calls "a peace of conciliation" is emphatically and unquestionably pro-German.

"BEHIND THE BOYS OVER THERE"

(By John Upton.)

OUR Navy needs boats. The boys who are "over there" are working nights, days, and Sundays in all kinds of weather while some boche is shooting at them. They are doing this for you and your family. They may be doing the real fighting but without boats they can do nothing. If we all work together, (meaning the kaiser and his Potsdam crew) nothing can stop us."

The above notice is, in part, the slip which came in the pay envelope of all employes in a ship yard in one of our Northern states, recently.

It would seem that ship building will be about the most important thing for the time being, and many of us will start in the work with little knowledge as to the real work, so a few bits of information are submitted to your readers at this time.

The submarine chasers being put out by this company are 110 feet long and have about 7 feet under water. A large and heavier ship might be destroyed, whereas a torpedo will likely pass under these.

The frame is of oak, planked up with yellow pine 2 inches thick. There are six steel and one wooden partitions in each boat. These are water-tight and if any part of the boat is injured the rest of it will remain dry.

Each boat has propellers driven by kerosene or gasoline and the tanks to hold it are of lead and very heavy. Uncle Sam will have to pay about $67,000 each for these chasers besides the equipment and calking, which figures some $600 more.

Men in this work are usually put on in teams of two or more and there is always some one to show the new man about the work. Even though one remains only a few weeks the experience

which he will gain will be of lasting benefit.

As for the matter of tools you can use chisels, bits, or planes if you own them, but generally speaking, the tools required will be much different from those of the ordinary carpenter. On large plants there is a man who files saws and there are emery wheels or stones for all grinding. The ship yard will carry a good supply of tools and clamps and devices for the work.

The common 2-foot square is little used but there is a great call for one about a foot long. On parts of the work one will need bits to bore two or three feet, but these will be found in the yard, also electric boring machines and planers.

One will soon become familiar with the different names or parts of the boat, and be able to distinguish the "port," "starboard," "bow," "stern," "keel" and other parts.

The timber running up from the keel which corresponds to the studding of a house are "ribs." These are all fast to one timber and curve outward so that the outside planking comes partly over one's head. The bottom plank is the most difficult one to put on and goes on first. Before the plank goes on the keel must be rabbitted so that it is square with the ribs, which are cut off straight for some 10 or 12 inches. That is the width of the first plank so that this plank will not be bent sideways and thus cracked or split. Square pins or spikes fasten the plank. In salt water galvanized holes are bored for these, a large one to receive the head and a small one through the plank and a short distance into the oak ribs. After the spikes are drawn in they are set below the surface and the holes plugged.

The manufacture of seaplanes is also very interesting. These are a sort of airplane which can float on the water or fly in the air but can not light on land. They are constantly on the watch for submarines and are termed "the eyes of our Navy."

LABOR'S TASK

A VIGOROUS offensive in the final editions of modern warfare—a system as varied as the news of the hour — means the simultaneous hurling with titanic force of nations against each other.

The great battles of the Civil War — and of all past wars, in fact—were mere outpost skirmishes compared with the stupendous offensive that has been in progress for the last three months in Europe.

Napoleon's greatest army was scarcely more than a division; his battle fronts the boundaries of a town; his machinery of war an impecunious display contrasted with the staggering immensity of the forces engaged and the armament required by the fighting nations of our time.

We no longer fight with armies. Whole nations now plunge into the fray; millions of men manage the machinery of destruction; battle fronts are measured by the boundary lines of states. All the people of all the countries comprise the fighting forces, because all the contentions of the past are crystalized in the issues of this war. These have their center in the single issue: Autocracy against democracy. Both can not survive. One must die.

To this land, whose century and a half of political, religious, and civic freedom has been the inspiration of the Old World to be born anew, the children of an ancient order plead for liberation with suppliant hearts. This great, tremendous force, endowed with the consciousness of power that liberty alone can give, has responded with giant blows. It has volunteered its manhood, it has contributed its skill, it has proffered its wealth — it has done much.

The continuity of liberty rests upon our people, more than upon any other, for autocracy, sheltered by its militarism, desperate in its death throes, will strike its hardest against its most virile foe.

That foe is American liberty.

Thus every human unit in America has its burden to bear. Each is a part of the fighting force. Every shell that is fired by the man in arms must be reinforced; every gun which thrusts the enemy back must be supported by reserves; every ship which sails the seas must be laden with cargo, and manned by sailors. This is labor's part in the

war machine. Labor is confronted with a mighty task.

The lives of our soldiers are in the keeping of these workers.

THE WORLD'S PEACE CONFERENCE AND ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Frank Duffy)

THE world's peace conference will go in session soon, and as organized labor stood loyal, true and faithful to the Government during the war, the question naturally arises: Will organized labor be represented at that great gathering?

In order to refresh the memories of our members, I wish to inform them that at our Indianapolis convention, in September, 1914, the following resolution was ordered submitted to the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Philadelphia in November of that same year:

"Whereas, The horrors and the burdens of the war which is now raging between the nations of Europe fall most heavily upon the wage workers and their families; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American labor movement, through the convention of the American Federation of Labor, express its earnest desire for the early and equitable adjustment of the causes of the destructive conflict among the warring nations, to the end that the sufferers may be relieved of the burdens placed upon them and that human labor may be employed in constructive efforts for the advancement of human welfare."

Besides that the International Typographical Union, the Seamen's Union and the Cigar Makers' Union introduced similar resolutions. All these resolutions, as well as that part of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "International War and Peace," received careful consideration by that convention, and every succeeding convention since, finally resulting in action being taken authorizing the American Federation of Labor to call a conference of the representatives of organized labor of the nations involved in the war, to be held at the same place that the peace conference is held and at the same time, so that the interests of the workers of all nations might be protected.

The American Federation of Labor to be represented by five delegates.

Now that hostilities have ceased and the world's peace conference has been called to meet at Versailles, France, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor elected the following delegates to attend the Labor Peace Conference herein referred to, in accordance with the action and instructions already mentioned:

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L. (Cigar Maker).

James Duncan, First Vice-President A. F. of L. (Granite Cutter).

John R. Alpine, Third Vice-President A. F. of L. (Plumber and Steam Fitter)

Frank Duffy, Fourth Vice-President A. F. of L. (Carpenter).

William Green, Fifth Vice-President A. F. of L. (Coal Miner).

In case these men could not attend the alternates to be the remaining members of the Executive Council.

Our General Executive Board has confirmed the election of General Secretary Duffy to that conference and look upon it as an honor to the United Brotherhood to have one of its members elected to such an important position.

While in Europe I hope to be able to gather up much useful information relative to the conditions of the wage workers, their form of organization, their progress and development and the effect the war has had upon them. I will be particularly interested in securing information relative to Carpenters and Joiners and the woodworking trades generally.

As you know, our Fort Worth, Texas convention in 1916 made me historian of the organization with instructions to write a complete and detailed history of the United Brotherhood, including a history of the Carpenters' organizations, associations and unions that preceded us. I hope to be able while in Europe to gather up information that will be of material use to me in compiling that history. In the meantime I will write for our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," just as I have in the past, and no doubt will be able to give you news that could not be obtained otherwise. I will be in close touch with the General Office all the time and if necessary use the cable as a means of correspondence.

A SYMPATHETIC SERVICE

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

WITH their all organized labor has rallied to the limit of their resources to meet the demands of the war.

Can other departments of America's political, social or financial combinations beat that for service?

In our nation's great, aye, glorious struggle for liberty, labor's part has so far been no small share.

Willing sacrifice has ennobled labor's part in the wonderful work America has undertaken.

First, labor has put effectively into practice what the rest of the world so long tacitly accepted as correct theory.

The Strength of Union

What a mighty force for any cause espoused lies in the magic of such a source of strength! To win the war, all should do their uttermost.

The team-work of sympathetic service is making the American Army invincible. The spirit of the nation has been in the task. Autocracy and despotism have been curbed, and the hopes of liberty are centered in and around our flag and what it stands for.

"Here's to the whole of it,
Stars, stripes and pole of it,
Here's to the soul of it,
Red, white and blue."

The Government has shown an active interest in every citizen and awakened in the individual a corresponding interest in the Government never before manifested.

At this crisis, only ignorance, cowardice or a well-concealed pro-German taint could influence men in this country to play traitor. There are some, the shameful fact must be reluctantly acknowledged, who by any technicality or camouflage possible have escaped "having to go."

These white livered hypocrites are ready and waiting to holler hurrah the loudest for either side that wins, just as soon as the show is over and all is done but the shouting. They have put over their flimsy exemption claims and gotten safely by with Uncle Sam, but how can they bear to face their own soul?

However, the work is going to be done over there, and thoroughly done.

The same crowd who set our colors on the front line has already regained the carnage riddled territory the Hun invaders had captured and despoiled.

The world is to be safe for democracy and straight from the heart of labor comes the expression of a vital interest in the democracy it has so valiantly helped to establish.

Lloyd George is quoted as saying: "Get a new world. Think out new ways, new methods of dealing with old problems. The after-the-war settlement will direct the destinies of all classes for generations to come." The truth of this applies most strongly to our workers and Organized Labor is awake to the importance of being ready for its part in the general readjustment inevitable. The world has outgrown its former order of conduct, and a new regime is impending. Self preservation would urge preparation for the better conditions in store for us. Sacrifice and self denial has been ours.

A world safe in democracy must have the fraternal spirit of kindliness and mutual unselfishness.

Loyalty and brotherhood will form a combine against profiteering systems, and humanity prevail over greed.

Suffering and sacrifice are the purifying and regenerating influences of these strange times and after effects will leave the world uplifted to higher ideals by the true spirit of brotherhood.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

(By M. H. Draper.)

THE writer notes with a considerable degree of interest in the February issue of "The Carpenter" the report of a special committee submitted to the Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L. relative to the benefits that might and in fact would no doubt contribute very greatly to the welfare of all trade unionists as well as to all others who would wish to participate and thereby solve serious problems that confront all laboring elements. At this time it would seem to be well that we give serious thought and consideration for the adop-

tion of that which has for so many years been of such incalculable benefit to the wage earners across the seas. The recommendations and procedure for the successful operation of the movement as outlined by the committee seem to embrace all the essential and practical points.

Having been in touch to some extent with the co-operative movement for several years as it has existed in a number of foreign countries, both through the medium of various publications relative thereto and by personal acquaintance with many who were co-operators of societies in their native foreign lands, I am thus led to favor any honorable method that will place the American wage earner on a plane of self governing power by which he receive full measure for the purchasing value of every hard earned dollar.

The forces that be and with which we as wage earners have always had to contend, would remind us of the foes now entrenched so seemingly secure behind their wire entaglements and various forms of camouflage. The war waged in the past against the producer and wage worker by the strongly entrenched contending forces are none the less potent now but rather exist on an ever increasing tendency to exert a controling power over the brain and brawn of the wage earning class.

Trade unionists have been on a defensive front long enough to be able to adopt an offensive movement that should prove victorious and enable them to go over the top and thus place ourselves in a position to dictate terms favorable to our future welfare, thereby contributing to our posterity an heritage that will be handed down to coming generations.

By a brief personal acquaintance with Brother J. H. Walker who is mentioned as one of the committee referred to, and also know him to be most thoroughly conversant with all cases of the co-operative movement and in every way equipped to give valuable aid to the cause. I would not hesitate to say that with such men as Brother Walker interested that the co-operative movement as outlined could never be a failure. My most sincere and hearty good wishes will follow all laudable efforts tending to the consideration and development of a practical national co-operative movement in America.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH A POETIC GEM

LINCOLN'S undying Gettysburg address has been put into the new poetic style by Dr. Marion Mills Miller, who finds that "the speech is as perfect a poem as ever was written, and even in the minor qualities of artistic language—rhythm and cadence, phonetic euphony, rhetorical symbolism, and that subtle reminiscence of a great literary and spiritual inheritance, the Bible, which stands to us as Homer did to the ancients—it excels the finest gem to be found in poetic cabinets from the Greek anthology downward," Dr. Miller's interesting "poetic" presentation of the address follows:

Fourscore and seven years ago
Our fathers brought forth on this continent
A new nation,
Conceived in liberty,
And dedicated to the proposition
That all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
Testing whether that nation,
Or any nation so conceived and so dedicated,
Can long endure.
We are met on a great battlefield of that war,
We have come to dedicate a portion of that
field.
As a final resting-place
For those who here gave their lives
That that nation might live.
It is altogether fitting and proper
That we should do this.

But, in a larger sense,
We can not dedicate—
We can not consecrate—
We can not hallow—
This ground.
The brave men, living and dead,
Who struggled here
Have consecrated it far above our poor power
To add or detract
The world will little note nor long remember
What ye say here,
But it can never forget
What they did here.
It is for us, the living, rather
To be dedicated here to the unfinished work
Which they who fought here have so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated
To the great task remaining before us—
That from these honored dead
We take increased devotion to that cause
For which they gave the last full measure of
devotion;
That we here highly resolve
That these dead shall not have died in vain;
That this nation, under God,
Shall have a new birth of freedom;
And that government of the people,
By the people, and for the people
Shall not perish from the earth.

Editorial

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Christmas

"Peace on earth, good will to men," sounds strange and out of place in times like these, but the theme is good and wholesome in thought, even though the nations of earth are at each other's throats, tearing and rending like hungry beasts at a kill. There are no doubt many things which will engage your attention from now until after the stockings are hung up and taken down; don't overlook those at home, make up your mind that if you can't surprise the folks with a Christmas visit, you will at least remember them with some little token. If kind fortune has not been smiling on you and you are unable to send a little present, don't hesitate to write the folks and cheer them up to that extent. Make a memorandum of it now, while the thought is fresh, and see that something goes to that old fireside for Yuletide. For that day we can never forget. It brings back vistas of youth dear to our hearts, though our eyes are dim and hair grown grey. And let us not forget those over there, who fought for freedom's cause, and wish them a speedy victory that will bring "Peace on earth, good will to men."

The Road to Further Progress

When one surveys the field of trade unionism today, notes the contribution it has made to modern welfare and realizes what it can do in the future for the average worker, he is sometimes apt to find himself wondering why it is that so many of the rank and file require a stimulus occasionally in the shape of a "labor forward movement" or something of the kind to bring home what trade unionism is doing for the masses. Why he will wonder do so many members need something outside of themselves to raise their latent enthusiasm so that the spirit and the power of organized labor may be carried further as a result of their individual efforts?

Why should this be, one may well ask. For after all, isn't a "labor forward" movement going on all the time? Isn't the labor movement going forward daily steadily? Are not we of that movement, and in it, and why should we miss any of the enthusiasm, the ardor, the pioneer-like energy which such a worthy crusade for better standards of life and living should furnish us?

If the different members would but use a little more imagination they would clearly see the reason, aye, the vital need, why the enthusiastic help of every member of every organization is urgently needed in the work of furthering the progress of the labor movement. In proportion as there is enthusiasm, and unity and solidarity in the ranks, so much will the morale of the organization, and the movement as a whole, increase accordingly. And the better the morale and the esprit de corps the faster shall we unitedly attain the aims and objects we are seeking.

The great strides forward our organization has made in the last year in a sense illustrates the foregoing facts. It was in large measure due to the co-ordination, enthusiasm and vim of all forces working together toward a common end, that of a greater organization, a larger membership. And what we have already done we can do again. The field is not limited nor circumscribed; the work

must go on until all engaged at our craft are unionized, and even then newer duties will tax our executive ability and skill and united effort. The duty our obligation as trade unionists imposes on us at the present hour is to keep our hands to the task of building up the organization to the highest point, broadening its power, increasing its prestige. All of us should turn to the work now, today. As Cralyle said:

"Only engage, and then the mind grows heated;

Begin it, and the work will be completed."

* * *

Education

The report of the Committee on Education presented to the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor held at Rochester, N. Y., August 27-30, 1918, is one of importance and deserves our serious consideration. The question of education affects us seriously and because of this should be given careful deliberation. We feel assured that the members of our organization will be interested in this report, which we are publishing in full, knowing that they have always taken the initiative in all things tending to the advancement of their fellow man.

It is well known and generally accepted fact that the public school system of the United States was created because of the insistent demands of our pioneer trade unionists in the early part of the last century. Since the public school system has become completely established and thoroughly ingrained in the hearts and brains of our people, it has been with the greatest pride that our membership in every local community of our country assumed it to be a paramount duty to protect and advance the interests of education through the public schools and to do whatever is permissible and possible to protect and advance the interests of the teachers.

Your Committee on Education, believing that we should put forward our educational policy, submits for your approval and endorsement the following program:

1. A state law establishing compulsory continuation schools for children who leave school up to the age of 18 years, of not less than eight hours a week, study hours to be between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

2. A state law establishing a free school text book system for all school children of the state, including elementary and high schools.

3. A state law making compulsory election of all members of the Board of Education, and a provision allowing commissioners to be paid salaries in first and second-class cities.

4. Legislation to compel local authorities to provide dental, medical and surgical treatment for the care of all school children.

5. Compulsory establishment of kindergarten classes, in connection with every school and under the control of the Board of Education.

6. That there be established in connection with every school a system of furnishing school lunches at a nominal cost, for the purpose of demonstrating food values and thereby assuring us, through educational processes, more healthy men and women in the future.

7. A state law establishing complete compulsory systems of modern physical education under the direction of competent instructors.

8. The establishment of training schools for trade and vocational teachers, with full pay during their period of training, and that we urge members of labor unions who desire to become teachers to apply for admission to these classes.

9. The repeal of the state law granting a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board.

10. A state law to the effect that the minimum annual salary for teachers shall be not less than $1,200.00 a year.

11. That a representative of the workers be appointed as a member of the New York State Board of Regents, to insure industrial representation in the formulation of our state educational policies.

12. That representatives of the workers be appointed or elected on all local boards of education.

13. The development of vocational guidance and vocational education in both urban and rural communities, in proper relation to each other and to the needs of our industrial and commercial life, and the ideals of our democracy.

14. Better enforcement by the state and local authorities of compulsory educational laws and the universal estab-

lishment of a minimum school leaving age of 16 years.

15. That pre-vocational training shall be limited to children of 12 years and over, and vocational training to children of 14 years and over, but under no circumstances should this training take time that should be devoted to the fundamentals of the three "R"s.

16. Where industrial and vocational training is given, it should be under the direction and supervision of an advisory committee, composed of an equal number of members of the union and employers from the trade taught. That the instructor should have at least five years journeyman experience in the trade and prove to the satisfaction of the advisory committee that he is a competent and capable mechanic. These advisory committees to have the power of approving the course of study, the appointment of instructors, equipment and the examination of students.

17. We believe that short time specialized trade extension courses for journeymen mechanics should be provided in all vocational schools, so that the present journeyman may become more efficient and capable, by taking advantage of the short term specialized courses.

18. The insistence that in all courses of study and particularly in industrial and vocational courses, the privileges and obligations of intelligent citizenship must be taught vigorously and effectively, and that at least in all industrial and vocational courses an unemasculated industrial history must be taught, which shall include an accurate account of the organization of the workers and the results thereof, and shall also include a summary of all legislation, both state and federal, affecting the industries taught.

19. That before instruction be given in any trade, satisfactory industrial survey be made to secure the necessary information as to the opportunities and requirements in the trade itself, such as whether it is a seasonable occupation, whether it is extra hazardous, subject to occupational diseases, the number of people employed in that trade, and the opportunities for securing positions and advancement.

20. That we insist upon the State Educational Department, in conjunction with the Industrial Commission, conducting a survey of all industries of this state, before state or federal aid is extended to any school, district, village or city in the state, and that we oppose the extension or establishment of industrial or vocational training in any schools of the state until such time as an investigation is made and requirements and status of each trade, from an educational viewpoint, is ascertained. Local surveys to be made by state authorities upon request of local communities, from time to time.

21. That we approve of the vocational rehabilitation of the crippled soldiers in service as now being carried by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and that this machinery be used to help restore the victims of industrial accidents to economic independence, and that we oppose all private training of this kind, unless done with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

22. Educational taxes to be levied separately and moneys realized to be used solely for educational purposes under the control of the state educational authorities and the local boards of education.

23. Acquisition of a fair knowledge of the American language by continuous shop and school instruction, supervised by state educational authorities, to be required of all employed foreign language aliens, as a condition of continued employment.

24. That not more than 25 children should be allotted to any one class and that it shall be unlawful for any local school board or educational authorities to have more than 25 children under the direction of any teacher.

25. We believe that the state should provide more scholarships for the graduates of our schools and that the state should furnish state aid to the parents of school children, so that they may continue their education for a longer period.

26. Every school to be provided in the immediate neighborhood with ample facilities for play and recreation, such as playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming-pools, etc., and that they should be open to the public all the year round and at times not conflicting with school hours.

27. Establishment of state and city supervised and supported vacation camps for all public school children and minors up to 20 years of age, with additional educational opportunities and physical training.

28. Public forums to be established

in every school under the direction and control of the Board of Education, in co-operation with advisory committees, representing as near as possible all the various elements of the community, and particularly the viewpoint of the employers and the workers.

29. The establishment of self-governing schools and district councils of teachers for the purpose of utilizing the experience and initiative of the teaching body in the conduct of the schools, and the recommendations of such teachers to be made a matter of official public record.

30. The securing for teachers of tenure of position during efficiency. There should be no dismissals without full and fair hearings.

31. A thorough-going and complete revision upward of teachers' salaries schedules, which at the present time is outrageously low, especially in rural districts, and a growing appreciation of the value to the community and the nation of the teachers' services.

32. That every teacher be required to do some professional improvement work at some period during every three years.

33. We recommend the question of the establishment of all year schools be given careful consideration by the State Board of Education and all local communities.

34. We recommend that courses of study be organized in history, civics, labor, health and compensation laws, and economics, under the guidance of the State Department of Education, for if labor is to intelligently exercise its fullest political power, the members of unions and other wage earners should have exact and scientific knowledge of the subjects mentioned.

35. We recommend that members of labor unions apply for admission to the classes conducted under the auspices of the Federal government for the training of employment managers at some of the colleges in this state.

36. Believing that the most effective guarantee of democracy and of progress in our schools is the affiliation of the teachers of the country with the great democratic forces of organized labor, we recommend that all Central Bodies give support to the American Federation of Teachers and to appoint an educational committee to co-operate with them in their organizing work.

37. We warn the trades unionists and working people generally to be on the alert, and extremely careful, of the Rockefellers and other selfish moneyed interests, that they do not secure control of the educational system, or be allowed to interfere in any way with the preparation of the courses of study or the selection of the members of the educational board or of the teaching or administrative staff.

38. We recommend that all Local Unions appoint committees on education and that these committees take the initiative and offer their training and experience to the local authorities, and show a willingness to co-operate with all others interested in educational problems and for the advancement and improvement of education generally.

39. We recommend that this report be printed in a separate pamphlet and be forwarded to the labor press, all international unions, for publication in their official Journals, to all State Federations of Labor, and to all Central Labor Bodies, and all other organizations and people sincerely interested in the advancement of education.

* * *

"A Voice From the Tomb"

The following extract taken from the "Texas Carpenter" we will not comment on, as the jurisdictional disputes between our organization and the Iron Workers are too well known to our members:

It is interesting to note in this connection that the twentieth consecutive and first biennial convention of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, held recently in Dallas, consumed a great deal of time in "giving the carpenters h——" as one of the delegates remarked. We were accused of violating every law of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, of breaking every agreement entered into with other organizations, and with not recognizing the decisions rendered by the Building Trades Department. In fact, from the Iron Workers' viewpoint, the Carpenters are an outlaw organization, and have no right to exist. The feeling was so strong that a national representative of the United Brotherhood, who was in town at the time, was not asked to address the Convention.

We would like to call attention to the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters

has never been suspended from the American Federation of Labor for not abiding by any decision of law of that body, while on the other hand the Iron Workers were suspended for the same thing of which they accuse the Carpenters. It occurs to us that they are now making an effort to do the very thing they say the Carpenters are guilty of, and in doing so they "propose to use every means at our command."

We quote from Resolution No. 18, introduced by Delegates Bowen, O'Brien and McClory (L. U. No. 17) and Delegates Williams, McMullen and McLennon (L. U. No. 1):

"Resolved, That we utilize every means at our command to overcome all and every efforts that are being made by the above-mentioned to encroach upon the rights of our membership; and that the incoming President and Executive Board be and they are hereby instructed to carry on a nation-wide educational campaign among the building tradesmen of the country and the organized workers in general, pointing out the facts relating to the questions set forth above, and where the laws and decisions legally and regularly enacted, have been flagrantly violated; and be it further

"Resolved, That no Local Union, Officer or Business Agent shall at any time make an agreement with the above-mentioned trade union whereby any portion of this work is conceded, under penalty of suspension."

The Resolution refers to the erection of steel frames and sash, the setting of which was recently awarded to the Carpenters by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department. We propose to use every "honorable" means to protect our rights, and to continue to do work which rightfully belongs to us.

Not very long since it came to our notice that the Iron Workers had received into their organization men who had never worked a day at the trade in their lives. Some of these men were common laborers employed on a job at the rate of $3.00 per day, and were sent back on the same job, after becoming members of the Iron Workers, at the rate of $6.00 per day. Understand, we have no objection to this if it is agreeable to the employer. But we do object to men of this kind, without experience or mechanical ability, claiming work which by every right belongs to the Carpenters.

Plan for After-War Trade

In a report recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., it is stated that the time is ripe for more centralized, concerted work on a program of economic reconstruction after the war.

"The outstanding fact under observation," states the report, "is the recognition in every land by all statesmen of the problem called 'economic reconstruction.' But of more immediate importance is the fact that England, France, Italy, Germany and Austria are making preparations to resume their peaceful economic life, with improved facilities for foreign trade, with a national supervision of the use of natural resources for the benefit of their own citizens and with assistance from the state."

Attention is called to the work of our own Government along this line, including the building up of a merchant fleet. Bureau officials express the opinion that England looks upon any effort to lay down hard and fast policies as a waste of time, and is devoting her efforts to assembling facts.

* * *

Union Methods Urged

The recent English railway strike was not caused by Organized Labor, but by "disorganized labor — mere boshevism" —says Reynolds' newspaper.

This publication which is among the most forward looking in England, declares that the welfare of the workers depends upon a strict observance of trade union methods.

"We have a firm and unalterable conviction," says this paper, "that it is in the power of Organized Labor to adjust the bases of industry in this country so that it shall receive a full and just reward for its exertions, and see that those who have, for no adequate service, taken toll of the labor of those who toil find no such chance in the future. This it may do legally and in pursuance of the sound principles on which trade unionism is based. Its progress will be like the march of a disciplined army. Anything that tends to destroy that progress is a danger to labor. It is not trade unionism at all, but just bolshevism. And those who hope to gain from disorganization and disunion the things they would gain from unity of purpose and action are blind leaders of the blind."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W A. COLE, 1280 Eighth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove

Dear Sir and Brother:

On July 3rd I left the General Office and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and conferred with the R. Mansfeld Sons Co., in reference to the unionizing of their mill, and I am pleased to report on the following day in conjunction with Business Agent Borders an agreement was consumated with this firm, which carried with it an eight-hour day and an increased wage scale.

From Louisville I returned to the General Office where I remained until August 18th, where I was engaged in attending to many detail matters pertaining to our organization.

On August 19th I left the General Office for New York City and conferred with the President and Secretary of the New York District Council on important matters in connection with the Label of our Brotherhood in that city.

From New York City I proceeded to Perth Amboy, N. J., and attended the Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, where many matters of interest to the wage earners of that state was discussed, and which incidentally affected our Brotherhood.

At the adjournment of this Convention I returned to the General Office where I remained until September 10th, when I again returned to Louisville, Ky., and conferred with Mr. George Griffith of the John Griffith's Sons Construction Co., in reference to difficulties that existed between our members and this firm on Government work at Camp Knox, Stithton, Ky. At this conference an understanding was arrived at that was agreeable to the firm and our Falls Cities District Council and the latest reports from our organization in Louisville indicate some improvement on this work at Camp Knox and tends to show that the obstacles that confronted our members there are being eliminated daily.

Following the conclusion of my conference with the Griffith Co. I had a brief conference with the Louisville Planing

Mill Co., in reference to unionizing their mill and explained the necessary procedure to their President, after which I turned the matter of further conferences over to Business Agent Borders, with the result that this mill was unionized a few days later and are now entitled to the use of the Label of our Brotherhood.

From Louisville I proceeded to Quebec, where I had the pleasure of attending the Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. This Convention was very largely attended, there being 440 delegates present, of which number 60 represented our Local Unions or District Councils. Brother Tom Moore of Local Union No. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., was elected President of the Congress. Board Member Martel was elected as a member of the Executive Board of the Trades and Labor Congress. In view of the work accomplished by the Congress and the legislation adopted I am sure the per capita tax paid by our Brotherhood to that body has been well spent.

From Quebec I proceeded to Montreal and investigated conditions effecting our members in that city, as well as differences existing between them and the District Council and upon my return to the General Office I made a special report to you on this matter.

In addition to visiting the above mentioned cities I have during the past three months approved of one hundred and forty-one (141) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, Amendments, and Working Agreements, one hundred and twenty (120) of which came from Local Unions, seventeen (17) from District Councils, and four (4) from state councils.

During the third quarter this office issued six thousand six hundred and sixty-six (6,666) transfer labels and sixty (60) rubber mill stamps. Sixteen (16) firms were granted the use of the Label for their products, and seven (7) firms were deprived of the use of the Label or suspended business for various reasons.

Trusting that this report will be satisfactory, and with best wishes, and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN T. COSGROVE.

First General Vice-President.

Organized plumbers of San Diego, Cal., have negotiated a new agreement which raises wages to $7.00 a day.

Report of Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General Pres.,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the third quarter ending September 30, 1918.

Pursuant to your instructions I took up a mill question at Cincinnati, O., where a Grand Rapids manufacturer was furnishing fixtures for a large department store. We could do no more than get a promise that in the future union mill work would be given a preference, as a large portion of the Grand Rapids product was on the job.

I then proceeded to Hamilton, Ont., Can., in an effort to bring about a better understanding relative to a recent trade movement. I feel that peculiar conditions brought about by the war was entirely responsible for the unusual situation existing there, and after going into the circumstances with our local representatives and a committee from the contractors I thought it best to permit them to work out the situation to their own satisfaction.

I then proceeded to Detroit, Mich., where a meeting was arranged between a committee representing the Master Builders and our local representatives. Organizer Woodbury and myself attended this meeting for the purpose of drawing up a working agreement. The committee made splendid progress and the relations were harmonious. The contractors' committee left, promising to take up the subject matter at the next meeting of the association.

I next visited Kokomo, Ind., but owing to a misunderstanding as to the meeting place I was compelled to take the subject matter up over the phone with our local Secretary.

I then proceeded to Logansport, Ind., where we organized and instituted Local Union No. 2060. This Local started with splendid prospects, and I am satisfied its progress will be rapid and substantial.

I then proceeded to Fort Wayne, Ind., attending the annual meeting of the Indiana State Council. The Locals of the state were well represented and the result was a splendid Convention from which much good work for our organization will eminate. I take this opportunity to thank the delegates for the courtesy extended to me.

From there I proceeded to Dayton, O., to address an open meeting of mill men. Sorry to say, there was very little interest displayed by the mill men of that city despite the efforts of the local officers, who did everything they could to make the meeting a success.

I then proceeded to Pittsburgh, Pa., in connection with the Turner Construction Co.'s work. I have submitted to you a detailed report on that situation.

I next stopped at Anderson, Ind., where the Danis & Hunt Co. are contractors on the Remy Electric Co. plant. One of the members of the firm being out of the city, I was not able to accomplish much. I am satisfied, however, as this job progresses our membership will get the work.

I then went to Cincinnati, O., where the carpenters on the Nitro job at Anchor had voluntarily contributed to buy a beautiful emblem of Old Glory and it fell to me to present the flag on behalf of the men to the officers in charge of the job. I can not frame words of praise commensurate with those in charge of the program arrangement. It was beautiful. If the spirit of the men on that job is any criterion we need have no fear but what the glory of our flag will be upheld.

Many routine matters referred to me have been taken care of and reported on personally.

In my travels I find conditions generally good, and the demand for men far in excess of the supply.

With best wishes, and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. LAKEY.

Second General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1918, of the General Executive Board

(Continued from last month.)

New York, N. Y. — Communication received from Richard Mortan in the form of an appeal from a ruling or decision made by General President Hutcheson, claiming the ruling in question caused the District Council of New York to declare the office of Second Vice-President of that body vacant. As no appeal has been taken against the action of the District Council to the General President in accordance with our laws the case is not properly presented to the General Executive Board and is therefore dismissed.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Appeal of Aug. J. Joos from the decision of the General President in the case of Aug. J. Joos versus L. U. No. 246, Brooklyn, N. Y. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Appeal of James Tennant from the decision of the General President in the case of James Tennant versus the Hamilton, Ont., District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Appeal of Fred Kemp from the decision of the General President in the case of Fred Kemp versus L. U. No. 106. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of the Boston District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Patrick J. Slowe versus the Boston District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

October 11, 1918.

Appeal of C. F. Locknish from the decision of the General President in the case of C. F. Locknish versus the Essex County District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1743, Wildwood, N. J., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 1743 versus the Atlantic City District Council. The decision of the General President relative to Government work being done at Cape May coming under the control of the Atlantic District Council, is approved and the appeal dismissed for the reason that the Atlantic District Council is better able to take care of the present work under construction.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 1523.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Akron, O., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. 158.—Appeal from the decision of General President Hutcheson relative to members of the United Brotherhood holding membership in the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes Local of their district. The ruling of the General President under date of March 8, 1918, is approved and the appeal dismissed.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 116.—Appeal from the decision of the General President relative to the payment of back per capita tax to the Mohawk Valley District Council and to reaffiliate with that body. The decision of the General President is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal for financial assistance to aid in the work of organizing the men employed in various capacities in the steel industry received from the National Committee for organizing iron and steel workers, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. The answer of the General President under date of October 3, 1918, is approved.

Boston, Mass., L. U. No. 1543.—Correspondence received from this Local, together with that of other local Unions relative to the jurisdiction of the Railway Carmen's organization, and after consideration by the Board the Gen-

eral Secretary was instructed to take this matter up with the American Federation of Labor.

October 12, 1918.

Appeal of Mrs. Mary Dry from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving death claim account of J. W. Dry, L. U. No. 604, Murphysbore, Ill. Decision of the General Treasurer sustained on the grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Correspondence received from the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America relative to claim of jurisdiction was considered by the Board after which the matter was referred to the General President.

The General Executive Board resolved itself into the Board of Trustees.

October 14, 1918.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarter ended September 30, 1918, was taken up and continued throughout the day.

October 15, 1918.

The General Executive Board learning of the death of Miss Sadie Gompers, daughter of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, authorized the General President and General Secretary to send a telegram of sympathy and condolence to the Gompers' family at Washington, D. C.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

October 16, 1918.

The examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

October 17, 1918.

The Board completed the audit of the books and accounts.

Stock and supplies were audited and reported, found correct.

Communication received from Enoch Parker, a member of L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn., relative to disapproved claim for disability donation. Inasmuch as the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained by the General Executive Board on September 16, 1916, that body refers the matter to the next General Convention in 1920.

The reports of First General Vice-President Cosgrove and Second General Vice-President Lakey were read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of John Briggs the delegate of the United Brotherhood to the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Quebec, beginning September 16, 1918, was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Result of referendum vote on changing Section 10, Paragraph "L," of the General Laws, was received and the General Secretary was authorized to change the General Constitution accordingly, same to become effective October 1, 1918.

Report on situation at St. Paul, Minn., received from Secretary Martin of the Twin-City Carpenters District Council. The Board rules that on and after October 19, 1918, financial assistance for the men on strike will cease.

The General Executive Board authorizes the General President to have an investigation made relative to the loss sustained by our members in the Minnesota and Wisconsin fires.

The Board instructed the General Treasurer to purchase $100,000.00 worth of certificates of indebtedness of the United States Government maturing on January 30, 1919.

The General President appointed Brothers Cosgrove, Potts and Blackmore to investigate the charges against F. E. Kline the former Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 841, of Carbondale and report their findings to the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

Steps were taken by the General Executive Board to prevent companies and firms from infringing upon our rights by unlawfully manufacturing and selling our labels, badges and pins.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 1922.—Complaint relative to the design of the Honor Roll not containing the flags of the Allies. The General Secretary was instructed to reply to the complaint in question, to the effect that the Honor Roll only affects members of the United Brotherhood.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Proposed amendment to Section 44 of the General Constitution. Referred to the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. No. 183.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 183 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during June and July, 1918, was received and filed.

Gardner, Mass.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 1001 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during the month of June, 1918, was received and filed.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, January 8, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered In October

Houston, Tex. (Ship Workers.)
Cambridge, Mass. (Life Raft Workers.)
Elizabeth City, N. C. (Colored.)
Victoria, B. C., Can. (Caulkers.)
Victoria, B. C., Can. (Fasteners.)
Kitchner, Ont., Can. (Carpenters and Mill Workers.)
Louisville, Ky. (Boxmakers, Sawyers and Millmen.)
Montreal, Que., Can. (Ship Liners.)
Jersey City, N. J. (Shipwrights and Joiners.)
Village of Amitzville and Vicinity, Babylon, N. Y.
Merineola, L. I., N. Y. Columbus Ga.
Valparaiso, Ind. Niles, Mich.
Phillipsburg, Mont.
Total, 15 Local Unions.

A Thought Nugget

A trade union card is a certificate of integrity, honorableness and skill; when it falls into the hands of those who refrain from living up to that trinity, such persons are a menace to the well-being of the Organized Labor movement. Organized Labor aims to teach its members that clean living, wholesome thinking and a due regard for the rights of others comes close to being as near an ideal existing as most toilers can hope to achieve. The labor movement is not an exclusive, it is truly inclusive, and comprehends true human co-operation for all men of all lands.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32829	Elmer E. Ware	22	14	..	Chronic heart disease	$300.00
32830	Otto Meisner	105	7	4	Paralysis	300.00
32831	John Quist	132	5	..	Pleuro pneumonia	300.00
32832	Edward .N Wentz	160	9	..	Dilation of heart	75.00
32833	Carmela Gioffre	493	7	7	Bronichal asthena	75.00
32834	Matilda Schrull	493	1	6	Dilation of heart	25.00
32835	Fred M. Smith	602	12	10	Mercuial poisoning	300.00
32836	Wm. Hy Nason	621	18	2	Apoplexy	125.00
32837	Anna Schnal	1051	16	4	Cancer of liver	75.00
32838	Moses Chestnut	1184	16	..	Sarcoma of kidney	300.00
32839	Edward A. Sa Gurney (Dis.)	11	6	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
32840	James R. Lyming,	31	20	8	Gastric carcinoma	300.00
32841	Edna M. Shultz	183	8	6	Tuberculosis of bowel	75.00
32842	R. G. Palmer	213	12	5	Natural causes	300.00
32843	C. D. Page	281	1	7	Pleurisy	50.00
32844	William Hart	527	11	5	Heart disease	125.00
32845	John Absolm	638	4	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
32846	Hanna Erickson	759	1	1	Diabetis	75.00
32847	Louisa Schneider	787	28	11	Acute enteritis	75.00
32848	Charlotte R. Darling	799	16	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32849	Ovide Theroux	1092	3	2	Automobile accident	150.00
32850	W. M. Thomas	1207	6	3	Cirrhonosus of liver	300.00
32851	John J. Miller	15	7	..	Apoplexy	75.00
32852	Herbert B. Weir	53	11	2	Accidental drowning	300.00
32853	Thos. D. Hount (Dis.)	133	14	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
32854	Edward T. Hartranft	202	17	8	Accidental drowning	300.00
32855	Elmer Smith	207	1	4	Tuberculosis of the lungs	50.00
32856	Andrew Sperle	314	7	11	Cancerous tumor of brain	300.00
32857	Stanley Pubenc	972	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
32858	C. A. Schultz	1082	11	10	Chronic heart disease	300.00
32859	John Dillon	1422	16	10	Carcinoma of bladder	300.00
32860	J. H. Bearly	2	28	..	Organic heart disease	300.00
32861	Otto Forsman	298	1	5	Internal injuries	50.00
32862	Wm. Johnson	298	31	2	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
32863	Henry Fickinger	298	9	4	Paralysis	300.00
32864	John Hines	644	4	10	Fall from scaffold	50.00
32865	Henry W. Pittsinger	1020	12	8	Cancer of bowels	300.00
32866	Warren L. Baker Dis.)	1023	1	9	Accidental injuries	50.00
32867	Mary R. Jenkins	1072	14	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
32868	Marie Anna Levesque	1616	3	..	Typhoid fever	75.00
32869	Mary Ann Revel	19	15	10	Chronic parenchymatous	75.00
32870	Michael J. Morgan	67	2	..	*Killed in action	100.00
32871	Henry Phillips	78	18	2	Icteri	125.00
32872	Mrs. Peter Shintmaker	80	12	9	Pneumonia	75.00
32873	Edwin Reed Pratt	268	1	2	La grippe	50.00
32874	J. C. Bruns	517	18	4	Acute endo and myocarditis	300.00
32875	E. J. Hutcheson	1719	1	1	Valvular heart disease	50.00
32876	Julia Coffey Wheadon	115	11	3	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
32877	Ernest Berggren	131	2	3	Acute appendicitis	100.00
32878	John H. McClintock	165	7	4	Paralysis of the heart	300.00
32879	Thomas W. Kennedy	183	19	4	Nephritis	300.00
32880	Helinda E. Reynolds	183	17	4	Cancer	75.00
32881	Theresa Kirschmer	215	6	..	La Grippe	75.00
32882	E. M. Spear	226	8	5	Myocarditis	125.00
32883	Marie Kreidt	226	4	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32884	Joseph Benson	416	16	8	Enteritis	75.00
32885	Louis Cohen	522	22	..	Carcinoma of liver	300.00
32886	W. A. Bennett	635	10	1	Apoplexy	300.00
32887	James E. Evans	664	17	11	Myocarditis	125.00
32888	Sam Bermann	687	11	8	Carcinoma of spleen	300.00
32889	Emily I. Ritchie	888	8	6	Influenza	75.00
32890	A. U. Marsh	1015	16	10	Chronic nephritis	125.00
32891	Samuel L. Conn	1355	13	4	Pericarditis	125.00
32892	Thomas Upton	1330	8	5	Valvular heart disease	75.00
32893	Geo. Blackham	1456	11	4	Fracture of skull	300.00
32894	James W. Cavanor	1922	13	..	Acute nephritis	300.00
32895	Paul Hunsch	10	27	4	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
32896	Theis Ferdinand	80	9	11	Asphyxiation	300.00
32897	Davis Cochran	186	18	9	Nephritis	125.00
32898	J. B. McFadden	186	2	4	Tuberculosis	100.00
32899	G. B. West	576	1	..	Albumenuria complications	50.00
32900	Harriet Johnson McNeill	632	7	4	Cancer	75.00
32901	William Olson	641	8	10	*Killed in action	300.00
32902	Magdaline Peer	1345	12	1	Puerperal infection	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32903	Ivy Cook	1790	1	1	Acute nephritis	25.00
32904	Theodore Kuscinsky	42	11	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
32905	Mary Sundbork	199	4	2	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
32906	E. H. Lambert	311	8	1	Artero sclerosis	300.00
32907	Rose Di Christina	483	12	10	Cardia failure	75.00
32908	Don Eugene Goodridge	867	7	1	Complication of diseases	75.00
32909	John W. Boor	1024	15	5	Apoplexy	125.00
32910	W. E. Dundon	1028	1	9	Heart failure	50.00
32911	Albert C. Barrie	1184	16	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32912	John A. Wirth	1188	16	1	Accident	125.00
32913	Chas. Kirsch	1191	2	10	Spinal meningitis	125.00
32914	Carrie B. Wood	1215	2	2	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
32915	Elizabeth Howell	1276	1	2	Acute indigestion	25.00
32916	Wm. H. Brown	1795	11	4	Carcinoma of caecum	125.00
32917	Agnes Magnuson	22	13	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32918	Sarah Sayles	301	11	11	Cancer	75.00
32919	Joseph Connell	438	3	..	Pneumonia	150.00
32920	Mary R. Runge	853	7	1	Acute nephritis	75.00
32921	Mrs. Jos. P. Donahoe	934	4	9	Surgical shock	75.00
32922	Gavin McIver	959	5	6	*Killed in action	300.00
32923	Chas. S. Blood	1256	16	11	Cerebral thrombasis	300.00
32924	Cassias M. Johnston	1702	4	9	Chronic Bright's disease	50.00
32925	John Marcussen	10	11	2	Sarcoma	300.00
32926	Isaac Bellman	10	10	3	Sarcoma	300.00
32927	Mrs. Ileta Jones	14	1	6	Septicaemia	25.00
32928	Chas. Hoaft	63	5	11	Suicide by carbolic acid	75.00
32929	Carolina Hammergren	66	21	7	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
32930	Tora E. Grytting	76	4	11	General paralysis	75.00
32931	Mrs. Agnes Sundberg	76	2	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
32932	Chas. A. Setzfand	118	17	8	Chronic heart disease	300.00
32933	Jacob C. Bauer	122	3	6	Fractured skull	150.00
32934	W. Harrison Blakemore	184	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
32935	James E. Gilchrist	211	15	5	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
32936	Geo. Hogan	261	20	2	Asthma	300.00
32937	Frances E. Mitchell	251	14	7	Uremia	75.00
32938	S Manning Fisher	268	18	8	Uremic poison	300.00
32939	Ida Schooley	401	6	3	Chronic heart disease	75.00
32940	Lucy A. Hodge	438	6	..	Influenza	75.00
32941	Sarah J. White	441	14	4	Pneumonia	75.00
32942	Chas. Drick	492	17	1	Valvular heart disease	300.00
32943	Ira F. Ballou	540	17	1	Heart disease	125.00
32944	Ruby A. Snook	586	18	2	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
32945	Everett C. Staples	624	12	3	Influenza	300.00
32946	Kate Helen Treat	813	15	3	Paralysis	75.00
32947	Louis Wagner	849	17	2	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
32948	Nathaniel Jones	931	3	8	Pneumonia	150.00
32949	Mabel Ludman	1564	1	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
32950	Louis N. Deary	1626	6	11	Apoplexy	75.00
32951	Harold G. McPherson	33	3	2	Influenza	50.00
32952	Annia Mary Hunter	33	6	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
32953	Lewis Monell	281	2	1	Heart stroke	25.00
32954	Mary A. McLeod	386	16	1	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
32955	Ernest Johnson	386	14	1	Influenza	300.00
32956	Mary A. Rose	386	16	10	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
32957	Herbert W. Newton	438	2	7	Pneumonia	100.00
32958	Philip Brenzel	697	11	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
32959	Mary E. C. Howson	875	4	3	Broncho pneumonia	75.00
32960	Fred A. McIntrye	1020	8	1	General septicemia	300.00
32961	John Kilday	1367	6	5	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
32962	Emil Hermann	1596	10	..	Heart disease	300.00
32963	A. R. Carpenter	1676	3	..	Pneumonia	150.00
32964	Jensina Olsen	19	1	4	Influenza	25.00
32965	Geo. H. Felty	23	6	4	Insanity	300.00
32966	Edgar O. Shirley	43	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
32967	August Havelka	77	9	10	Pneumonia	300.00
32968	Mary A. Lewis	132	17	4	Appendicitis	75.00
32969	Robt. Posch	132	8	4	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
32970	Jane Beighton	196	10	3	Influenza	75.00
32971	Carl H. Klug	353	9	3	Pneumonia	300.00
32972	J. Walter Brewer	477	2	1	Pneumonia	100.00
32973	Edgar Pennell	544	12	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
32974	Albert S. Raby	624	11	1	Influenza	300.00
32975	John Quinn	709	4	7	Acute nephritis	200.00
32976	Walter Tucker	910	6	3	Kidney and spinal diseases	300.00
32977	Fred C. Antonsen (Dis.)	1020	3	1	Accidental injuries	200.00
32978	Mrs. Elizabeth Forster	1059	9	7	Pneumonia	75.00
32979	Carl J. Nelson	1068	2	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
32980	Mrs. O. B. Moore	1089	13	4	Suicide	75.00
32981	Patrick O'Malley	1089	9	..	Accidental	300.00
32982	Gustave Wolf	1784	11	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
32983	Duncan E. McInnis	974	2	7	Gas poisoning	82.75
32984	John Hilstad	28	7	7	Pneumonia	172.10
32985	Marguerite Chase	33	10	..	Valvular heart disease	75.00
32986	Peter O'Melia	33	21	3	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
32987	Albert Moore	76	19	2	Chronic endocarditis	300.00
32988	Peter Nielson	298	13	11	Cancer of stomach	300.00
32989	Charles rickert	393	1	1	Double pneumonia	50.00
32990	John Monfalcone	396	12	6	Nephritis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
32991	Chas. Christoph	396	1	2	Accidental drowning	50.00
32992	James L. Arnold (Dis.)	443	16	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
32993	Anna Orr	515	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
32994	Anna Rourke	519	3	6	Complication of diseases	75.00
32995	Ray D. Edwards	544	4	2	Influenza	200.00
32996	Marie D. Black	544	3	1	Influenza	75.00
32997	Geo. A. Smith	624	16	1	Influenza	300.00
32998	James A. Anderson	885	17	10	Cancer of intestines	300.00
32999	Guy Deuel	948	5	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
32000	Emma Lemieux	1125	2	4	Influenza	50.00
32001	Angel Hernaiz	1450	14	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
32002	James Morrisey	22	30	11	Cancer of rectum	300.00
32003	John Engelhardt	61	2	5	Myaloid lenkemia	100.00
32004	Charles Sidman	122	8	11	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
32005	John Kort	325	4	9	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
32006	Mary E. Schlipf	465	17	6	Influenza	75.00
32007	Jacob I. Iversen	488	12	..	Influenza	300.00
32008	Harry Kersten	767	4	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
32009	Henry F. Gurley	1016	12	6	General pariosis	125.00
32010	Curren Battle	1131	7	4	Heart failure	300.00
32011	Mrs. Anna Ecker	1784	11	8	Tibannis	75.00
32012	Merritte F. Haviland	112	2	3	Pneumonia	25.00
32013	Wm. G. Dalling	112	18	9	Pneumonia	300.00
32014	Clarence Mastbrook	132	11	5	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
32015	Chas. Mitchell	167	7	11	Pneumonia	300.00
32016	John Rost	346	29	11	Carcinoma of prastate	300.00
32017	Geo. H. Philips	359	5	7	Pneumonia	300.00
32018	Raymond C. Woodard	458	10	6	Influenza	300.00
32019	Robt. Arthur Pridham	540	6	9	Influenza	300.00
32020	Fred M. Page (Dis.)	655	12	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
32021	Eva Lukosh	723	12	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
33022	Geo. A. Keiffer	864	..	..	Acute percicarditis	300.00
33023	George Cobble	985	5	2	Apoplexy	300.00
33024	Myrtle Litch Lent	1115	6	1	Tuberculosis of lungs	75.00
33025	Edgar Cyr	1305	5	3	Influenza	300.00
33026	Elodie Pariseau	1305	15	3	Influenza	75.00
33027	Nicholas Woltjer	1330	8	3	Chronic bronchitis	75.00
33028	Michael Keefe	67	6	11	Natural causes	300.00
33029	Peter F. Wendell	80	7	1	*Killed in action	300.00
33030	Elizabeth I. McGillivery	218	15	3	Influenza	75.00
33031	Rose Aubertine	260	19	..	General arterio sclerosis	75.00
33032	Vanlou Minor Arent	637	7	4	Pneumonia	300.00
33033	Mrs. Margaret V. Kampman	1048	2	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
33034	Wm. H. Tongue	1126	2	7	Influenza	100.00
33035	Julia North	1276	11	3	Sarcoma of lung	75.00
33036	John Goudie	1296	2	6	Lamor of brain	25.00
33037	Nellie V. Smelser	1445	2	10	Pneumonia	50.00
33038	Bessie Garren	1492	13	..	Tuberculosis	75.00
33039	Ludger Bisson	1610	2	10	Influenza	100.00
33040	Barbara E. Monteith	8	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
33041	Thomas Purdum	25	4	4	Heart trouble	200.00
33042	Emil Munjas	39	5	..	Accident	300.00
33043	Mary H. Wall	146	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33044	William Ernest Sommers	170	26	6	Cancer of rectum	300.00
33045	Mary K. Lawton	350	17	4	Pneumonia	75.00
33046	Howard McClure	456	6	..	Influenza	300.00
33047	Joseph V. Shepard	540	13	4	Pneumonia	300.00
33048	Charles Fife	665	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
33049	Emma Austin	683	10	11	Myocarditis	75.00
33050	Regina Seiller	808	12	7	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
33051	Marie Mortensen	938	18	..	Influenza	75.00
33052	Wm. Thomas Milligan	938	15	3	Suicide	300.00
33053	Julius Gordon Albee	1059	15	1	Heart trouble	125.00
33054	Warren Groesbeck	1321	16	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
33055	Kilian Soeder	1784	11	..	Exhaustion	300.00
33056	Julius Kohler	9	12	10	Influenza	125.00
33057	Frank Waindl	80	10	6	Compression of brain	300.00
33058	Fannie A. Davis	132	1	..	Influenza	25.00
33059	Alfred Dumesnil	134	12	4	Hypetrophique de foil	300.00
33060	Marie Anne Blais	134	12	9	Pneumonia	75.00
33061	John F. Molloy	160	6	11	Influenza	300.00
33062	Mrs. Agnes Astli	181	13	6	Influenza	75.00
33063	Frank Masick	181	9	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
33064	Wm. H. Geib	298	13	4	Pneumonia	300.00
33065	A. L. Hargrove	388	2	4	Abscess of liver	100.00
33066	Hanna Hanson	448	15	1	Pneumonia	75.00
33067	Napoleon Girard	1021	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
33068	Mrs. Marie Warmeson	1784	3	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
33069	Ernest Prashum	1784	2	5	Influenza	100.00
33070	Fred Bougwald	11	28	7	Gangrere	125.00
33071	Hannah C. Martin	11	2	4	Mitral insufficiency	50.00
33072	Ellen Bashold	11	5	5	Puerperal infection	75 00
33073	Frank MacDonald	33	13	..	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
33074	Carl Johnson	98	2	..	Lobar pneumonia	100.00
33075	Emma A. Eastwood	115	17	3	Accidental	75.00
33076	F. E. Chadwick	115	15	3	Pneumonia	300.00
33077	Marie Beddard	134	17	10	Paralysis	75.00
33078	Minnie Ackerman	325	3	3	Acute Bright's disease	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
33079	Samuel B. Grimm	393	15	6	Chronic nephritis	300.00
33080	Gain Johnstone	393	6	2	Influenza	300.00
33081	Mary M. Merring	501	17	3	Asthma	75.00
33082	Wm. W. Fowler (Dis.)	621	17	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
33083	Howard Shaw	897	9	7	Cancer of pancreas	300.00
33084	C. Franklin Gabel	997	5	3	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
33085	Elmer E. Gaskins (Dis.)	1582	15	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
33086	Ellen C. Dupuis	1653	10	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
33087	Adeline Pinette	1699	3	..	Influenza	75.00
33088	Albert Lemay	1699	12	11	Pneumonia	300.00
33089	Alice Gagnon	1699	1	2	Pneumonia	25.00
33090	Leverett C. Mooers	33	9	1	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
33091	Bertha M. McDonald	33	12	5	Pneumonia	75.00
33092	Wm. H. Cale	61	13	..	Uremia	300.00
33093	Mary E. Crosen	74	16	7	Pneumonia	75.00
33094	Helen Holzheimer	105	3	..	Heart trouble	75.00
33095	Martin Yavos	119	2	11	Lobar pneumonia	100.00
33096	Mary R. Llewellyn	122	3	6	Pneumonia	75.00
33097	Augusta Grams Jackson	122	3	6	Influenza	75.00
33098	John W. Fenstermaker	228	2	7	Acute Bright's disease	100.00
33099	Olive Cheesman Dubee	229	12	4	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
33100	Fred J. Lambert	229	16	4	Influenza	300.00
33101	Edward Werner	246	8	6	Influenza	300.00
33102	John F. Johnson	266	2	4	Brain trouble	100.00
33103	Anna Forrester	359	27	6	Influenza	75.00
33104	J. H. Wood	430	4	9	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
33105	Martin Albert	434	9	1	Pneumonia	300.00
33106	Joseph S. Dunlap	626	2	..	Influenza	100.00
33107	Jennie Bulmer	920	16	..	Carcinoma antrum of highmore	75.00
33108	Chas. Leslie Dunn	1172	1	8	*Killed in action	50.00
33109	Emile Bourbonnais	1375	12	4	Influenza	300.00
					Tottal	$48,604.85

148	Full beneficial claims	$36,054.85
30	Semi-beneficial claims	2,705.00
92	Wife claims	6,395.00
10	Disability claims	3,450.00
	Total	$48,604.85

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR OCTOBER, 1918

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3413	Fred Chapman	996	13	4	Three months in arrears	$300.00
3414	Margaret A. Thompson	656	3	11	Three months in aarrears	75.00
3415	John Eiben	402	6	10	Beneficiary alien enemy	300.00
3416	Jacob Breathour	1790	..	..	Not a member two years	.....
3417	John B. Denver	260	1	7	Not disabled; resumed work	50.00
3418	Lillian V. Reed	1134	..	..	Not one year a member	25.00
3419	Wm R. Douglass	1	..	..	Suspended; owed six months' dues	.....
3420	Catherine F. Ballou	540	16	11	Semi-beneficial	.....
3421	John J. Dunphy	386	12	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
3422	Geo. H. Chase	1264	2	9	Honorary member	.....
3423	Lettie West	1222	..	3	Not one year a member	.....
3424	Albert F. Bieling	1945	4	6	Three months in arrears	200.00
3425	George Schwer	712	..	9	Semi-beneficial	.....
3426	Bernard Mosknes	654	..	..	Not a member required length of time	.....
3427	Zerila L. Duhaime	931	2	7	Three months in arrears	50.00
3428	Lewis H. Robbins	145	2	5	Three months in arrears	100.00
3429	John Rouff	63	..	..	Not a member required length of time	.....
3430	Annette L. Peaslee	1531	5	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
3431	Henry G. Homan	962	4	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
3432	Alma Marie Engstrom	62	12	8	Paid first wife's donation	.....
3433	Henry Wilkinson	1489	1	..	Three months in arrears	50.00
3434	Leroy F. Habel	1727	..	6	Not a member required length of time	.....
					Total	$1,575.00

Our Roll of Honor

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Following is the Twelfth installment of the Honor Roll of United Brotherhood members now in the active service branches of the Army and Navy. The list includes all additional names officially received from Recording Secretaries up to the time this issue went to press. Further installments will appear later.

Christ Eliasen, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
F. J. Behr, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Arthur White, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Francis Scherr, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Henry Schultz, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
F. A. Kanies, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Peter Berg, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. E. Doile, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. A. Anderson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Ernest Birch, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
C. C. Scott, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Earl Weiner, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Oscar Olson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
F. J. Weber, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. Ballwanz, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Art. McNee, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Jas. W. Anderson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Theo. Richert, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
F. J. Kronkow, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. J. Scott, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Alex. Thorsen, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Art. Granlund, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. D. Hall, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. Brown, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
A. Massalski, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
O. C. Wenke, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
S. H. Anthony, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
S. Brabe, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Frank Contore, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
E. Beattie, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
P. Carlson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
F. Lair, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. Shafer, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Thos. Keating, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
G. C. Anderson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. M. Black, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
D. F. Newbern, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. B. Heisen, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Art. Davidson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
E. A. Schmidt, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. H. Pohlman, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Alex. Finlayson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
R. Zanger, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Sidson Johnson, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. Neff, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
J. W. Clausen, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Hallsall, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
W. R. Douglass, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
M. J. Wallace, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Edw. Hladik, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
H. Hartman, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Peter Bobeng, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
C. F. Passow, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Wm. Irwing, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harry Maulove, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Machine Gun
Wm. Timmerding, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Alert Golder, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Elmer Bauer, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
E. J. Hackman, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Clifford Heisel, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
George Moore, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
Lawrence Straussberger, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Peter Fisher, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Machine Gun
Ralph Stalf, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Frank Heunniger, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Reinhard Dickton, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O., Artillery
Cyril B. Taylor, L. U. 17, Bellaire, O., Army
John H. Williams, L. U. 17, Bellaire, O., Army
Vernon Woodhouse, L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., Army
Fred B. Miller, L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., Army
John Gardner, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Chas. E. Crowell, L. U. 30, New London, Conn., Army
Wm. G. Kirten, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., Infantry
Dominick Viccino, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., Army
Chris Ferguson, L. U. 57, Irvington, N. J., Engineers
Aug. Gildner, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill., Army
Mike Huster, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill., Army
Noble Lundquist, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill., Army
James Tobins, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill., Army
F. J. Schank, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., Army
J. G. Bonefant, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Navy
A. H. Johnson L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
John H. Loomis, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
Thomas McCarty, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
O. J. McKee, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
Philip Mayoson, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Navy
John Mikulaskas, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
L. Herbuski, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Navy
Fred Vater, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
C. A. Deming, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
Herman Schoedel, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
R. B. Roke, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Navy
Mitchel Belkin, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Navy
Edward Nordin, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
Gesanio Napalno, L. U. 97, New Britian, Conn., Army
Geo. Spyer, Jr., L. U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., Infantry
R. A. Bass, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
P. E. Cass, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
Robert Flukenstein, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
S. S. Hall, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
Robert Cheeves, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Navy
T. L. Arnold, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
C. H. Adams, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
E. F. Arnold, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga., Army
Morris Owen, L. U. 149, Irvington, N. Y., Army
George Walker, L. U. 150, Plymouth, Pa., Army
Emil Balkman, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Army
Walter Smith, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Army
Robt. A. Turner, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Army
A. J. Harstad, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Army
Don Raymond, L. U. 153, Helena, Mont., Army
J. Ackers, L. U. 156, Stunton, Ill., Army
E. Bierschenk, L. U. 156, Stunton, Ill., Army
A. Kapp, L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., Army
C. Ackerman, L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., Army
N. Stegemier, L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., Army
L. Sivers, L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., Army
A. Schmitt, L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., Army
R. Beyreuther, L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., Army

Andrew M. Barclay, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
Louis V. Bechtel, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Navy
W. P. Biggins, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
Robert A. Bucklin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
H. R. Christie, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
Roy C. Fraseur, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
Owen M. Gladden, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
Wm. J. Kerwin, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
J. T. Little, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Navy
Peter Powelson, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Engineers
W. H. Sayles, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Aviation
R. E. Wooden, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Aero
A. McDowell, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal., Army
Vincent W. Krang, L. U. 173, Munising, Mich., Army
Fred J. Schuer, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Oliver P. Cooper, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Fred A. Wermuth, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Engineers
E. A. Hogmeier, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
Henry Wusnick, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Navy
J. V. Mildenberger, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Army
Louis Sturm, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Morris Rice, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Engineers
Ernest Kaufman, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Artillery
Jos. A. Lerch, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Jacob Katz, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Geo. H. Geiger, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
John A. Schmitt, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Infantry
Louis Gloor, L. U. 179, Rochester, N. Y., Q. M. C.
W. Elvin, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., Army
E. Mederos, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal., Army
A. L. Beard, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Army
M. M. Gohn, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Army
Victor R. Zech, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Army
Charles Weddle, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
Charles E. Wolf, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
Chas. W. Hodgson, L. U. 191, York, Pa., Infantry
Hugh Baxter, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Field Artillery
H. P. C. McDonald, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
John F. Rodgers, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Field Artillery
Albert Kloppenberg, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
John M. Moore, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Clay Moore, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cavalry
Paul G. Vaught, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
J. C. H. Grooms, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Alvin B. Gray, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Infantry
Leo J. Kennlly, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Neugebauer, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
C. J. Eshelman, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Carl Wallenberg, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Harry Stewart, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
R. M. Beistel, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Chas. R. Mountain, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Iven Peterson, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
L. E. Skaggs, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Christ H. Walder, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Andrew Bendson, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
Alford Stein, L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa., Army
C. S. Hennon, L. U. 206, Newcastle, Pa., Army
Wm. Gulkey, L. U. 206, Newcastle, Pa., Army
H. J. Smith, L. U. 220, [illegible], Aviation
William Thompson, L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., Army
Abert H. Shuttes, L. U. 251, Oshkosh, Wis., Infantry
Herbert Wolff, L. U. 251, Oshkosh, Wis., Infantry
Albert J. Salem, L. U. 251, Oshkosh, Wis., Army
J. A. Freer, L. U. 251, Oshkosh, Wis., Army
J. D. Jordan, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
R. S. Cordson, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
C. A. Cobb, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
J. H. Edenfield, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
H. T. Echols, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
Daniel Moore, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
Thomas Isic, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
W. L. Roberts, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
J. S. Summons, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
J. H. Shuler, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
Ernest Blake, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
C. D. Kimbraugh, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga., Army
Gus C. Mattson, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
Charles Stark, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., Army
Oscar Benson, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Ed. Plotkins, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Omil Otto, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
J. Boucher, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
Walter Huebner, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
John Mahuke, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis., Army
John Brown, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
J. E. Donaldson, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Ed. Hacker, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Frank Hickman, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Robt. Keifer, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Arthur Kramp, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Robt. Keifer, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Arthur Kramp, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Earl Kesler, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Lloyd Long, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Thomas Long, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Jewell Picket, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
C. W. Wilson, L. U. 269, Danville, Ill., Army
Joseph S. Johnson, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., Infantry
Andrew Engwall, L. U. 270, Rock Island, Ill., Army
Algot Gustafson, L. U. 270, Rock Island, Ill., Army
Harry C. Luetje, L. U. 270, Rock Island, Ill., Army
Horace Sisson, L. U. 270, Rock Island, Ill., Army
William Welch, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y., Infantry
J. B. Nemier, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y., Machine Gun
Carl Sprague, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y., Infantry
C. M. Bailey, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont., Army
Wm. Weigel, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
J. E. Johnson, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Estee Barney, L. U. 288, Homestead, Pa., Infantry
Ephram Oullet, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry

Gideon Champagne, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Artillery
Alphonse Champagne, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Army
C. D. Ives, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Infantry
Howard D. Togie, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y., Engineers
Fred Landsiedell, L. U. 312, Peetzburgh, N. J., Q. M. C.
John W. Doremus, L. U. 312, Peetzburgh, N. J., Army
C. C. Ramsey, L. U. 322, Waxahchie, Tex., Army
Leroy Wells, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Norman Tucker, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Thomas Kliven, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Chas. T. Closs, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Stephen Abramham, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
John Abrams, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Fred Cobb, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
John Brown, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
John Roberts, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Chas. A. Young, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Joseph Keller, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
John Schwan, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
John A. Johnson, Jr., L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Edw. F. Closs, Jr., L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Thomas Brown, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Army
Wm. Baum, L. U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y, Army
Geo. B. McClelland, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Peter Sundstrom, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Carl Erickson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Field Artillery
Oscar Stenberg, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Erick Habberstad, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
R. A. Eklund, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Aero
Geo. Anderson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
James Percy, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
R. A. Jacobson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Arthur Westerlund, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Edwin Johnson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Axel. Borgerson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Martin Anderson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Engineers
Walfred Olson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Conrad Jacbson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn , Army
Alfred Abelson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Victor Jacobson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Carl J. Anderson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Machine Gun
E. L. Olson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
O. E. Peterson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
Conrad Jorgenson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Infantry
Ivar Hermanson, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Aviation
Wm. J. Fallon, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., Army
George Hux, L. U. 372, Lima, O., Army
Frank Eigen, L. U. 372, Lima, O., Army
Cecil Wilson, L. U. 375, Penscola, Fla., Navy
Willie Hower, L. U. 375, Pensacola, Fla., Engineers
Iven Wells, L. U. 395, Adams, Mass., Army
Geo. Charboneau, L. U. 395, Adams, Mass., Army
C. M. Daniels, L. U. 395, Adams, Mass., Army
Edw. Gamoche, L. U. 395, Adams, Mass., Army
Eugene Swift, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., Army
Robert Ralston, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., Army
Edward Kam, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Vilgo Lavis, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
James Cray, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Raymond Bongard, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Chas. H. Keef, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Andrew Batzner, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Russel Jack, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
John Kreuser, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Wm. Sund, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Martin Saam, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Chas. A. Hutchinson, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Henry Wiese, Jr., L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Chris Jensen, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Forest May, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Paul Martin, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
A. C. Nelson, L. U. 448, Waukegan, Ill., Army
Oscar Coburn, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Army
S. L. London, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Infantry
J. B. Schatt, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Infantry
Earl S. Paul, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Army
M. C. Edvalson, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah, Army
Frank DeCaro, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Army
Francis Lhew, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Army
Joseph Lane, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Army
Adam Paul, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Army
F. E. Lindstrand, L. U. 523, Keokuk, Ia., Army
H. E. Koppenhafer, L. U. 523, Keokuk, Ia., Army
John .C Wright, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., Engineers
A. Adinolfi, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Artillery.
Rocco DeGhetto, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
George Katz, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Starin Michael, L. U. 539, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John Giguere, L. U. 570, Gardner, Mass., Army
Fred A. Vaquette, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Army
Lawrence Farnsworth, L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., Army
Frank Parker, L. U. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., Army
Homer Cox, L. U. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., Army
George Canti, L. U. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., Army
Alfred Heifle, L. U. 604, Hurphysboro, Ill., Army
Walter Oyler, L U. 616, Chambersburg, Pa., Army
Herbert Shater, L. U. 616, Chambersburg, Pa., Army
R. C. Acomb, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Manley Hill, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Harry C. Hookman, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Chas. W. Hyde, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Thomas E. Hyde, L. U. 667. Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Florien Klein, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
Alb. Wilker, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Infantry
James Sparks, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Artillery
Lawrence Fogarty, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
Frank McErlane, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
A. B. Wilkie, L. U. 667, Cincinnati, O., Medical Corps
Chas. Elding, L. U. 692, Cincinnati, O., Engineers
R. K. Shook, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
Chas. Proheska, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army

Clark Brooks, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
J. E. White, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
L. W. Drumeller, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Va., Army
Leonard Murphy, L. U. 727, Petersburg, Ill., Navy
Ben Miller, L. U. 83, Sioux Falls, S. D., Army
Halgar Larson, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D., Army
Ernest Olsen, L. U. 784, N. Easton, Mass., Army
AnWm. Taubkin, L. U. 785, Covington, Ky., Army
Gottfried Reund, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., Navy
Wilfred Benoit, L. U. 818, Putman, Conn., Engineers
D. B. Baxton, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Navy
W. W. Hunt, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Army
Frank B. Tyndall, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Aero
Cliff Ewing, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Navy
Sherman Tuffen, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Army
John F. Stepanis, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Army
John Mayo, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Machine Gun
T. L. Savage, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Army
Tony Orginski, L. U. 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla., Navy
Thomas Watson, L. U. 831, Arlington, Mass., Army
Walter B. Alford, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
S. R. Lebo, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., Army
Wilfred Carlson, L. U. 825, Wiliamantic, Conn., Army
J. P. Dible, L U 852, Verona, Pa., Army
C. M. Repp, L. U. 852, Verona, Pa., Army
Jacob H. Jacobsen, L. U. 883, Aberdeen, Wash., Marines
Peter Peterson, L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., Army
J. C. Wilson, L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., Army
J. W. Walton, L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., Army
J. W. Snisdale, L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., Army
Chas. Thorp, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Thos. Thorp, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Jos. Strong, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Wm. Lowe, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Doug. McFirran, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
John Miller, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
J. F. Hayden, L. U. 907, oLng Island, N. Y., Army
P. Zagonchowski, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Edw. Rielley, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Norman Dick, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Rod M. Lemon, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
C. K. Ninesling, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Jos. Chebuski, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
E. J. Morrison, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
John Krunholtz, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Claud Mathews, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Wm. Parkinson, L. U. 907, Long Island, N. Y., Army
Marbin Valen, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Army
Arvid Johnson, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Army
Sig. Lofstrom, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Army
A. Carlson, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Army
O. Lundquist, L. U. 917, Astoria, Ore., Army
J. W. Dozan, L. U. 922, Maysville, Ky., Army
Wilford McGown, L. U. 922, Maysville, Ky., Army
Claud Fleeman, L. U. 922, Maysville, Ky., Army
Jacob Glazer, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Frank Zidman, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Jewist Legion, L. U. 937, Chelsea, Mass., Army
Sam M. Russell, L. U. 986, McAlester, Okla., Army
John H. Brittain, L. U. 986, McAlester, Okla., Army
J. F. Austin, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Army
Don Benfield, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Army
Axel. Carlson, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Engineers
Otis Johnson, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Machine Gun
Chas. E. Lentz, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Artillery
Lawrence Sardelatti, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Army
Ralph A. Hawk, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Army
Robert Case, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Army
Russell Blair, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa., Army
Arthur Foose, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Joseph F. Wertz, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Fred Brocher, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Chas. Echroth, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
A. R. Dauberspech, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Chas. Becher, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
John Klitsch, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Wm. Bennett, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Jacob Thomasusky, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Jos. T. Frick, L. U. 1094, Mahoney City, Pa., Army
Henry R. Nelson, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans., Army
Gust. A. Knauer, L. U. 1095, Salina, Kans., Army
E. A. Raas, L. U. 1179, Cliffside, N. J., Army
G. G. Lindsay, L. U. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va., Army
Herman Kirchner, L. U. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va., Army
Geo. Porter, L. U. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va., Army
Geo. Slegan, L. U. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va., Army
Edw. Krava, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Jos. Komolka, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, O., Army
Joseph Swanson, L. U. 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind., Army
Charles L. Smith, L. U. 1268, Johnson, N. Y., Army
H. H. Stone, L. U. 1319, Albuqurque, N. M., Army
Nick Siri, L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev., Army
Russell Camp, L. U. 1327, Belmar, N. J., Infantry
John A. Jones, L. U. 1342, Denver, Colo., Army
Frank Winkilpeach, L. U. 1342, Denver, Colo., Nevy
George Getzy, L. U. 1342, Denver, Colo., Army
H. Hoffman, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
R. Oraschin, L. U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., Army
Henry L. Roberts, L. U. 1350, Holyoke, Mass., Army
William Kessler, L. U. 1365, Cleveland, O., Army
John W. Knight, L. U. 1365, Cleveland, O., Army
Fred Schmoldt, L. U. 1365, Cleveland, O., Army
Carl Rothe, L. U. 1366, Quinck, Ill., Army
Arthur Thomas, L. U. 1387, Girardville, Pa., Army
Evan Thomas, L. U. 1387, Girardville, Pa., Army
James Wood, L. U. 1387, Girardville, Pa., Army

F. B. Clayton, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Army
Herman Malteg, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Army
Otto Hansen, L. U. 1392, Sayreville, N. J., Army
Anton Freelin, L. U. 1434, Moberly, Mo., Army
Van B. Garris, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Oscar Terkelsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
J. B. Mayo, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Aviation
Alb. Lagerstrom, L. .U 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
H. Tobin, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Peter Greeley, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
John J Kelly, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Army
Ole Reinertsen, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Oscar Stean, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Infantry
Frank Murray, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y., Engineers
Arthur E. Ericson, L. U. 1461, Arion, Ill., Infantry
Philip Forget, L. U. 1468, Lowell, Mass., Army
Albert Lemay, L. U. 1468, Lowell, Mass., Army
D. A. Allen, L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., Army
Roy Tritt, L. U. 1485, La Porte, Ind., Army
Anthone Ilvershell, L. U. 1485, La Porte, Ind., Army
Arthur Lange, L. U. 1512, Middleton, Conn., Navy
Heerman Monz, L. U. 1512, Middleton, Conn., Army
Chas. A. Bliele, L. U. 1546, Owensboro, Ky., Army
B. E. Denny, Worland, Wyo., Army
S. P. Sether, L. U. 1548, Worland, Wyo., Army
M. F. Daugherty, L. U. 1593, Concord, Mass., Marines
Antonio Cosesstino, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
James Eavangello, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
F. Marchiello, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J., Army
Paul Koetko, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Army
James Kerka, L. U. 1615, Cleveland, O., Army
Christopher Schmorlitz, L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal., Army
John Osterli, L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal., Army
James H. Brand, L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal., Army
Ole Johnson, L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo., Army
Louis Larson, L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo., Army
Detlof Wiecks, L. U. 1623, Glasgow, Mont., Army
E. W. Johnson, L. U. 1624, Chariton, Ia., Army
George Best, L. U. 1624, Chariton, Ia., Army
Earl Holmes, L. U. 1624, Chariton, Ia., Army
George Clark, L. U. 1624, Chariton, Ia., Army
George Poushcr, L. U. 1624, Chariton, Ia., Army
George H. Jones, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Frank Moriarty, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
E. L. Hume, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
R. L. Smith, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Chas. F. Phillips, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
P. T. Mooney, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
S. R. Douglas, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
L. J. Jones, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Marion Thomas, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
J. L. Jellison, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
J. H. Childress, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Claude L. Haynes, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Geo. H. Crawford, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Harry T. Duble, L. U. 1665, Aleexandria, Va., Army
Alexander Angelos, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va., Army
Elmer Payne, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Wm. Syler, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Harvey Ernschweiler, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Daniel Young, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Geo. Pfeiffer, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Wm. Ervine, Jr., L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Oscar Haertsch, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Joseph Brecker, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Henry Omler, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
James Orth, L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
Anthony Sally, Jr., L. U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., Army
W. A. Jorgenson, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Army
M. Fresch, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Aviation
C. L. Terry, L. U. 1689, W. Berkeley, Cal., Naval Reserve
E. E. Wilkerson, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C., Navy
Wm. Stritmatter, L. U. 1710, Mill Valley, Cal., Army
Fred H. Schaef, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Army
Lester A. Braden, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Army
Frank A. Playh, L. U. 1713, Omaha, Neb., Army
W. B. Cook, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex., Army
W. M. Cook, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex., Army
J. G. Cook, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex., Army
G. D. Merritt, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex., Army
J. W. Hermans, L. U. 1768, Jacksonville, Tex., Army
Arthur Van Collie, L. U. 1769, Gillespie, Ill., Army
Delphino Roman, L. U. 1769, Gillespie, Ill., Army
J. D. McNeall, L. U. 1844, Eureka, Cal., Engineers
A. B. Hensey, L. U. 1884, Lublock, Tex., Army
Joseph Tanguay, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Philippe Labelle, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
William Bedard, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Michael Poirier, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Allude Soucy, L. U. 1896, Lawrence, Mass., Army
Jerome C. Meisenger, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Ernest Lundblade, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
George Hoefke, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Harold Anderson, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
William Wolgren, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
James Liskover, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Arthur Strandberg, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
L. R. Shires, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Natariel Nielson, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
George Johnson, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Otto Pacourek, L. U. 1922, Chicgao, Ill., Army
B. Grisko, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Rudolph Steiner, L. U .1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Sam Leavitt, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Arthur Granath, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Bert. Huyer, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
William Zeman, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Arthur McAver, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
William Minetz, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Henry W. Behn, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Elmer Johnson, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Ruben Lindquist, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army

J. C. Kommeyer, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Leo Ulrich, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
John Mulligan, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Herbert A. Erzinger, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Hilbrand Larson, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Chas. Pevelec, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Jake Munderhout, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill., Army
Dwight Bailey, L. U. 1926, Chanute, Kans., Army

Further installments of the United Brotherhood Roll of Honor will appear in subsequent issues of our Journal accordingly as the names are received at the General Office from Recording Secretaries.

Non-Unionists Benefit, Dodging All Burdens.

It is said that no animal will prey upon its own kind. Not so with the non-union man. He is the worst kind of a Parasite. While his fellowmen are contributing to and upholding their craft organization, he sits snugly in his cave and waits until the fray is over and the danger past only to emerge and partake of the fruits he did not help to cultivate or raise.

Much has been said in condemnation of the strikebreaker and justly so, but surely the man who refuses to help toward obtaining what he wants, but lets others do his share and then comes forward to share the benefits is no better, if not worse, than the strikebreaker. We all have had the misfortune to know a few such despicable characters. They are as a rule cowards and cringing underlings of the men above them. Their intellect is warped and cracked, and they are generally out of tune with the progress and happenings of the rest of the world.

As an evidence that the non-union Parasite is recognized as a menace outside the Organized Labor movement, we quote from an editorial from the pen of Elizabeth Towne in a recent issue of "The Nautilus":

"You do not need to 'join' a labor union in order to receive and manifest the truths that the labor union stands for. Labor does not need to be 'organized' or 'institutionalized' in order to be made effective.

"Of course, you can stay outside the labor organization and reap all the benefits that are brought about by that organization itself. If you do this, those who are inside the labor organization call you a 'scab,' because you receive all the benefits of organizations without rendering anything in return.

"The Bhagavad Gita, which is a very 'old block' indeed, makes this statement: 'He who profiteth by the turn of the wheel at every moment of his life, yet refuses to touch his hands to it to impart motion, is a shirker of tasks and a thief who takes, giving nothing in return."

The Anti

There are antis in every labor union says "The Tailor." What is an anti? An anti is a man who is opposed to everything. Men may be found in all organizations, in fact in all walks of life, who imagine they are exceedingly smart. Their usual way of showing it is to "knock" the local officers, "knock" Headquarters and the labor movement in general. If they are asked to propose a remedy for the things they complain about, they have none to offer. If they are by chance elected to any position they are a flat failure. Nature did not intend them to be anything but an anti.

Then we have the man who knows it all and who refuses to do anything so long as the union refuses to do what he thinks they should do. Such men usually line up with the anti and between them clog the wheels of progress — to their delight.

A real man will never resort to any unbecoming tactics. If he has thought out some plan for improving the working of the union and the union can not see it as he does he contents himself by saying, "They are mistaken and will see their mistake in time." Such a man as that usually succeeds in bringing the union around to his way of thinking in due time. To such men belongs the credit of making the labor movement what it is today. Antis never did anything, never will do anything, but cause wiser and better men sorrow and pain. In doing so the anti fills his mission on earth.

Organized ladies' tailors of New York affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have won a two-weeks' strike for wage increases and a 48-hour week. Nearly 5,000 workers are benefited.

Correspondence

From the Wife of Our First General President, Deceased

Editor, The Carpenter:

I received the resolutions of my husband, and am sure if he were alive he would be very proud of them. I often wish my dear husband could know all the nice things that have been said, and the many tributes that have been paid him by the labor organization.

I want to express my sincere gratitude to you and to the member that engrossed the Resolutions. We think the design and work is beautiful.

Again thanking you personally for the interest you have taken, I am,

Respectfully yours,

MRS. GABRIEL EDMONSTON.

Treasury Department

Editor, The Carpenter:

We have today received copy of "The Carpenter" of October, and are gratified to note the considerable amount of space you have devoted to the publication of War Savings matter.

Your prompt compliance with our request by the publication of "War and Thrift Stamps and the Labor Movement," is greatly appreciated.

We shall continue to send you editorial suggestions which we trust will receive the same courteous attention which you have shown toward our previous communications.

Very truly yours,

C. H. BAINE.

Labor Division, War Savings Section.

The Very Best May Slip

Brother Duffy.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have just been looking over the "Craft Problems" in the October "Carpenter" and on Page 51, where friend Maginnis is describing how to layout an Ogee octagonal roof he says, on above page first column 15th line, "K-A" and "K-B" being two jack rafters which will stand over their seats, as "A" and "B" on Fig. 1, and the bevel at "X" is a left-hand to fit against one hip, being reversed for the right hand, and the layout of Fig. 1 will explain this very clearly.

Now let me say, the above is not very clear to me, as I don't think a bevel got (as indicated) from the plan would be correct to fit against the hips (if the roof has any pitch at all.) And this one has considerable pitch. There are 32 jacks in this roof, and if all were cut as described it would take considerable time to make them fit correctly.

Brother Maginnis being known to me for many years through his articles on the above subjects, I consider him an expert in this line and feel it is only necessary to call his attention to the above to have it corrected.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

McK, Chicago.

235 W. 60th St.

In Appreciation of Our Honor Roll

Editor, The Carpenter:

Having received by mail from you the Honor Roll sent to the Local, I wish to extend to you and all the General Officers a vote of thanks from Local Union No. 1108 of Cleveland, O., as we appreciate the value of such a gift, something so we can keep the brothers that are fighting for us always in mind.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

B. J. KRAMER, Recording Secretary.

CHAS. A. KRESS, President,

American Federation of Labor

To the Secretaries of National and International Unions.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Under date of September 25th, I communicated to Colonel Charles B. Warren, of the Provost Marshal General's Office, the complaint of President Voll of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, that the Local Board at Tarentum, Penn., had ordered two members of that association, who were picketing, to either go to work or fight.

Today I received the following reply

from Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate Joseph Fairbanks, of the Provost Marshal General's Office, in which he advises that they have requested the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania to advise the Local Board at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, that Sections 121A to 121L, Selective Service Regulations, "are not to be invoked in regard to persons who are engaged in an industrial controversy." The following is the communication:

War Department, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

October 2, 1918.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor,
A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your communication addressed to Col. Charles B. Warren under date of September 25th received.

This office has requested the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania to advise the Local Board at Tarentum, Penn., that Sections 121A to 121L, Selective Service Regulations, which provide for the withdrawal of deferred classification and order number of registrants found to be idlers or engaged in non-productive occupations or employments, are not to be invoked in regard to persons who are engaged in an industrial controversy.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.
(Signed) JOSEPH FAIRBANKS,
Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate.

It occurred to me that it would be well for you to have this information so that you would be in a position to answer queries that might reach your office, and also to give it as much publicity as possible.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor.

Labor Spirit of Service

(By Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.)

The following message from the Secretary of War appeared in the September issue of the "American Federationist."

"When the story of America's participation in this war comes to be written, the formation of our great Army, its transfer across the seas and the heroic battles in which it engages will no doubt be given the most impressive place, but the wise historian will analyze the causes which made these things possible, and high among them he will find the patriotism and zeal of American labor.

"Labor has brought from the mines and fields the raw materials upon which our war industries have had to depend; it has manned the workshops and factories in which those materials werefashioned into articles necessary for the equipment and supply of the soldiers; it has operated the trains and manned the ships which carried the soldiers and their supplies to the field of conflict; it has rested under the Army as a firm foundation; and in the mobilization of our national resources it has brought itself together in a spirit of service without which our financial and military efforts could not have gone forward.

This splendid co-operation on the part of labor in America has been free and voluntary; the spirit which produced it is fundamentally the democratic spirit of our institutions, the establishment of which is the reason and justification for America's participation in the war.

"But labor's part in this war has not been limited to the industrial side. It has given to the Army both the technical service and for soldier duty tens of thousands of its craftsmen and workmen. Those who could not be spared have been kept at home, often against their wish, and those who have remained at home have taken on the additional tasks of those who went to the front, in order that the great industrial basis of the military establishment should be sound and strong.

"The country hails its Army abroad and its army at home as partners in the great conflict which America is waging for freedom.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War."

Concerning Proposed Amendments

Editor, The Carpenter:

Kindly permit me to criticize the proposed amendments known as "C" and "D." While I have nothing against the proposed amendments in regard to transacting all of our business in the country's language, I feel that some provisions should be made whereby our foreign brothers will be given a chance through our Brotherhood to grasp the English language. Or in other words, before we make an attempt to take away something from our members, we must first make provisions to give them a helping hand to make it easy for them to grasp the very thing we want them to.

Or in other words we must, before we make an attempt to brake down something make provisions to install something better. This has been overlooked according to my way of thinking, hence my criticism.

If we adopt the proposed amendment in which it only states that all Charters now held by German or Hungarian speaking Local Unions shall immediately be revoked, etc., and in which it is not made clear what would become of the other Locals who transact their business in some other language. I feel that it is unjust.* The proposition would not look so bad if Paragraph "C" was cut out. It would then read: "On and after January 1, 1919, all business of this United Brotherhood at meetings of Local Unions shall be transacted in the English language, and it shall be the duty of the General President to revoke the Charter of any Local Union within the United States that fails to comply with this Section."

Leaving it the way it reads now makes one believe, that through the heat of this war, which by the way, according to President Wilson's declaration, is not against the German people, but against their autocracy, someone wants to show his patriotism by getting back at those brothers, members of our great organization, who not by their will, were born in a country with whom this country of ours is now at war. All this may look good in the eyes of a great many of our brothers at this present time, but those who can see a little further at present than their nose, must admit that this war will be over sometime. From a pure and simple trade unionism standpoint the action as laid down in the proposed amendments may be justified, but does anyone believe that this condition will always exist?

In every European country the various labor organizations have thought that the solidarity of their members, a principle absolutely necessary in the labor movement, without which it is impossible for the members of the working class all over the world to live in harmony. We understand that it is a good deal easier for officers of an organization or for any government to rule when the ruled are divided, but I doubt very much whether this meets with the approval of the majority of the members of our great Brotherhood, which only grew powerful through the assistance of its individual members, no matter where they were born. Never let us forget this. I, for one, fail to see what benefits the Brotherhood can gain in forcing members not able to speak the language of the country, on a given day, to do so but one, and that is a financial one, if carried out by the officers of the Brotherhood.

Under Paragraph "C" it states at the bottom: "All transfers to be made by the General Officers of this United Brotherhood and each member transferred must furnish proof of citizenship before Clearance Card is granted." What does this mean?

It states that a member must furnish proofs of citizenship. A member having his first paper is not a citizen, that is clear, is it not? This man may have been in this country five years and also a member of the Brotherhood for the same length of time. He is a full Beneficiary. This man got his first papers we say in the fall of 1915. Under the law he could not get his second paper until after this war if he is born in any of those countries with which this country is at war just now. Is this man, a member in good standing of our Brotherhood, going to lose all his rights guaranteed to him by the General Constitution? If so, the General Office may save a lot of money, but it will create much dissatisfaction not only between those affected, but also between all fair minded members of this Brotherhood. By what right, I ask, have we got to take such a drastic step? All our applications, until a few months ago, did not have a clause asking a candidate to state whether or not he is a citizen.

The makers and supporters of these amendments may be honest and fair, and may think to do something good for the United Brotherhood, but I believe it was a step in the wrong direction. It will not make the Brotherhood stronger, but weaker. Take an example of this Government, which allows papers to be printed in languages read by those who were born in other countries. That's fair; this is unfair.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY PETZOLT.

Member of Local Union No. 1216, Jersey City, N. J.

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*We would here call attention to the special circular sent out by the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, under date of September 30, 1918, and respectfully

refer to that part, giving General President Hutcheson's interpretation of the proposed amendment, which reads in part as follows:

"I feel that if a change is to be made in the Laws of the Brotherhood in reference to Local Unions not being chartered as Locals composed of certain nationalities that Paragraph "D" of the proposition submitted by Local Union No. 11 would be all that is necessary to add to the present Laws, and by the adoption of same it would then eliminate the chartering of any Locals of the Brotherhood other than in the ordinary manner and not have a designation of any particular nationality.

"It would also make it necessary, if adopted, that on and after January 1st all business of the Local Unions of the Brotherhood in the United States be transacted in the English language."

We would also call attention to the fact that the proposed amendment to Section 29 of our General Laws, is to be voted on as interpreted by General President Hutcheson, which eliminates Paragraph "C."—Editor.

From Furniture Workers' District Council

To the Officers and Members of the New York State Council of Carpenters, in Convention Assembled, Utica, N. Y.

Greetings: Memorandum of a Resolution adopted at the 51st regular meeting of the New York Furniture Workers' District Council.

Whereas, Owing to the growth of the furniture industry in the Eastern states during the recent years, the number of wood workers engaged in the furniture branch of the trade has been constantly increasing; and,

Whereas, Owing to the specific conditions prevailing in the furniture branch of the wood working trade, the working conditions in that particular branch of the trade are vastly different from the conditions prevailing in the various building branches of the trade, which renders the work of organizing the furniture workers more complicated and difficult, in result of which the furniture workers with a few exceptions remained outside the United Brotherhood; and

Whereas, the attempt of the New York Furniture Workers' District Council to organize the furniture workers has proved a success and could not have been accomplished without the moral aid and financial support from the General Office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twelfth Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters shall go on record by requesting the General President to appoint in accordance with the provisions of the General Laws, a sufficient number of organizers for the purpose of organizing the furniture trade throughout the country, which would not only increase the membership of the United Brotherhood by thousands of new members, but would also secure better working conditions for the members of our organization now employed on the various Government jobs when they look for work in shops when the war is over; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be forwarded to the General Office for publication in "The Carpenter."

A Warning From Portland, Ore.

Editor, The Carpenter:

There has been attracted to Portland, Ore., hundreds of carpenters as a result of shipbuilding activity and to the unusual amount of advertising; which has resulted in a surplus of men walking the streets.

Several hundred carpenters have been laid off from the shipyards during the last week or two and we are informed hundreds more are to be discharged during the next few days. One yard of ten ways closing down almost entirely. The Government order prohibiting building construction except on war work limits the opportunity of finding work. We therefore request that these conditions be made known to our brother members to the end that much loss of employment and expense be saved them in their expectation of finding employment at high wages as has been advertised

J. D. SMITH, Secretary,
District Council of Carpenters.

The Government, By Sending Men, Hurting the U. B. in Baltimore

(We are herewith publishing a copy of an article sent us, and endorsed by Local Union No. 10, Baltimore, Md.)

In and about Baltimore the Government is expending millions of dollars in construction work, both on land and water. The shortage of labor, skilled and unskilled is acute. At present the demand is for 15,000 workers, 10,000 unskilled and 5,000 skilled. Of this number it would be safe to assume 3,000 are carpenters.

Maryland is privileged to draw from

New York, Illinois, and Minnesota, the shortage, if any, to be taken from non-essential occupations.

No American would question the right of our Government to secure help wherever obtainable, nor lay the slightest obstruction in the way, nor by argument or otherwise seek to interfere with the completion of these essentials so necessary for the effective maintenance of our Army and Navy, both at home and abroad. But, we wish to protest against the manner and misrepresentations used, and the enormous expenses involved in securing this labor. In New York an employment agency secured a number of men, collected a fee, marched them to the Government office and had them signed up for Baltimore. The men were mostly bricklayers; upon arriving here they were put to work, and after working 3 to 6 days laid off and necessarily compelled to pay their way back home. Again men were brought from Oklahoma, among them a consumptive, after working five hours at Curtis Bay he collapsed. The Federated Charities were called upon to furnish transportation back for the man and wife. Friday, October 25th, a contingent arrived from Kansas, these men were assured fare, food, and sleeping accommodations, the fare is all they received, they arrived at Camp Meade and found that not even adequate sleeping accommodations were provided, they were finally given a blanket and told to make out the best they could until they could be better provided for. Had they been cattle would the Government or even a dealer brought them that distance without feed?

The members of our Brotherhood are told, at times by their own officers, the jobs are all right, or open jobs, and no local provisions need be complied with, and what they are told by the Government agent we assume, must be a plenty, at all events the men arrive fatigued and disgusted, some absolutely refusing to go to work, others working until they receive one pay and then quit the job, while of course, some remain. Those having the means return to their homes sadder and wiser, the balance remain to disturb the local conditions.

We, who expect to earn our livelihood at the trade after the war as we were compelled to do in the past, are deeply interested, first in the welfare of our country, and secondly in the perpetuation of our magnificent organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We have many closed jobs here, the employers securing all their help through our organization, have also employers who are fair but have been prevailed upon to place these migrating carpenters to work under the plea "this work must go on," and the union cannot furnish the help.

Baltimore is a closed shop city and if our General Office will instruct the members of the United Brotherhood in the localities from which men are sent to apply to our Business Department, 715 N. Eutaw St., complying with our General Constitution and Local By-Laws, the conditions under which they will be compelled to work will be materially bettered. Or the General Office arrange with the Government to send in certain contingents only union men and they be placed here under union conditions, the Government paying transportation, the situation will be greatly improved and the men not deceived.

The Government may argue they only place men where housing conditions exist as the housing problem in itself is serious in Baltimore. Very good—there are very few jobs indeed, that have no housing conditions, as even on the minor jobs about the first thing provided is a bunk house and mess hall.

Every man accepting Government transportation should first of all be entitled to a full, frank, truthful statement of the working, housing, and feeding conditions, and those accepting same be compelled to remain on the job a stipulated time (according to expense of transportation), thus reimbursing the Government for the outlay, and a far greater care should be exercised to ascertain if the men seeking employment as carpenters really have a rudimentary knowledge of the trade, and if they have not should not be sent.

From every point of view the best and cheapest work is done where union conditions prevail, as the turnover in labor alone makes the difference.

Respectfully submitted,

L. U. No. 101, Baltimore.

A "safety first" campaign in the Grant Smith-Porter ship yard of Aberdeen, Wash., reduced accidents 50 per cent. in August as compared with the July figures.

Casual Comment

Now for the 400,000 mark!

* * *

And a few who think they are winning the war single-handed could help better by using both hands.

* * *

We suggest that the maximum draft age be high enough to cover the fellow who is always saying: "If I thought I was really needed I would like to go."

* * *

If the seventeen-year locust values his life he will give Austria-Hungary a wide berth on this particualr trip.

* * *

If we could only convince our Financial Secretaries that applications and clearance coupons are for the records of the General Office and not for the scrap pile; but what's the use?

* * *

Be one of the million to lend a billion. What America asks today is not a gift but merely an accommodation. Let's all get on the Bond wagon.

* * *

Union men serve themselves when they serve their country. There is not a slacker in Union's ranks.

* * *

Germany is now calling upon its people to go barefooted. The appalling horror of this is not apparent until one realizes that the order is contemporary with a shortage of soap.

* * *

If some of our Secretaries would kindly remember that we are not mind-readers, and would give us some street address, we feel assured our Journal would reach its destination.

* * *

Well! Well! We should worry, since the Executive Board got away in time to escape the "flu!"

* * *

Since the beginning of the war we have spent $37,000,000 for flour for the use of the army alone; put that on a per capita basis of two ounces to the meal per man—some Army?

* * *

How about the women? Holland has 22 women candidates for Parliament! We have our Ladies Auxiliary.

Lest we forget! Its nearly time for old Chris Kringle to be making his annual trip.

* * *

From our point of view we will be eating our Christmas turkey in Berlin! Hook the kaiser!

* * *

Who built the ships that float the sea, that carried our men to victory? The carpenter.

* * *

We are glad that the foregoing is out of our system at last, as we can now tighten our belt and get ready to assist Congress with the revenue bill.

* * *

The celebrated epidemiologist, Dr. B. W. Carrye, claims that medical history records an influenza epidemic as far back as the year 415 B. C. "In that year," he continues, "it broke out in the Athenian army in Sicily."

* * *

We can only say that it took it a long while to get the grippe on us, and we wish it never had.

* * *

The Germans are short of food, short of rations, and now they are shortening their line.

* * *

Did you hear that mournful sound from Texas? Even the Huns are "Noisy."

* * *

Since the commencement of the war the time whistle has been abolished in most of the lumber mills and camps in the Pacific Northwest. The men now go to work in the morning and cease work in the evening with the raising and lowering of the American flag.

* * *

The total output of merchant ships built in this country during the twelve-month period ending August 31st was 1,787,730 tons.

* * *

Some men succeed by taking a chance, and others succeed by taking everything else.

* * *

The right of workmen to become members of labor unions, even though they

might be under contract not to join a union, was upheld by Judge James B. Newman in chancery court when he set aside a temporary injunction granted the Nashville Railway and Light Co., enjoining representatives of Organized Labor from inducing any of the railway's employes to become members of labor unions in violation of their contracts with the railway company. The court held that the contract in which the railway employe "agrees that during his term of service he will not join any such union," is in violation of President Wilson's proclamation of April 18, 1918, in which he proclaimed the rights of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives.

* * *

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Federal Department of Labor has started a country-wide probe of the high cost of living. The findings will be used as a basis in making wage adjustments.

* * *

Philip Gibbins, a member of Local Union No. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., says: "It will probably never be known what the hand-saw.

* * *

Knowledge comes to man and passes out of his memory.

* * *

That is one of the tragedies of humanity.

* * *

If you are doing something that causes somebody to talk or ask questions, laugh at or condemn, wonder and debate, you have arrived.

* * *

Formula—If you are unable to do a thing, sneer at it or say it is a waste of time.

* * *

We are the greatest organization in the world. We do not ask anybody to prove it. We admit it.

* * *

When a man earns a dollar he gives a dollar's worth of work, skill or genius in exchange for it.

* * *

Unless he steals it, or defrauds the world of it, he gives back for every dollar he takes, at least, a dollar's worth.

* * *

Well, we should worry about our eats this Christmas; we will have plenty of "Turkey" to say the least.

Some fellows never quit—they never began.

* * *

Having failed to put it over—Germany will now endeavor to slip it over.

* * *

More than one-tenth of the married women in the United States are engaged in gainful occupations. We presume hubby is taking cooking lessons at home or abroad.

* * *

Wages of women engaged in the fish-canning industry in California have been fixed by the State Industrial Welfare Commission at a minimum of $10.00 a week for eight hours.

* * *

Uncle Ike Sims of Atlanta, Ga., 87 years old, has eleven sons in the service, and says he is awaiting the call for three more of his boys who are eager to fight for "Old Glory."

* * *

An ordinary human being uses up 267 cubic feet of air each 24 hours. We know of some human beings that would starve to death in five minutes on the same allowance.

* * *

The antique statute of the sleeping Ariadue, one of the gems of the Vatican Museum, is celebrated as the only marble statue with eyelashes.

* * *

The shipbuilding industry in the Phillipine Islands is assuming important proportions, vessels of 250 tons being turned out in at least seven different yards.

* * *

Great Britain has raised and repaired 407 ships sunk by German U-Boats in British waters. They had been sunk on the "continental shelf," where the sea is not very deep.

* * *

At a conference in Philadelphia, Pa., at which was discussed industrial conditions in war work, Miss Elizabeth McShane of the State Healfh Insurance Commission stated that through sickness 16.800.000 working days were lost in this state last year. Among ship builders 600.000 days were lost, and sickness prevented the mining of 4,-500,000 additional tons of coal.

* * *

A net profit of $1,142.53 for the six months ended August 31, has been reported by the Co-operative Society at Tovey, Ill.

News Notes from Local Unions

News Notes

At the second day's session of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters held in Pueblo, Colo., August 5, 1918, the following Resolution was presented by Delegate Gilbert:

"Whereas, At this time in our country's history we, as American citizens, are facing a crisis such as the world has never seen before; and,

"Whereas, Our President, Woodrow Wilson, has voiced the sentiments of every working man's heart, of 'no annexations,' and the right of the people to choose their own form of government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Colorado State Council of Carpenters, in Convention assembled, pledge to President Wilson and our nation that we, as American citizens, regardless of former nationality, will assist him and it to carry out the objects of a pure democracy, so that all nations may live as a bountiful Creator intended, and as justice demands for the world's peoples."

* * *

Workmen of San Diego, Cal., have been vigorously backing a prospect to establish a Government shipyard there. A local organization of shipyard workers has been established to further the project. Such a shipyard has been under discussion for some time, and the labor bodies of the city are exerting their influence in favor of its establishment.

* * *

We are pleased to note that Local Union No. 1294 of Atlanta, Ga., has set a record among the Atlanta trades union organizations for subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan, having subscribed for $2,500 worth of the Bonds.

Trade Notes.

New Rochelle, N. Y., L. U. 350 has an agreement with the builders here for a wage of $5.50 per day. I called a meeting of the builders and asked them for a further increase of 50 cents a day, which they granted.

EDW. P. COTTER,
Financial Secretary.

Warning.

Local Union 1907, Arkansas City, Kan., says: "We wish to warn union carpenters against an article going the rounds of the metropolitan press in regards to carpenters wanted in Arkansas City. The statements made in the article are absolutely untrue, both as to the amount of work here and the wages.

"Stay away from Arkansas City, as the home men are not all busy and no prospects for work for the winter.

C. J. REUTER, R. S."

* * *

L. U. 1506, Portland, Maine, says: "We have received our new scale of wages, granted by the steamship and stevedore officials, going into effect on the 24th day of September, 1918. Eight-hour day, at 65 cents per hour, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays.

WM. G. FLYNN, R. S."

Demands Granted

We are just in receipt of a letter from Local Union No. 144, Macon, Ga., advising us that their movement for an increase of wages has met with success. The letter says, "We had no trouble at all, as all the contractors came across the first week of October.

Local Union No. 144 and their members are to be congratulated on their success.

Expelled

We have just been informed by Local Union No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., of the expulsion of two of their members, Frank Equatius and Carl Simen, they having been found guilty of disloyalty to this country.

* * *

Local Union No. 434, Chicago, Ill., informs the General Office of the expulsion of two members of their Local, having forfeited their rights as citizens of this United States. Their names are Louis and Chris Slebos.

Boost the Union Label

The question is often asked, "What one feature of Organized Labor stands out most prominently in its efforts to benefit the union workers of the land?" The answer in some cases depends largely on the trade or calling of the one doing the answering. But, on the whole, boosting the Union Label is the outstanding activity if one is to consider the whole mass of Organized Labor.

The desire on the part of Organized Labor to give the buying public a chance to discriminate between the products of fair and unfair employers quickened into life the Union Label.

When Organized Labor first started to educate its own members and those who sympathized with the aims and desires of the trade unionists up to the point of demanding the Label when purchasing goods, very little opposition to the Label was brought forward by unfair employers. But after this campaign of education had taken root and the members of Organized Labor were made aware of the great possibilities of the Label, opposition began to spring up from many sources. Of course this protest could be traced to those who were antagonistic to all that Organized Labor had ever proposed.

If the Union Label did not stand for anything—if any employer could use it without having to comply with conditions that he would not otherwise have to comply with—there would be no opposition to the Union Label.

The mere fact that every employer who believes in low wages and long hours is opposed to the Union Label is conclusive proof that the Union Label means better wages and less hours.

Anything that has tendency to have employers treat employes fairly is worthy of respect; hence the Union Label is respected by every person who respects the rights of others.

If the Union Label is a good thing for Organized Labor — and all of us realize that it is — then it becomes the duty of every member of Organized Labor to purchase only union made goods. Money spent in that way comes right back into the pockets of Organized Labor. When a person spends money for union made goods that person immediately becomes an employer of union labor.

By creating a demand for union made goods collective bargaining becomes easier. If any employer finds that his goods must bear the Union Label if he wants to sell them he is apt to be more reasonable when it comes to negotiating wage scales and reducing the hours of labor.

The Union Label is the emblem of human progress. The Label has done more for the women and children of this land than has any other one thing. The Label to a large extent is responsible for the partial elimination of the sweat shop; it has taken the child from industry; it has established a shorter work day; it has been of vast assistance in maintaining union conditions; it has established the superiority of the union workman in every branch of industry that it has touched.

Every member of Organized Labor can take part in any activity dealing with the Union Label. In fact, it is the layman of the Organized Labor movement that must boost the Union Label.

And the way to boost all Labels is to purchase Union labeled goods to the exclusion of others.

Isn't the effort worth while?—Charles E. Scott in Los Angeles (Cal.) Citizen.

The Extra Link

(By Henry A. McAnarney.)

The United States Government is calling upon its reserve industrial forces to unfold an extra link. More supplies of steel in the country's storehouse are needed; industry is devouring the coal from the mines, the factories and the fields send forth their cry for help.

Our working people and our directors of industry bear a great responsibility. They are the center of a terrific offensive campaign. They must reinforce our boys overseas who are mowing down the ruthless Prussian with relentless fury.

The forces of industry lag behind the needs of war.

The inventive genius of the world has been massed for destruction.

The industrial genius of the world must be marshaled for conservation. For we must have peace if we are successfully to wage war — peace and determination.

We need superior tools.

What we lack in mechanical processes we must provide in adjustment of the creative elements to the demands of the crisis by superior organization.

Initative must be stimulated.

The times demand the man who thinks.

His powers of analysis, his faculty for directing, his imagination, his capacity for commanding, his alertness, are too valuable and the necessities of the hour too urgent to permit of them being buried, wasted.

Be he laborer, artist, or the man at the throttle, he must be placed in the ranks according to his worth.

Where shall these men be found?

Everywhere — in the workshop, at the forge, in the yard, at the office desk.

The world must seek him out.

All men are not born to their proper place in life; all men do not know their sphere.

Some there have been who, gifted with tremendous powers of aggression, have plunged forward from nowhere; others well qualified to rise, though lacking the stimulus of ambition, have been content to pass unnoticed and unknown.

And the world has fostered most those who courted its rewards.

Now necessity summons all; calls upon men and women to prove their mettle; commands them to come forth.

The world must take an inventory of its resources. It needs man-thinking, planning, constructive men.

Every worker must fill the place ability assigns to him.

These recluse masters, these buried treasures, these geniuses of obscurity, must be dragged from their cells.

The work they are doing is valuless compared with that of which they may be capable.

The powers of the thinking man, the builder, the planner, are too essential to the requirements of industry to allow them to rot and waste away.

A Thought for Today, the Union Man's Creed

I believe that in union there is strength. I believe in the union I represent, in the cause I am fighting for and in my ability to win the fight. I believe in fighting, not in waiting; in smiling, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking, and in the pleasure of defending my union. I believe a man can get what he goes after and that a fight today is worth a war tomorrow. I believe no man has taken the count until he's down and out and has lost faith in himself. I believe in today and in the fight I am waging, in tomorrow, in the battle I hope to continue and in the future for a decided victory. I believe in genuine backbone, associated with the best brand of grit, sandwiched with the bread of honest sweat, coupled with the ability to look the whole world in the face, and all fortified with a pure heart, born of a noble birth and parentage. I believe I am a man of this caliber. Amen.—Exchange.

Obstacles

(By Henry A. McAnarney.)

From the moment President Wilson read his historic message to the Congress of the United States declaring that a state of war existed with the imperial government of Germany, and from the moment the Congress almost unanimously indorsed that declaration, this country has been confronted by serious obstacles. Making ready for war, this peaceful nation threw open its storehouse doors to take inventory of its goods.

Ere the message of the President had been heralded in the land, the mill, the mine, the factory, and the forest were threatened by plots and sabotage.

Prussian philosophy had taught that the United States was not a nation; that it had no national spirit; no tradition; no ties to bind its people — merely a vast area of land swarming with human beings intent upon their own affairs. The Prussian had viewed the prospect with a single eye. He saw the States; the United States was invisible to him.

The Prussian was deceived. His masters had tricked him with their science. By their ridicule, their derision and contempt they have transformed a peaceful people into an aggressive army; they have forced a friendly nation to become a determined foe.

These human units intent upon their own affairs were welded into a solid nation breathing a national spirit, emerging from its lethargy strong, confident, and fearless.

The web of barriers the Prussian had woven were torn apart by a giant hand, and the stealthy spiders which spun them were crushed beneath a monster foot. In a single stroke the Prussian obstacle at home was crushed.

Then the bugle call resounded, summoning these men of peace, undisciplined, untrained, to the school of war. They swarmed forth, abandoning their homes, their professions, and all their

ordinary pursuits and thronged the cantonments, cheers on their lips, and patriotic fervor surging in their hearts.

The nation had triumphed over another obstacle. It had molded a straggling mob into an army, equipped and ready for the battle.

Next the sea—the sea that had to be traversed 3,000 miles to make the Army effective.

The Prussian foresight had prepared for that. He had said no man dare defy his submarine serpents nor nation challenge his command of the sea. But he was defied, challenged, and annihilated. The sea itself left no trace of the barricades he had raised. These straggling human units from America, intent upon their own affairs, were fighting on the battlefield of France.

The great Prussian obstacle had been shattered.

And now—comes labor.

The Army guards the battle front; the Navy guards the sea; each protects the nation's homes; each serves as sentry over liberty everywhere, and each has placed its trust, its power, its very life in the labor that is left at home.

The Prussian lie, the sabotage, the torch, the terrors of the sea, were conquered by the force of arms.

But labor! Guns, ammunition, transports, food, clothing — all rest in the hands of labor, the friend, the ally, the companion of the fighter overseas.

This soldier must be fed and clothed; he must have guns and ammunition; he must have ships. He is on foreign soil 3,000 miles from home; a great sea lies between him and those he loves. He does not forget the girl he has left behind; the memory of mother and sister is not curbed by distance. The sentiment of youth is not stifled by the crashing din of war.

This soldier is still an American boy, with the hopes, the ambitions, and every youthful love throbbing in his soul.

Has he not a right to ask — nay, to demand — the support of labor in this crisis?

Shall labor unwittingly be an obstacle to this American boy in armor?

Shall honest labor permit the slacker, the shirker, the loafer and the man who works half-time to besmirch the glory of the magnificent work labor has done in this war?

Shall labor sit in silent tolerance while these stragglers in her army accomplish that which the Prussian torch and treachery could not do?

NO! Honest labor shall endure the torments of hell to uphold, support, protect the heroic fighting son of America until he comes marching home with the laurel wreath of victory crowning his noble brow.

In Flanders Fields

(By Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae.)

In Flanders Fields, where poppies grow
Between the crosses, Row on Row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived; felt dawn; saw sunset glow;
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe.
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders Fields.

NOTE: Colonel McCrae now lies himself in Flanders Fields.

America's Answer

(By R. W. Lillard.)
(Written After the Death of Lieutenant Colonel McCrae, Author of "In Flanders Fields.")

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead;
The fight that ye so bravely led,
We've taken up, and we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep;
With each a cross to mark his bed
And poppies blowing o'er head,
Where once his own life's blood run red;
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders Fields.
Fear not that ye have died for naught,
The torch ye threw to us we caught;
Ten million hands will hold it high
And Freedom's light shall never die;
We've learned the lesson that ye taught.
In Flanders Fields.

Who Killed the Local Union?

(By Philip Bibbins.)

"It's meeting night of the Local," said Brother Black,
"But I don't believe I'll go down,
I'm tired, and it's pretty warm tonight,
And everything will go all right
If I'm not there." So he sat and read
The paper awhile, then went to bed,
Having stayed at home from the meeting.

"It's the Local Union meeting night," said Brother White,
"But I guess I had better stay away;
I don't like the way some folks take
Things into their hands and try to make
The Good of the Order all Constitution.
I think something sensible ought to be done."
And he stayed at home from the meeting.

And the President and Secretary of the Local,
With the faithful few who didn't slack
Around their duties and try and shirk,
But did their own and others' work,
Grew discouraged at last, and in dismay
The General President took the Charter away
Because all stayed home from the meeting.

Death Roll

KELBERER, WILLIAM, of Local Union No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

BROWN, W. E., of Local Union No. 322. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding Clarence B. Decker by his mother who has not heard of him since he disappeared. He was last heard from in St. Louis,

Mo., in September, 1917. The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of the brother, and any one having any knowledge of him would confer a favor by addressing his mother, Mrs. Mary Decker, 21 Grant St., Newark, N. J.

* * *

Information as to the whereabouts of James P. Radnedge, who disappeared from his home at East St. Louis, Ill., about three years ago. His description

is: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 175 pounds; complexion, fair. Any information about him should be forwarded to his wife, Mrs. James P. Radnedge, 320 North Ninth street, East St. Louis, Ill.

Protect Your Eyes

You can get good light on the work that you are doing or on the books that you are reading from either oil, gas or electricity, but there are certain rules that you should be sure to observe:

1. Don't judge illumination by the brightness of the lamps. A well-shaded lamp may look dim, because it is well-shaded, but yet be giving first-class light for working purposes. Judge the light by the way it helps you to see what you are looking at.

2. Don't work in a flickering light.

3. Don't expose the eyes to an unshaded light.

4. Don't face the light. When reading or writing it is best to have the light come from the left and from above the shoulders. so that no shadow will be cast on the page which you are reading.

5. Don't let lamps and globes get dirty.

6. Use light wall-paper or tinting. Dark walls absorb light strongly, instead of reflecting it. A very dark wall-paper or dark wood finish may require three or four times as much light as a really light finish. Reds, greens and browns reflect only ten to fifteen per cent. of the light which falls on them. White, cream color and light yellowish tints reflect over one-half the light.

Give your eyes every advantage when using them in artificial light.

The Quartermaster's Department is now supplying gas-proof food-containers to our soldiers in France. These containers, in which the men carry their emergency rations, prevent seepage of gas and guard against the contamination of food.

From 80 to 90 per cent. of the persons engaged in airplane manufacture in England are women.

Brother Ralph H. Eisnor, Former President of Local Union No. 83, Halifax, N. S.

Brother Eisnor became a member of Local Union No. 83, Halifax, N. S., in May, 1901, working his way up in the labor movement, being an energetic and capable man and liked by all with whom he came in contact. He served his Local as President for seven years, and has taken an active part in the enactment and making of labor laws of the country. He is a member of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, holding office as Chairman in the executive for the Province of Nova Scotia for three years; President of the Trades and Labor Council of Halifax and vicinity for four years; and held office with the Building Trades Council for two years, filling that position with judgment and ability in the interest of Organized Labor.

Ralph H. Eisnor.

Brother Eisnor was a labor candidate for Halifax County at the last election and we feel that he will fill that, or any position in which he serves, with satisfaction.

When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations.—Addison.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout st., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Houston, 1084 Harrison st., Hammond, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

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Rhode Island—Perry B. Dawley, 18 Levin st., Newport, R. I.; secretary, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. H. Gramling, 921 N. Border st., Cleburne, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Craft Problems

Bent and Sweep Wood Work

When the work to be done is of too large a sweep to admit of its being cut out of a solid plank, the method preferred by modern mechanics, for the purpose of obtaining a piece of segmental or semi-circular material so that it will remain permanently in that shape, is to bend it over a drum or mold to the sweep or curve desired.

This drum is put together in the same manner as the center for an arch, and is made up of two frames joined together by battens, the length of which is greater than the width of the stuff to be sent. The drum is raised up from the floor by

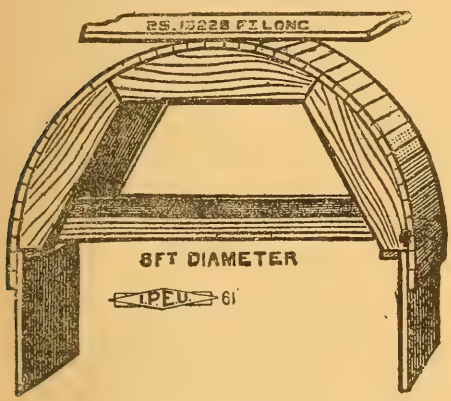


Fig. 1.—General View of Drum.

means of legs in order to permit the overlengths which are necessary to make the joints to pass down on either side of the drum, as shown in Fig. 1 of the illustrations.

It will be noticed that the joints of the battens are made close and the whole convex surface carefully smoothed over to reduce all possible lump or projections and insure a smooth, even curvature to the board to be bent.

When the board or plank has been kerfed or dadoed (see Fig. 9), and thus made ready for bending, it is placed on the drum and bent around it so that its soffit presses against the convex drum surface at every point and is there retained by hand screws firmly placed from the bottom edges of the frames to curved blocks placed on the upper surface of the piece being bent. If it be necessary, when the sweep is quick or sharp, notches can be cut out of the bottom edges of the frames so as to bring the pressure of the hand screws to bear directly on the spot desired, as shown in the elevation of an elliptical drum (see Fig. 2.)

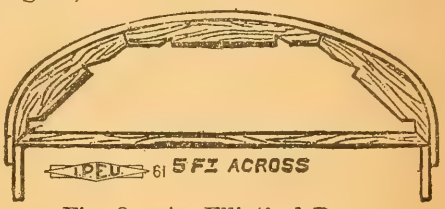


Fig. 2.—An Elliptical Drum.

A very ingenious and at the same time a highly satisfactory method of forcing the stuff down on the surface of any drum is represented in Fig. 3. Here a number of 1-inch or 1¼-inch yellow pine or hardwood strips of sufficient length to allow for nailing or screwing

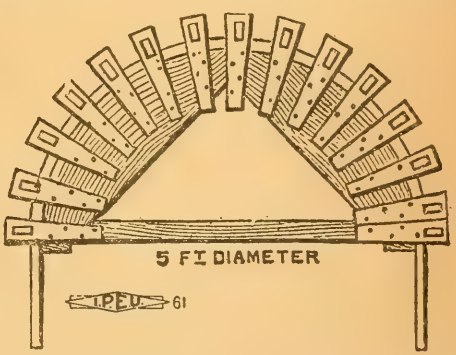
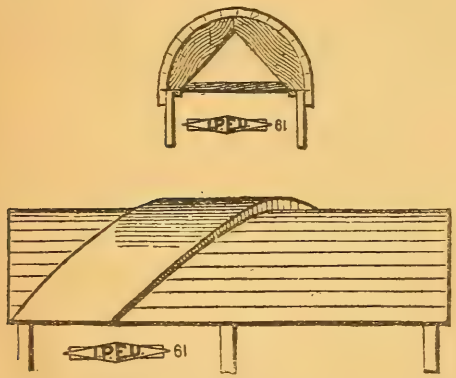


Fig. 3.—Arrangement for Forcing Material Upon the Drum.

on the faces of the frames are mortised with an inch chisel, making an opening 3 inches in length, as seen in the engraving. These are screwed fast, each radiating to the center of the semi-circle on both sides and opposite to each other, each to each, as seen. When all are attached, double long tapering wedges are passed through the mortises from both

sides, each opposite wedge being simultaneously driven to press the board closely and firmly down against the drum's convex surface and thus obtain a perfect concave surface on the former. It will be obvious to readers that the more of these mortised pieces are employed the better will be the result accomplished.

The foregoing method is really one of the best in practice for curves of small or large radius, as it is certain in its accurate results, and if the wedging be commenced in the middle at the top, as delineated in Fig. 1, and continued right and left down each side, wedging piece after piece, two men striking each opposite wedge at once or together until the bottom or spring line is reached, it will be found that the board has, when removed, a true, even curvature.



Figs. 4 and 5—Drums for Bending Stair Work.

In all cases the work must be systematically done and the stuff carefully watched to see that it touches the drum at every point and has no kinks. Bending sweepwork on the pitch as for stairbuilders' strings, wainscoting on stairs, etc., is also done on drums or molds made sufficiently long to take in the whole length on the pitch. This is executed as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, and the bent piece can be held securely in position by strong 1½-inch hardwood strips screwed lengthwise across it into the drum; or better still, in addition hand screws — and plenty of them may be utilized.

After a little experience in executing work of this kind, carpenters and joiners will ascertain and realize that it is always well to strike the desired sweep, slightly longer than that shown on the drawing, by moving the center up above the spring line in the manner represented in Fig. 6. This should be done in order to allow for the tendency of the wood to spring back into its natural straight position, due to the elasticity or resilience of the wood, which is always manifest to a greater or lesses extent.

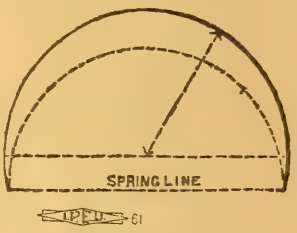


Fig. 6.—Strilding the Sweep From a Raised Center.

One of the commonest, cheapest, and most easily arranged methods for obtaining curved segments or arcs of circles is depicted clearly in Fig. 7, which shows a segmental door-jamb head, bent to a radius of 5 feet, 3 inches. The sweep line or curve of the soffit is first struck out on the floor or large drawing board and right angled, triangular brackets. the width of the piece to be sent, firmly nailed to the floor the thickness of the piece to be sent back from the arc line. Around these the curved, prepared head

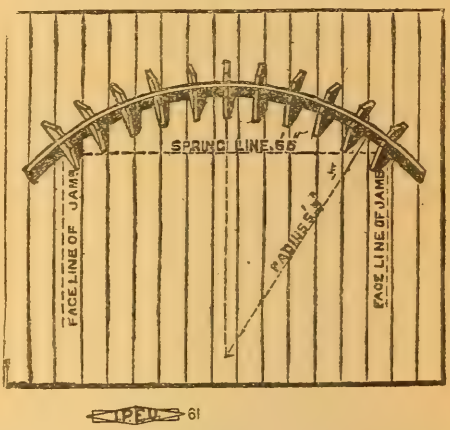


Fig. 7.—Facing Wood to an Arc of a Circle.

is bent, being held in place by similar brackets, which are also nailed down to press against the piece, each opposite to its fellow on the concave side. Here it is allowed to remain until the glued keys in the kerfs or dadoes are set hard and the mechanic is satisfied that it will re-

tain its curvature and that it is ready to be taken out.

In doing this job, when all the appliances and materials are prepared, the first process is to determine the exact length required, which will bend around the entire curve or curves by working out the following simple arithmetical formula as needed:

For a semi-circle, multiply half the diameter (or spring line) by 3.1417, or 3 1-7, or multiply the whole length of the spring line by 3.1416 and divide the result by 2. Either figuring will give the length required.

For an arc or segment, take a span from eight times the chord (or spring line) as at Fig. 7 of half the arc, and one-third the remainder will be the length of piece desired.

For an ellipse, multiply half the mean of span or width and rise by 3.1416, which will give the length needed to go around a semi-elliptical drum or the soffit length. To these lengths the extra overlengths, necessary to make halved joints with the sides, must be added on 4, 6 or 8 inches, as required.

Concerning the preparation of wood for bending, it might be stated here that the wood itself should be of soft flexible texture, straight grained, free from knots, shakes or winding propensities, heart wood being seduously avoided, while pine, mahogany, oak and cypress

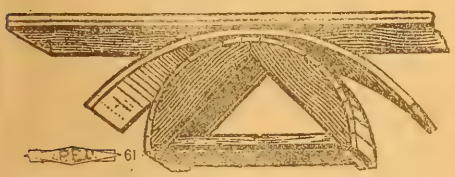


Fig. 8.—Method of Obtaining Circular Panelled Door Frame Head.

being the most available and reliable woods. The piece or pieces may be set in a steam box for say forty-eight hours and softened so as to become pliable; it may also be laminated or sawed longitudinally into veneers or lesser thicknesses, or again it may be built up in thicknesses; take, for instance, the following example:

Presuming it is required to form a circular stile or rail for a circular or curved panelled window soffit, a round piece of wainscoting or a circular panelled door frame head; then the method shown in Fig. 8 is preferable. The reason for this is—that the whole thickness is built up in three thinner sections, each successively bent around the drum, the intervening surface having been previously heated and smeared over with good, hot, strong glue. When clamped and screwed down together, so as to force out all the air between the surfaces, the glue hardens by the action of the atmosphere, and the piece, if the grains of the veneers be laid reversed in the direction of their length, will be more solid than a natural one, which can be mortised, molded, tenoned, or otherwise wrought, without any danger of its breaking or disintegrating under the operation.

Another way is to dado out the back of the piece equally spaced at regular intervals on the extrados or back down to at least one-sixth the thickness, as seen in Fig. 9. These dadoes are each filled with pine keys, solidly and tightly glued in and made to a wedge shape. This work must be done as the dadoes, in bending over the drum, have their sides radiating to the center.

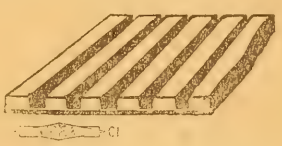


Fig. 9.—Obtaining Solid Hard Wood Rail.

The last and, to my mind, the best method, is the old one of kerfing with the saw, although it might be followed to advantage in bending to an ellipse which contains curves of varying radii. After spacing out the lines for the kerfs, which can be done by any of the various ways often heretofore described, the piece may be placed on the drum; but as there is no means of keying the best plan is to kerf another piece reversely, and, keeping them down, to glue it fast to the extrados or convex surface of the bottom piece. If it be possible the kerfs should be spaced so as to come exactly on top of those in the bottom piece, for the purpose of equalizing the elastic tendency and preventing the entire structure from springing back and changing its shape when released from the drum.

This back piece is absolutely necessary when the face of soffit is veneered, because the elasticity of the hardwood is much greater than that of the pine core,

so a corner piece must be added to resist the resilient force.

It might be said that this branch of the trade is distinctive in itself and is most difficult, requiring both patience, study and time to turn out successful work.

Wooden Boat and Shipbuilding—Method of Scaling and Spiling for Outside Planking

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

(Extract from "A Practical Course in Wooden Boat and Shipbuilding," copyrighted and published by F. J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

The outside planking, skin, or sheathing, of a vessel terminates abaft below the transom, in the rabbet of the sternpost, and forward in the rabbet of the stem. The strakes are not parellel, but of such a breadth as may be required by the form of the place where they are situated and the circumference of the body at any given distances upon them; narrowing at some places and widening at others, according as the body requires the form of the edges to hang or "sny."

Strakes. — The principal strakes, or breadths of planking, are: Binding, bilge, broad, garboard, sheer or upper, shutter, and lower strakes.

The binding strake is the first strake to be installed, unless the horns of the frames are long enough to raise the sheer batten high enough to permit the installing of the sheer strake.

If the vessel is large enough, a strake can be worked near each ribband; and when on and fastened, the ribbands can be removed and several gangs of workmen can be employed advantageously in getting out and working the remainder of the plank required to fill up the openings.

Before commencing to plank a vessel, it is necessary to determine the number of strakes required and their width at midship, as well as fore and aft. If the vessel is too long for the strakes to be obtained in one length, it will be necessary to run them in, in two or more lengths butted together. The position of these butts must be determined before laying out the first plank. They should be shifted, and in no case should they be less than four strakes apart.

To find the widths of strakes, bend a thin flat batten inside of the ribbands on the midship frame and obtain the girth or distance from the keel to the sheer line. Likewise fore and aft. Lay out on this batten the number of strakes required. The width of these strakes will depend upon the material available and the shape of the vessel. This is a matter of judgment, as there is no given rule for determining the width. The garboard plank should be the widest.

From the garboard to where the bilge turns, the strakes gradually diminish in width, so that the bilge and topsides are the narrowest and nearly uniform in width. The sheer strake is generally a little wider than the topsides, to allow for fastening the moulding, or guard.

Sheer Strake

The sheer batten gives the top edge of the sheer strake. The plank as it diminishes fore and aft must bring out th uniform longitudinal plank lines.

Assuming that the sheer strake is t be 4 inches on the midship frame, 3½ inches at frame-, and 2 7-8 inches a frame 11, the plank can se scaled a shown in Fig. 1.

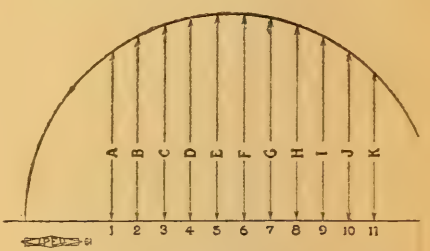


Fig. 1—Scaling for Sheer Strake.

Scribe a circle with a radius equal t the width of the plank on the midshi frame, and strike a center line as shown Measure up, at right angles to the cente line, a distance equal to the width of th plank frame 1, until it cuts the circle a at "A." Likewise measure up, at righ angles to the center line, a distance equ to the width of the plank at frame 1 until it cuts the circle as at "K."

Divide the distance between these lines on the center line equally into many spaces as there are frames, lay off parallel lines as shown. T the distance "A" is the width of plank at frame 1, "B" width at fram "C" width at frame 3, "D" width frame 4, "E" width at frame 5, width at frame 6, "G" width at fran "H" width at frame 8, "I" widt

'rame 9, "J" width at frame 10, and 'K" the width of planking at frame 11. These points will give a fair diminish for the lower edge of the sheer strake, and should be laid off on each frame from the sheer line, as shown in Fig. 2.

Binding Strake

The next problem is to cut the plank so that when bent around the frames it will fit without springing or bending it edgewise. In order to get the shape of the top edge of the binding strake, it will be necessary to take a spiling of the lowed edge of the sheer strake. If material will permit, the binding strake is generally installed in one length.

Spiling

The spiling batten is a thin piece of tock 5 inches or more in width and nger than the longest length of plank be used. Secure the batten on to the ames with clamps, screws, or nails, mporarily, with its upper edge a little low the marks giving the lower edge the sheer strake.

It is important that the batten follow ie twist of the frames and lie flat rainst them, taking care not to spring edgewise. See Fig. 3. It is well to ember that the object is to have the ten occupy approximately the same ition as the strake for which the ing is taken.

Mark on the batten the center of the nes and take the spiling at these its, numbering each to correspond h the frame numbers, for ready iden- ation. Spiling can be taken at any t, but reference marks must cor- spond on the spiling batten and the int which the spiling was taken; herwise it will be impossible to find e locations again, after removing the tten.

Set a pair of dividers to an opening little greater than the widest gap be- een the spiling batten and the marks the frames giving the lower edge of tu sheer strake. With one leg of the ne lers on this line, point off equal dis- thes on the spiling batten, as shown lo g. 2. This gives the points for the r edge of the binding strake.

cu y the spiling batten on the stock to pa ut for the plank, mark the spiling wi , and transfer these points from fr piling batten to the plank to be cut. Th is strake will be narrower than the

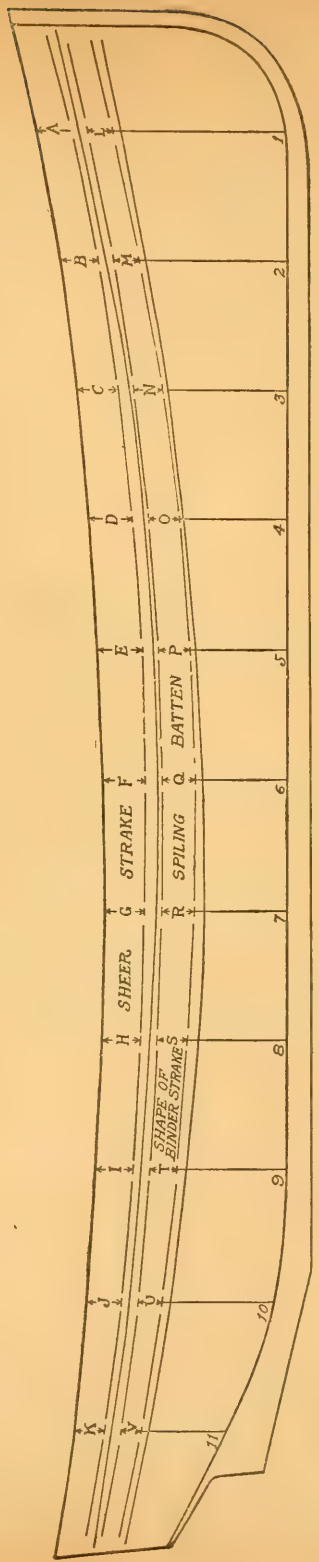


Fig. 2—Scaling and Spiling for Sheer and Binding Strakes.

sheer strake and it will be necessary to scale again for the lower edge, to get a fair diminish fore and aft.

Scribe another circle, as shown in Fig. 4, with a radius equal to the desired width of the plank on the midship frame, and strike a center line. Measure up, at right angles from the center line, a distance equal to the width of the plank at frame 1, until it cuts the circles as at "L." Likewise measure up, at right angles to the center line, a distance equal to the width of the plank at frame 11, until it cuts the circle as at "V."

Divide equally the distance between these two lines on the center line into as many spaces as there are frames, and lay off parallel lines as shown. Then

Garboard Strake

After determining the width of the garboard strake at midship and fore and aft, run a ribband on the frames for the top edge of the garboard, which should look fair from all directions. It is important to have a proper diminish fore and aft, to avoid trouble in installing the shutter strake.

Bend a thin spiling batten around the frames to approximately the position of the garboard, and take a spiling for the lower edge, as previously described. Where the rabbet rounds up into the stem and stern, the spilings should be closer together and spare out from the rabbet. Transfer these points from the spiling batten to the stock to be used fo

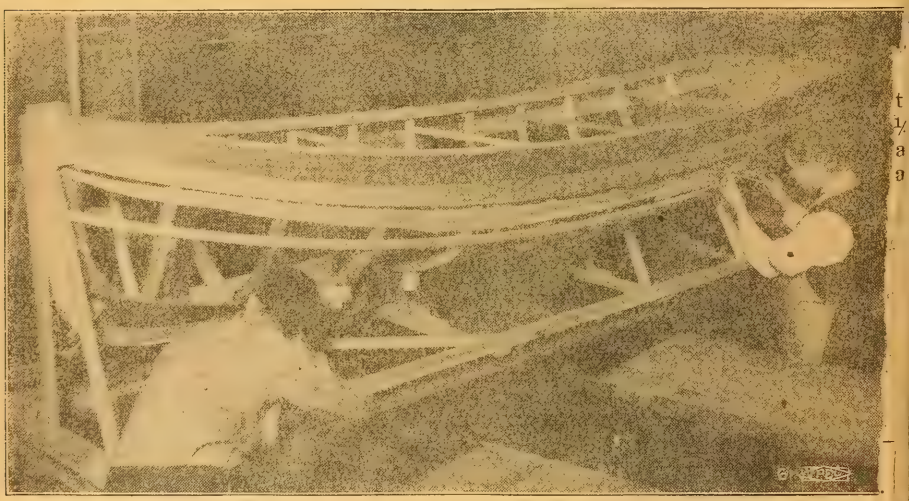


Fig. 3.—Spiling for First Lower Strake.

the distance "L" is the width of the plank at frame 1, "M" width at frame 2, "N" width at frame 3, "O" width at frame 4, "P" width at frame 5, "Q" width at frame 6, "R" width at frame 7, "S" width at frame 8, "T" width at frame 9, "U" at frame 10, "V" width at frame 11.

Lay off these distances from the spiling spots on the plank to be cut, as shown in Fig. 2. Bend a batten through these points, which will give a fair diminish and the shape of the binding strake.

After the plank is sawed and fitted, a mate can be lined out for the other side of the boat before it is fastened.

the plank, and bend a thin ba through these points. Measure up f the rabbet to the ribband or top edg the garboard at each frame. Tran these distances from corresponding p tions on the plank, and bend a bat through these points, which give shape of the garboard.

Lower Strakes

After the binding strake and garbo are installed, take the girth of the m ship frame between these two planks a divide the distance into the numbe planks desired to side in the rema th of the boat. Likewise take the gi 5, frame 1 and frame 11 and divide ran distances by the number of pla idt

order to find the width of each plank fore and aft. A spiling must be taken for the top edge of each plank and the lower edge must be scaled to get a fair diminish fore and aft, bringing out as it does the parallel longitudinal lines of the boat.

Scaling

Bend a thin batten around the midship frame to get the girth or distance between the garboard and binding strake as shown in Fig. 5, "A-B." Likewise take the girth between the same points

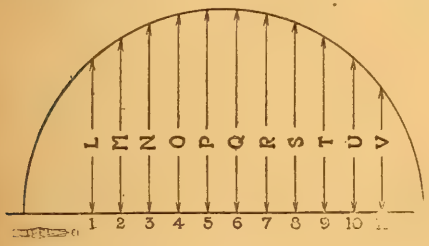


Fig. 4.—Scaling for Binding Strake.

on frame 1, "C-D." Square these two points across the batten, "E-F," and divide the space up into as many equal parts as there are eighths contained in the difference between the width of the plank at midship and the desired width at the stem.

Assume that the width of the plank is to be 3 inches amidship and 2-2, or 2 2-8 inches at the stem. The difference between 3 inches and 2 2-8 inches is 6 eighths; therefore, divide the difference in the girth of the midship frame, or frame 6, and the girth, or frame 1, into 6 equal parts, as shown in Fig. 5, "E-F." Mark the distance of the girth of the midship frame on the batten 3 inches, the distance of the girth of frame 1, 2-2. Each division is then numbered 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7.

It will readily be seen that wherever this scale is applied with the lower edge of the batten always resting against the upper edge of the garboard, it immediately gives the width of the plank at that particular point. The width at each spiling station should be scaled and marked on the strake for ready reference. This gives a fair diminish for the plank on the forward end only.

The after end is then scaled in a similar manner, as shown in Fig. 5. Take the width of the plank at midship, as previously described, as 3 inches, and assume that the width of the plank at frame 11 is to be 1-7 or 1 7-8 inches. The difference between 3 inches and 1 7-8 inches is 9 eighths. Divide the difference in the girth of the midship frame and the girth of frame 11 into 9 equal parts, as shown at "I-J." Call the girth of the midship frame 3 inches and the girth of frame 11 1-⅞ inches, and succeeding distances 2-0, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3,

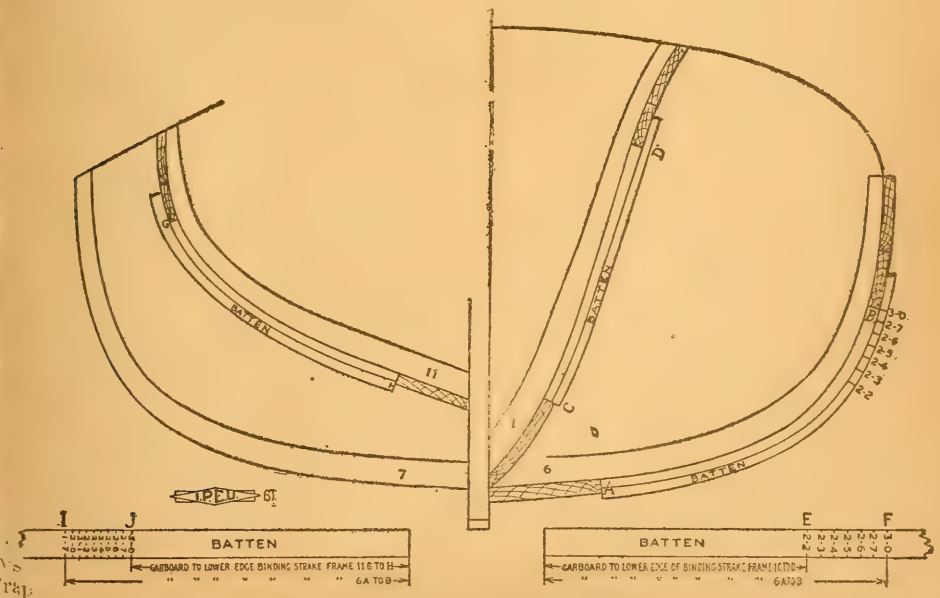


Fig. 5.—Scaling for Lower Strakes.

2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 3-0. This immediately gives the width of the plank at that particular point. Scale each spiling station as before and mark on the strake for ready reference.

With the width thus determined, it is of course unnecessary to run ribbands on the frames, unless it appears that the strakes are not running fair, but a spiling must be taken for the upper edge of each plank. If the frames are curved, it may be necessary to hollow the inside of the planking to fit.

How to Layout, Frame and Raise Roofs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Article X.

The roofs presented to readers in these articles are well worthy of careful study and working out. And although not common, they sometimes occur on the top of towers, domes, etc., so I would recommend those who have the leisure to lay them out on as large a scale as possible.

Let "A-B-C-D-E-F" and "G," Fig. 1, be the support plan of a hemispherical dome of a perfect circle of 12 feet diameter or 6 feet radius. "A-D" and "B-F" two diameters at right angles, intersecting and passing through the center "X." The dome is termed "hemispherical" because it resembles half a ball or "sphere," therefore, the cross section elevation "H-J-I" above is likewise struck from a 6-foot radius. A pair of trammel points and a rod may be used in striking out these curves, but should these not be obtainable a ½-inch by 2-inch straight rod and a brad awl or nail and a lead pencil will serve the purpose just as well.

"H-I" indicate the wall plates set on top of the wall or studding and "I-J," shows one pattern rafter made up of two sweeps, cleated together at the middle joint. "J" is the top cut and "I" the bottom cut, these being of course similar and directing to the center.

The rafters for this roof or dome may be gotten out of 2 or 3-inch timbers with two or more joints to save the material and there will, as shown, be eight required, if the roof is to be covered with the roof boards running vertically or up and down; as "B-X," "C-X," "D-X," "E-X," "F-X," "G-X," "A-X" and "3-X" on plan below. These will need horizontal or cripple sweeps nailed in between them, denoted here by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the section above. The exact positions of these sweeps so determined, by dividing the quarter circle "H-J" into six equal parts and from these partition points drawing lines parallel to "H-I," these lines giving the center or middle lines of the thickness of the sweeps.

They are similarly shown on the plan below as 1 foot, 2 feet, 3 feet, 4 feet, and 5 feet to "X," which will be as they will look from above. Their exact length for each tier or course from 1 to 5 will be found by measuring the sweeps from "A-X" to "G-X," deducting half the

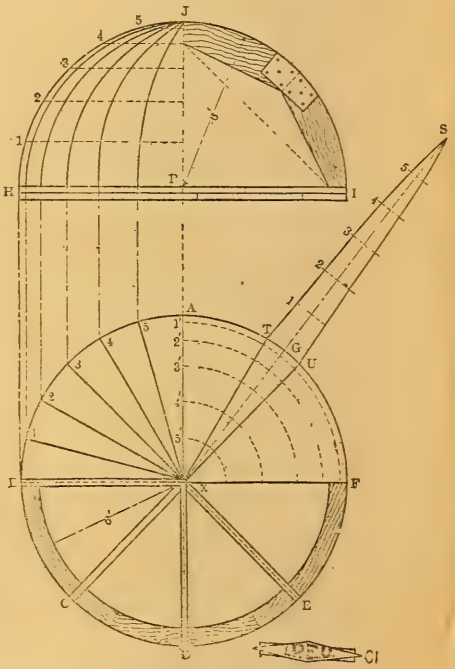


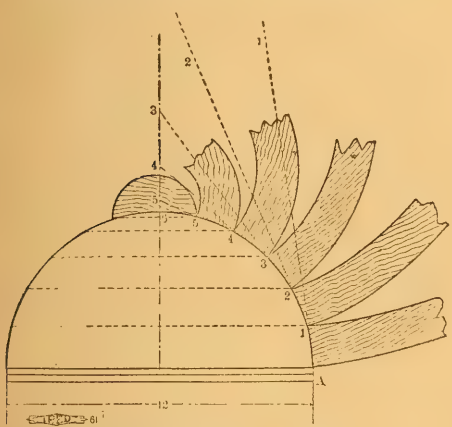
Fig. 1.—Method for Obtaining Shape of Covering Boards for a Hemispherical Dome, When Covered Vertically.

thickness of the rafters on each end and patterns should be made for each course or tier as it will be noted that each is struck out from a different radius shortening as they rise to the top; 1 in the plan corresponding to 1 on the section above and so on to the "crown" or top. From this one should be able to understand how to frame such a roof as this when it is boarded with diminishing boards, vertically.

To find the exact shape and size of the diminishing covering, take any one of 6

the six divisions and set it off one on each side of "G," the point where "X-G" cuts the quarter circle "A-F" at "G"; and produce "X-G" indefinitely or to any length. Now with the durders or a rod set off on "G-S" the six spaces, "H-1," "1-2," "2-3," "3-4," "4-5" and "5-J" on the section above and draw from these points lines square to "G-S." Next, again make these squared lines each equal in length to the dolled lines passing through "G-X" from "T" to "U" and draw the curves as shown which will give the exact lengths and curvatures of the boards to be bent around "I-J" and there will be six of these to go around each quarter circle or 24 for the entire dome or roof.

By laying this all down on a sheet of cardboard to scale the boards or points if folded up will be found to fit exactly, thus proving the truth of the layout.



Laying Out Horizontal Covering Boards for a Hemispherical Dome.

In order to board this roof horizontally or level with the wall plate, all the rafters and that must be double this in number, must be set plumb as "B-X," "1-X," "2-X," etc., to "A-X," and it would be best to have a final boss or block at top, to receive rest against and nail to the upper ends of the rafters so to find the shape of the boards divide the "A-G," Fig. 2, into six equal spaces and from the points as 1, 2, 3, etc., draw lines parallel to the wall plate at "A." Join at "1-2" "2-3," "3-4," "4-5," "5-6" and produce these joining lines till they cut the middle or center line continued up. The points where these produced lines cut the center line will be the centers for the sweeps of the covering boards as represented in the diagram, Fig. 2.

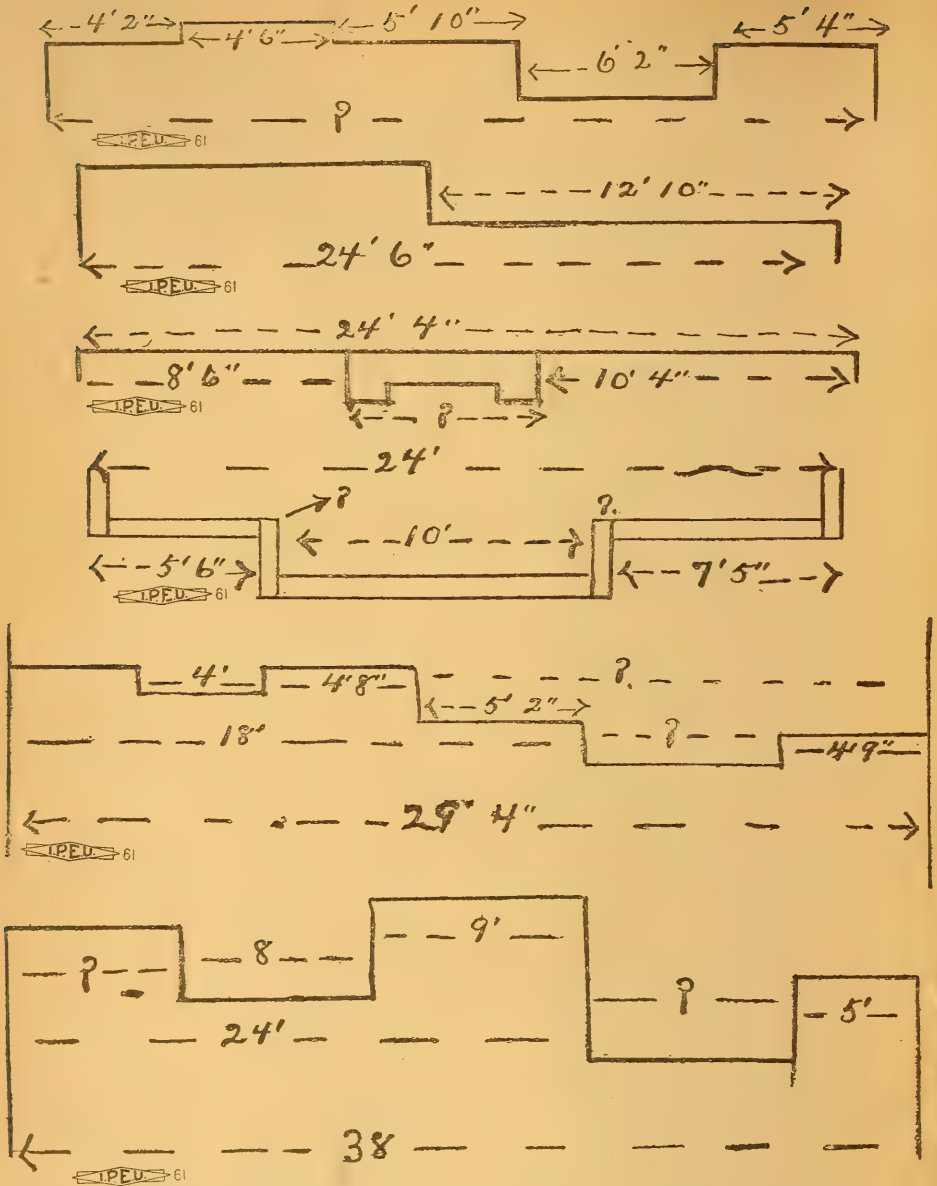
Arithmetic for Builders

(By John Upton.)

We read in history that there was a time when the French nearly drove the English from this Continent. Had they succeeded we do not know whether our condition would have been better or worse if this country had been under French influence instead of English, probably about the same but we might have benefited in one way. We might have had a different system of weights and measures which would be some improvement over the one now in use, handed down from the English, which gives us such numbers as 16½ or 30¼, but since we have this system of measure we must make the best of it, so a few ideas as to handling feet and inches may help some one.

If a man need to add $2.10 and $4.20 he has no trouble or even if the cents make an extra dollar he finds no difficulty for this is a decimal system. He may add, subtract, multiply or divide and the decimal point will take care of the result, but if he attempts to work the same with feet and inches he finds there is a difference. When the odd inches are only a few and make less than a foot it is simple as 2 feet, 4 inches; 4 feet, 6 inches. When we have 2 feet, 8 inches, 4 feet, 10 inches the 18 inches give us 1 foot and 6 inches which is not difficult and even if we are adding several of the dimensions (as must be done in reading plans to see that the several distances between points figure up with the total length given) we may get some 50 to 100 odd inches. We can divide by 12 to get the feet and place the remaining inches in the result. But supposing we need to subtract 2 feet, 8 inches from 8 feet, 2 inches. Since we can not take 8 from 2 we put 1 foot with the inches and think, even if we do not say or write, 7 feet, 14 inches, and we get 5 feet, 6 inches. There might not be any inches given in the larger number, but we would consider 1 foot as inches. Or we might find some cases where we will need to add two dimensions and subtract this sum from a third or from the sum of two others which of course is not difficult.

Then we might need to multiply as: How much length is taken up by ten



16-inch spaces? We say 10x16 equals 160 inches, or 13 feet, 4 inches, or we could say 12 spaces would make 16 feet and 16 feet less 32 inches or 2 feet, 4 inches and get the same.

How much space will four openings 2 feet, 10 inches wide take? And how much will be left out of 20 feet, 2 inches after this is taken out? And how much after two openings 3 feet, 4 inches are taken out of this? Two feet, 10 inches by 4 equals 8 feet, 40 inches or 11 feet, 4 inches. Taking this from 20 feet, 2 inches we say 4 inches from 14 inches are 10 and 11 feet from 19 is 8, making 8 feet, 10 inches.

A building 18 feet, 4 inches by 16 feet, 8 inches has two openings 2 feet, 10 inches wide and four openings 2 feet, 6 inches wide, how much remains of the sides after these are taken out?

How many square feet in a space 6

feet by 4 feet, 6 inches? Six by 4½ equals 28.

In a space 6 feet, 6 inches by 2 feet, 8 inches: Would be 6 feet, 6 inches by 2 2-3 equals 6x2 2-3 equals 16 feet, 16 inches equals 17 feet, 4 inches.

We can generally avoid the use of fractions in both numbers but in some cases we must use them.

A building 22 feet long will take how many rafters, spaced 16 inches? Perhaps the best way for this is to say 22x12 equals 264 inches; 264 divided by 16 equals 12½ or 16 spaces and 8 inches over.

There are some problems which can be solved either by multiplication or division as: There are spaces requiring boards 2 feet, 4 inches, 2 feet, 8 inches, 3 feet, 6 inches, and 4 feet, 6 inches. What length of stock boards will cut with the least waste for any one of them or two combined? Two feet, 4 inches by 3 equals 6 feet, 12 inches or 7 feet; so 14-foot boards go here and also for the 3 feet, 6 inches as this is half of 7¼ of 14. Three by 2 feet, 8 inches equals 8 feet, 24 inches or 8 feet, calling for 16-foot boards. Four feet, 6 inches plus 3 feet, 6 inches equals 8 feet, and 16-foot boards will cut two of each.

How much lumber, what length and number of pieces will be needed for wainscoating 3 feet, 4 inches high in a room 12 feet square, the boards to cover 3 inches in width? Twelve by 4 equals 48; 48 minus 3 equals 45. It takes four boards to cover 1 foot 45x4 equals 180. The length which wastes the least is 14 feet, as 4x3 feet, 4 inches equals 12 feet, 16 inches or 13 feet, 4 inches. As each board makes four pieces, 180 divided by 4 equals 45, that is one 14-foot board cut into four pieces will cover 1 foot.

Figure out these also if you have time:

Room 10x12 wainscoating 3½ feet high, boards 3½ inches wide. One door 3 feet, 2 inches. One door 2 feet, 8 inches.

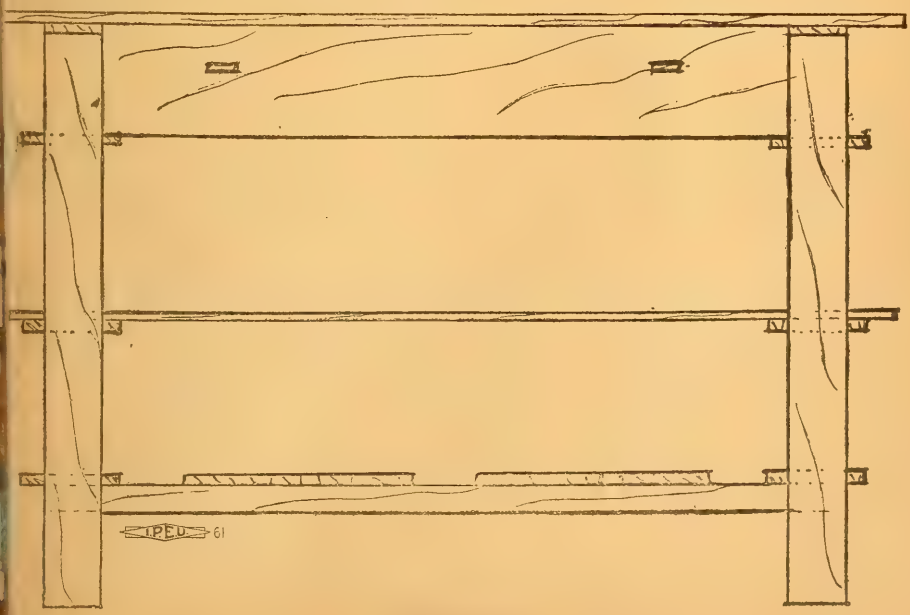
The plates on a shed roof are 15 feet outside to outside. Roll roofing covers 32 inches. How much projection can there be to the rafters allowing an inch for face boards, and have six widths of roofing cover and lap 2 inches at each side?

A Library Table

(By John Upton.)

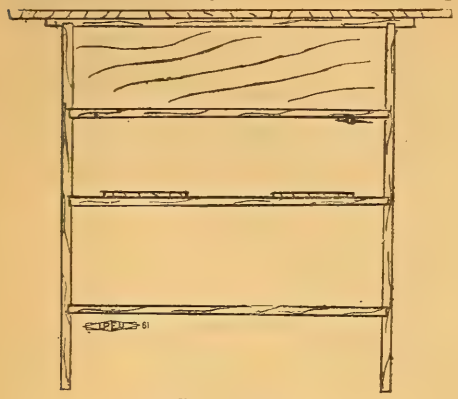
Sometime since I wanted a library table with a large top and large, fairly deep drawer and some shelves for books and magazines.

I had the time and some short lumber and decided to try and see what I could do.



Side View.

First I took four pieces 1¼x5, 30 inches long to use for legs. Next, two pieces of the same, but 26 inches long, which later were placed flat on the top



End View.

ends of the legs to support the table top. Six pieces of 1x10, 18 inches long were used as shelves, three at each end, one 6 inches above the floor, one 6 inches below the top, and the third about half way between these. The 1¼-inch pieces were notched to receive them and they were fastened with caseing nails, set and puttied. The pieces which go on top of the legs were notched and fastened the same way, but before this was done a board was fitted into the space just below this board, partly to make the work stronger and partly to cover the ends of the large drawer. These pieces were set even with the inside edges of the legs. Pieces 1x3 were put on for stretchers from one pair of legs to the other and two short boards put between them for shelves.

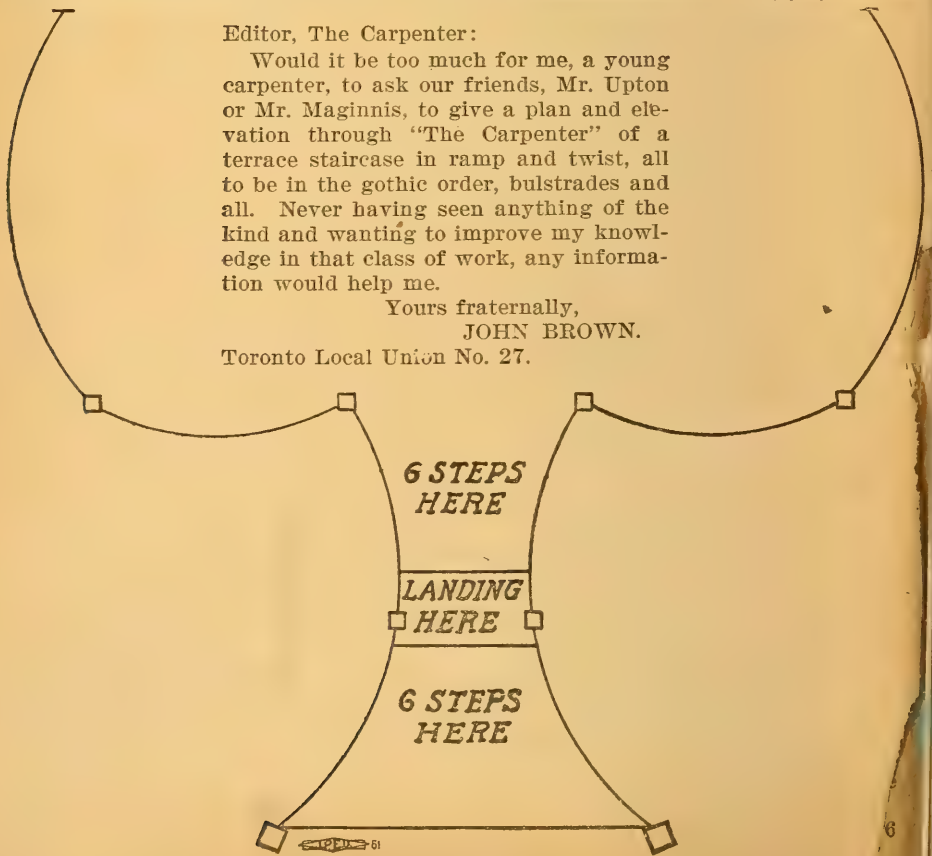
The second shelf was made from two pieces of 6 inches wide, ½-inch thick.

The draw was to slide on the upper pieces of 1x10 and was made to slide either way, having handle pulls on each side and having a sliding tray one-half its width. The top was made of 1¼-inch lumber glued together and fastened to the cross pieces by screws working in slots and having washers under the heads.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Would it be too much for me, a young carpenter, to ask our friends, Mr. Upton or Mr. Maginnis, to give a plan and elevation through "The Carpenter" of a terrace staircase in ramp and twist, all to be in the gothic order, bulstrades and all. Never having seen anything of the kind and wanting to improve my knowledge in that class of work, any information would help me.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN BROWN.
Toronto Local Union No. 27.



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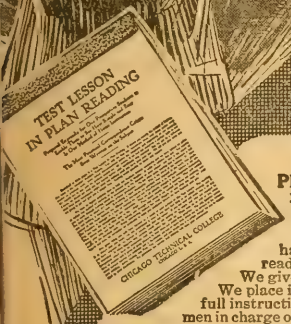

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Promise

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Where outraged Belgium bleeding
Lies prostrate in the dust,
And all the Allied Armies
Recoil at Germant lust—
Behind war's sable curtain
Is retribution certain—
Over there.

With Britain bowed in mourning
For those in No Man's Land,
And France in broken legions
Against the foe to stand,
Touched by the blast of hate
The world is desolate.
Over there.

The Stars and Stripes are floating
O'er armies of the free,
As eagerly they hasten
Across the blood-stained sea—
For Liberty pledged all
In answer to the call,
Over there.

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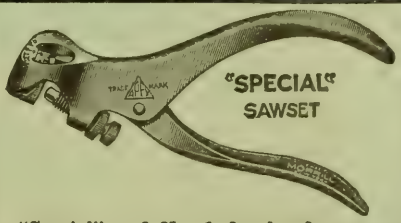

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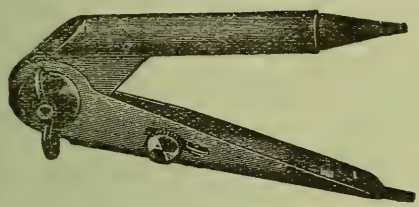

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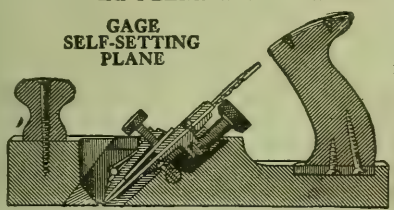

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